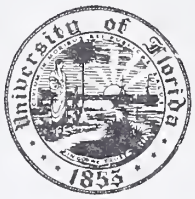
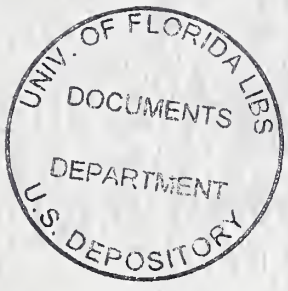
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ARMY DIGEST

JANUARY 1969

Meaning of The Capitol

Like a Vision in fantasy, the great white Dome of the United States Capitol rises above the trees at the end of converging avenues in Washington. Flood-lit by night or cameo-cut against azure skies it reminds Americans of classroom prints and pledges of allegiance, of high school Civics I, commemorative stamps—and a procession of domed and columned state-houses repeating the classic national profile all across the land. No other building, not even the White House, is so intimately linked with the lives of all the people of the United States. It stands at the heart of our system of representative government. It is a focal point of American ideals of freedom and opportunity. It is proof—in stone, marble, and partisan debate—of the capacity of citizens to join in the adventures and satisfactions of governing themselves.

Here our elected representatives make the laws we live by, under our Constitution beginning, "We, the people . . . in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice . . . provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare" Here voices raised in legislative argument echo accents of 50 states. They speak of the conflicting interests of city, factory, and farm—of seaboard, plain, and mountain regions in a far-flung Nation. Then the votes are counted, and all voices merge into the majority that can speak as one for the United States.

There is a phrase for this democratic process. High above Congress, it is incised on the base of the Statue of Freedom that crowns the Dome. Taken from the Great Seal of the United States, it reads "E Pluribus Unum"—"Out of Many, One."

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Statue of Freedom



OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

On its steps Presidents since Jackson have been inaugurate

AD ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

JANUARY 1969 VOLUME 24 NO. 1

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PASS IN REVIEW

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COVERS: Scene of historic inaugurals since 1801, the National Capitol this month will be the ceremonial scene of the swearing-in of Richard M. Nixon as 37th President, as reported in "The Army Goes to an Inaugural" in this issue. Half a world away, as pictured by SP5 Robert C. Lafoon on back cover, soldiers of a Mobile Riverine Force debark on river bank preparatory to land assault. (See Page 54.) Front cover photo by U. S. Capitol Historical Society. Addendum to credits, December issue: pp. 18-19, Metropolitan Museum of Art, gift of John S. Kennedy, 1897; pp. 60-61 Continental Insurance Companies.

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $8.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $10.75 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 30 March 1966.



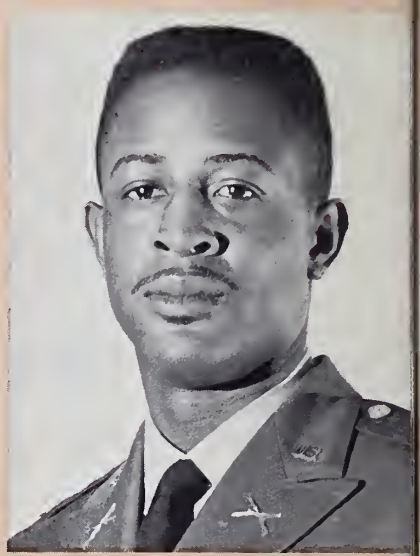
MELVIN R. LAIRD
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DESIGNATE

☆

☆

☆

CPT RILEY LEROY PITTS
UNITED STATES ARMY
MOH (POSTHUMOUS)



MR. LAIRD, 46, a veteran of eight terms in the United States Congress, is also a party leader, author and editor. Widely respected in matters of health, education and national security, he will become the first member of Congress to hold the Nation's top Defense post.

CPT PITTS is the first Negro officer to be awarded the Medal of Honor. A former Information Officer, he joins SGT Ted Belcher and 1SGT Maximo Yabes, other recent winners, in raising 25th Infantry Division total to seven for Vietnam hostilities.

QUAD Ms

Chief of Staff William C. Westmoreland establishes future Army goals known as Four Ms:

- Mission -- attainment of a balanced Army posture responsive to the statutory, on-going and contingency missions of the Army;
- Motivation -- continued enhancement of the dignity, pride and motivation of Army members;
- Modernization -- an expanded equipment modernization program for the forces, making full use of every technological advance; and
- Management -- advancement of a progressive and imaginative approach toward management of Army resources

HEROISM

Distinguished Service Cross, Nation's second highest decoration for valor, posthumously awarded to MG Keith L. Ware. The general, killed in action last September while commanding the 1st Infantry Division in Vietnam, rose from enlisted rank and already held the Medal of Honor for valor in France during World War II.

LADY COLONELS

Full colonel strength for Women's Army Corps jumps 300 percent in December with promotion of six members. COLs Charlotte I. Woodworth, Elizabeth H. Branch, Maxene Baker Michl, Marie Kehrer, Lane Carlson and Mary J. Guyette join WAC Director Elizabeth P. Hoisington and Juanita Roberts, assistant to the President, in wearing "eagles."



TWENTY-SIX SERGEANTS MAJOR with 521 years of military experience met in Washington, D.C., in December for the 3d Annual Conference of Major Command Sergeants Major. Headed by SMA George O. Dunaway, they met to propose recommendations that would improve career attractiveness and personal effectiveness of Army's enlisted personnel. Conferees were addressed by Chief of Staff, all DA staff agencies and the Hubbell Military Pay Committee.

NINETY-SIX

Recommendations submitted by Sergeants Major included: • possible reduction of time-in-grade criteria for promotion to E-7; • payment of cost of living allowances in high cost areas; • earlier statement of intent to extend tours for E-9s and E-8s in Vietnam; and • increased emphasis on training for EM assigned to Vietnam from staff and civilian component duty. GEN Westmoreland told NCOs, "I will do everything possible to see that you are used as regulations and policy intended -- as formers, managers and implementers of Army policy."

RECORDS CHECK

Centralized promotions to top two enlisted grades makes regular and detailed checks of Form 20 a must. Future selection boards will consider only DA records; therefore, competing EM are urged to see that all entries have been made and a full-length photo included.

EMMY

Award presented to Army's Big Picture film "The Song Of The Soldier" for excellence in writing and direction by the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, Washington Chapter.

ON THE MOVE

Personnel movements will continue at high rate through FY 1969, OPO says. Top EM now returning to Southeast Asia for second tours in ever-increasing numbers to fill DA requirements. Reason: shortage of 9,000 senior NCOs from authorized level of 87,000, with about 10,000 in pipeline at any one time.



From breakfast table to foxhole, from training sites in Europe to jungle outposts in Southeast Asia, two separate **Stars and Stripes** organizations—European and Pacific—carry the word via newsprint and news-stand periodicals to servicemen and their dependents overseas. Conceived in Civil War days and grown to greatness in World War I, **Stars and Stripes** was revived to meet the hunger for news in combat theaters of World War II. Headlines here mirror dramatic moments in the news-reporting history of **European Stars and Stripes** since World War II.

The two articles which follow record how **Stars and Stripes**—European and Pacific—keep our soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen abreast of the fast-breaking news in their immediate area and command, as well as Stateside and world-wide.—**Editor.**

Tell It To EUCOM

Stars and Stripes Carries the Word to Servicemen Abroad

E. J. Thumwood, Stars and Stripes, Europe

On 18 April 1942, a U.S. Army newspaper made an unobtrusive appearance in war-battered London. German intelligence duly noted that it was a weekly and sold for three British pennies. If they had checked further, they would have found its name, *The Stars and Stripes,* in the archives of World War I when it was issued weekly to troops of the American Expeditionary Forces starting 8 February 1918.

That *Stars and Stripes* military staff in London—engrossed in each day's issue and beset by the myriad problems of keeping the paper going amid shortages, blackouts and air raids—could not have anticipated the newspaper's phenomenal growth in the next three years. By November 1942, *Stripes* was a daily. Between 1942 and 1945, as Hitler's Fortress Europe cracked and his Third Reich began to crumble, 25 different *Stars and Stripes* editions were printed in various locations in Europe and North Africa. At wartime peak, circulation rocketed to more than one million copies with a readership many times that number.

Postwar. In 1946, the various S&S editions began to phase out and consolidate. The Northern Germany edition settled near Frankfurt. The same year, the first civilian staff was hired.

Political events took a hand in the final reshaping of the paper. With the gradual reduction of occupation forces, it was expected that S&S would eventually fold—as did the World War I edition on 13 June 1919. But another ominous shadow cloaked Europe as East-West relations dipped to the freezing point with the Berlin Airlift.

By 1949, the year NATO was founded, the Paris and the Northern and Southern Germany editions were rolled into one. S&S headquarters and plant settled at a former Luftwaffe landing strip on the outskirts of Darmstadt, a medium-sized cultural center 25 miles south of Frankfurt.

Stars and Stripes then was faced with a rapidly growing distribution area—and expenses. To generate needed revenue, S&S launched into the sale of magazines and books. Elfriede Kossmehle, who joined the circulation staff in 1946, recalls: "I started with a table, a few copies of the paper and a couple of magazines." Soon newsstands were opened in all the countries where S&S circulated: Germany, Belgium, Holland, United Kingdom, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Libya, and, until more than a year ago, France.

Newsstand sales paid salaries, and wiped out the deficit. In addition, S&S turns over a major portion of its annual profits to military welfare funds.

Over the years operating costs have increased. Air



As they have through the years, servicemen in Europe or Asia get latest news from and about United States through columns of Stars and Stripes.





Stripes job printing shop, above, does $500,000 business annually. Right, COL James W. Campbell, editor-in-chief, signs $700,000 check for welfare programs. Below, bookstores handle many other periodicals to help defray cost of carrying news to servicemen.





freight to countries outside of Germany was costing $300,000 annually. Newsprint and ink expenses were almost $700,000 a year. The 5-cent *Stars and Stripes* was costing almost 6 cents to print, and by the time it reached Greece, distribution expenses raised the cost to almost 13 cents. But command policy has called for maintaining the 5-cent selling price.

Bookstore Activities. To generate more income, S&S enlarged newsstands, built 89 first class bookstores and renovated more than 200 outlets. Expanded facilities now offer military readers 480 magazine titles and 12,000 different books each year. In fiscal 1968, this paid off in the highest sales ever—a gross income of $13.2 million, of which 9.8 million came from book and magazine sales.

In August 1968, *Stars and Stripes* donated a record $700,000 in profits to the U.S. Army-U.S. Air Force Europe Central Welfare Funds, bringing its total contributions to the funds to $4,090,250 in the past 17 years.

Army COL James W. Campbell, Editor-in-Chief and Officer-in-Charge since March 1965, had 14 bookstores under construction and 24 more on the drawing boards as of January. Plans call for adding another four pages to the paper, boosting it to a 28-pager—while still selling it for a nickel.

Currently, new bookstores are opening at the rate of one every three weeks. Keeping them stocked requires 558 tons of newspapers, books and magazines monthly.

S&S New York Office, which also operates a news bureau, ships U.S. publications to the Darmstadt warehouse via Dutch and German ports. Publications are then channeled by plane, train and truck to 11 circulation offices—seven in Germany, one each in Greece, Italy, Spain, England. Each office has its own warehouse and vehicle fleet. All together S&S operates 184 motor vehicles in nine countries to distribute its three daily editions.

Supplementing AP and UPI dispatches appearing in the paper, local stories and features are prepared by the S&S reporting staff in Darmstadt and five news bureaus—two in Germany and one each in London, Washington, New York.

In addition to its newspaper and bookstore activities, S&S also offers job printing and magazine and newspaper subscription services. It prints nine unit publications. This and other job printing brings in more than $500,000 a year.

The European *Stars and Stripes*—not related to the Pacific Edition which was established after World War II to serve U.S. personnel in the Far East—is a part of the U.S. European Command. More than half of S&S's 1500 personnel are U.S. and local national salaried employees. Twenty-two military and 716 sales concessionaires account for the remainder. AD

Stripes Goes To Press

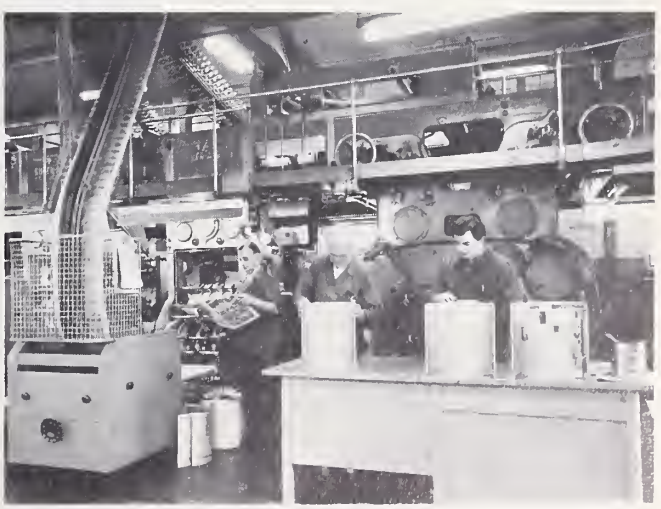
Scenes From The European Edition



Reporter-photographer team interviews soldiers to get first-hand detail, then after they prepare their copy . . .



Printers set the story in type . . .



and page forms go to stereotypers . . .



, , , Then the rotary presses go into action . . .



. . . as three editions are printed daily . . .



. . . and soon thousands of copies are being rushed . . .



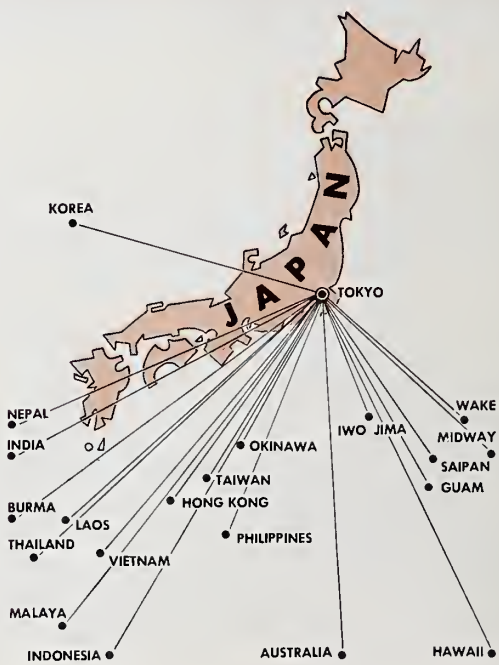
. . . to servicemen readers throughout European area.

Circulation Area—

Bigger than the 50 States

Fast-moving reporting, printing and distribution activities of *European Stars and Stripes* (pictured above) are duplicated in the Far East by the wholly separate *Pacific Stars and Stripes*. For more than 23 years, this joint service newspaper for the Armed Forces in the Pacific area has been doing a daily job that astonishes Stateside newsmen and members of the military alike.

A military staff of soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines, along with American and Japanese civilians, brings hometown and world news to its readers without advertising. Four daily editions are distributed over an area of almost 3½ million square miles—slightly bigger than the 50 States. *(See map.)* For more on *Pacific Stars and Stripes,* see article opposite.





n Vietnam, Pacific Stars and Stripes reporter slogs along with infantrymen to get story and pictures of action as it develops.

STARS AND STRIPES

They Cover the Pacific

Pacific Stars and Stripes Brings On-the-Spot News to Americans Far From Home

Hal Drake
Pacific Stars and Stripes

When *Pacific Stars and Stripes* recently marked its 23d birthday, the event was little noted and barely remembered. The staff was too busy covering the overseas American daily's third war in less than a quarter of a century to drum up much fanfare.

There was no time for anniversary celebrations. More than 1,500 employees of many nationalities, including 24 military and 33 civilian newsmen in the editorial department, had plenty to do. There were four editions to write, edit and print at a $2-million plant in Tokyo, before nearly 250,000 copies were dispatched to reach a daily readership of more than one million.

The paper went to the breakfast table or the foxhole for readers in Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, Okinawa, Taiwan and the Philippines—an area spanning almost 3.5 million square miles, slightly bigger than the 50 states.

There was the job of putting out a comprehensive, impartially edited newspaper and getting it to thousands of readers who value it as a link to home and a reaffirmation of a right many of them fight for—the right to know.

On most of the 24 pages, exclusive of the comics, there was news. Nothing was crowded out





One of Navy journalist Gary Cooper's action pictures, above, shows rifleman under fire. Right, summer intern gets pointers on editing from Thomas Scully, copy chief.

by the opening of an auto agency or a supermarket—*Pacific Stars and Stripes* carries no commercial advertisements.

The top stories were Vietnam, Czechoslovakia and the approaching Presidential Inaugural—picked by the news editor and a young Air Force journalist who, although short on practical newspaper experience, was given patient instruction and a chance to prove himself on the tricky and difficult early news job.

Newsmen Interns. Although *Pacific Stars and Stripes* was never intended as a journalism school, it has trained hundreds of young servicemen who went on to become civilian newspapermen on prominent metropolitan dailies.

"A lot of kids come in here having little more than eagerness and the knack," says Army COL Peter C. Sweers Jr., editor-in-chief. "But that's half the business right there. You add the other half—good training by sound, experienced people—and you've got yourself a newspaperman."

COL Sweers recently decided not to wait for prospective talent to wear a uniform and come to him. Why couldn't an eager and capable American journalism student get a long summer of solid newspaper experience in Japan?

He talked to Howard R. Long, chairman of the Journalism Department at Southern Illinois University. He agreed—and 21-year-old John Durbin came to Tokyo at the University's expense, to be paid $75 a week, float his own room and board, and go in for a cold plunge on the newspaper's copy desk.

Durbin learned fast and worked well. Sweers watched him prove capable enough to relieve older men when summer vacations left empty seats on the rim. He also showed the makings of an efficient reporter and rewrite man.

"It was a pretty good thing," said the editor, "and I am selfish enough to admit that we at *Stripes* gained perhaps more than the young man did."

The Summer Intern Program, COL Sweers says, was a solid success—and he and Long are already looking for a young man for next summer.

Getting the Word. To raw novice and veteran newspaperman alike, *Stripes'* recent anniversary was just another workday on an American newspaper for Americans far from home.

First printed on the rented presses of the *Honolulu Advertiser* on 14 May 1945, the newspaper moved with General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's first occupation troops to Japan. A small staff of military newsmen wrote, made up and matted the first issue at the *Nippon Times* building in the heart of Tokyo. The mats were rushed by bicycle to the *Asahi Shimbun,* where the paper was printed. This precarious setup lasted through the occupation years and the Korean War, which *Stripes* covered from the first hours to the last.

It meant a frantic workpace and deadlines like dangling swords. The paper later moved, in 1953, to a rambling wooden building that was



COL Peter C. Sweers, Jr., USA, is editor-in-chief of Pacific Stars and Stripes.



Somewhere in Vietnam, in jungle or rice paddy, highland or delta, U.S. soldiers get their news daily.

headquarters until September 1962, when *Pacific Stars and Stripes* moved into a four-story plant. At first a full-sized daily with only four pages, it later appeared in tabloid size and gradually expanded to 24 pages.

One story on page one of that first 1945 issue in Tokyo could be taken as a kind of grim prophecy. The headline: Annamese Gird For Battle In Indo-China. ('Annam' was the name for the central portion of Vietnam.)

The first shots in a long war were sounding. Treaties, truces and promises would be little more than short breathers.

Young Americans would go to Vietnam. Military and civilian reporters from *Pacific Stars and Stripes* would walk through rice paddies and treelines with them, facing a soldier's dangers to do a newsman's job.

Under Fire. While developing a feature about a night in a jungle outpost, a young Navy journalist named Gary Cooper accompanied a 12-man infantry patrol as they crept quietly along a creek bed.

There was a shattering crash from an automatic weapon. Cooper flopped with the others behind a tree trunk near the creek. Working his camera as frantically as other men emptied their weapons into the Viet Cong, he took vivid pictures as five men fell wounded.

In 30 minutes "that had taken a lifetime to pass" Cooper got his pictures, bandaged a wounded man, helped to fight back and retrieved a map from the wounded squad leader—something that was needed to guide reinforcements to them and save their lives.

Cooper was splashed with searing sparks—but he came out of it with fine pictures and a story that was a gripping classic.

Kim Ki Sam, a Korean civilian working for *Stripes* on the Vietnam battlefront, spent 30 hours with the Marines on Hill 400. He was spun viciously by two mortar blasts and slightly wounded.

Vietnam Bureau Chief Bill Collins, hired from the *Portland Oregonian,* was caught in downtown Saigon by the Viet Cong Tet attacks. He found a port in a storm—the U.S. Seventh Fleet Information Office, which had a telephone and typewriter.

Unable to get back to the bureau or his hotel because of heavy street fighting, Collins stayed there for three and a half days—and phoned Tokyo with five or six stories as they happened on the streets outside.

The Viet Cong slammed into Saigon a second time. *Pacific Stars and Stripes* staffers SP5 Bruce McIlhaney and SP4 John Olson trailed BG Nguyen Ngoc Loan, chief of the Vietnamese National Police, as he advanced on four VC snipers.

The Reds opened up and Loan was hit. A grenade blast drove fragments into McIlhaney's arms, right leg and left foot. Olson took one piece in his left knee.

Helped by a military policeman, they hobbled away with Loan as the VC crept toward them. There was only one way out—the Saigon River. Olson led the way as the MP propped up Loan and McIlhaney brought up the rear. Wading under the huts that are built on poles and line the waterfront, they climbed into one and crept through it to safety.

For their part in saving the general, McIlhaney received a Silver Star and Purple Heart and Olson, a Bronze Star Medal with V for valor. And they did just as good a job of reporting and picture-taking.

It was Olson's second close scrape. He dived into a shell hole near Khe Sanh once to escape a 122mm shell that tore his small tent to fluttering pieces and made riddled junk of two cameras.

Not long before that, Marine SSG Gene Yound was wounded near the DMZ.

Let no one doubt that these are both soldiers—and newsmen.

Current News. Covering the Vietnam war is only a part of *Stripes'* job. Most of the space in the 24-page tabloid paper is devoted to domestic and international news.

The major wire services and syndicates provide the foundation upon which is built a comprehensive report on current events the world over.

Stripes long ago put to rest the myth that it is a "military house organ." Objective, unbiased, unrestricted flow of news is its only goal.

YOU may never receive one of the formal invitations but that's no reason why you can't watch the traditional pageantry of the Inauguration parade and the events that follow, thrill to the solemn administering of the formal oath, hear the marching music or the rhythms of dance bands at the evening events. The parade is open to the public, and the millions unable to visit the Nation's Capitol can watch on television or listen by radio. Formerly staged for many years on 4 March, the inauguration of the new President of the United States now is held on 20 January of the year following the elections. In the pages that follow, the panoply of events attending this national heritage of the American people are detailed in pictures and stories, gleaned from the archives of the Architect of the U.S. Capitol, Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Army files.



The honor of your presence

is requested at the ceremonies

attending the Inauguration of the

President and Vice President

of the United States

January twentieth

Nineteen hundred sixty nine

Along the Street There Comes A Blare of Bugles, a Ruffle of Drums





Although half a century separates the two pictures, some of the same buildings can be identified in the background. Top, the 1917 parade for inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson lasted four hours and included military units just returned from Mexican Border. Below, Third Infantry (Old Guard) leads combined services color guard preceding line of motor cars, noticeably absent from first picture.

Brass-throated military bands . . . fifes shrilling and drums pounding . . . stirring music setting the pace for soldiers in their stiffly straight dress-blue lines and the Corps of Cadets in their traditional "Long Gray Line"—every four years the Inaugural Parade comes down Pennsylvania Avenue.

Past the reviewing stand they march, soldiers and cadets of the U.S. Army leading the parade . . . unit colors dip . . . the men present arms to their new Commander-in-Chief as the whole Nation watches on television or listens on radio. The newly inducted President of the United States takes the salute.

THEN AND NOW

Then follows the rest of the pageant . . . other military units in Navy or Air Force blue, or Marine garb, or Coast Guard . . . civilian organizations from the far corners of the Republic . . . floats and bands from the various States of the Union—all paying their respects to the new President.

Since the founding of the Nation, the Army has participated in the Presidential inaugurals—sometimes

to a greater or a lesser degree as dictated by the times or the individual desires of the incoming President.

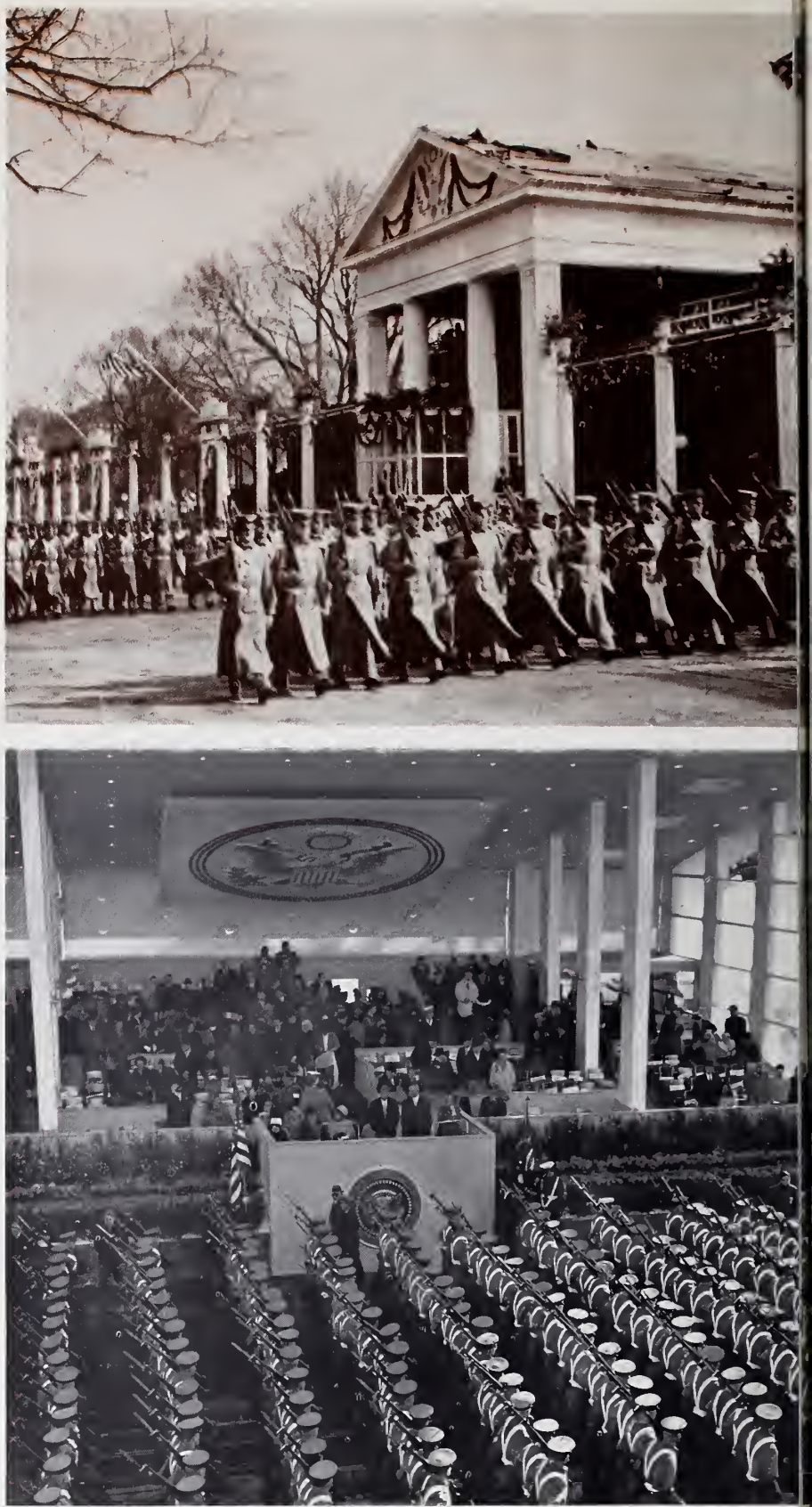
An Inaugural Committee makes the complex arrangements for the parade and other ceremonies, such as balls, parties, receptions. As it has for the past two decades, working under the guidance of this committee, the Military District of Washington will coordinate participation of the military services in this year's inaugural events.

The Army will participate in a joint service honor cordon during the Swearing In. After the ceremony, the signal for movement

THEN AND NOW

from the Capitol to the White House will be sounded by guns of the Firing Battery of the 1st Battalion (Reinforced) 3d Infantry (The Old Guard). The United States Army Band and elements of the 3d Infantry will escort the Presidential party. In the line of march, the U.S. Military Academy will be represented—as it has for almost a century now—by a contingent of 700 cadets, including the Academy band, who will lead the Inaugural Parade. The United States Army Field Band will also participate.

A street cordon lining Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House will include 300 soldiers along with men from other services. Another 500 from the 3d Infantry will be on hand for security at the various events. The U.S. Army Band will perform at one of the evening Inaugural Balls.



In their gray uniforms harking back to the War of 1812 the Corps of Cadets of the U.S. Military Academy paraded in 1917 as President Woodrow Wilson, at top, stood in the reviewing stand for his second inauguration. Below, the Corps marches in 1960, this time for President John F. Kennedy.



The Army Goes to an Inaugural

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

Of all the inauguration ceremonies since the founding of the Republic, among the most ornate was the Nation's first in 1789 for George Washington, which took place in New York City, then the capital of the new United States of America.

Hero of the American Revolution, Washington came up the Hudson River on a highly decorated barge with 13 masters of local vessels serving as oarsmen. A week later, on 30 April, he landed at the foot of Wall Street where he received a tumultuous welcome by an enthusiastic crowd. His inaugural parade was made up of a troop of horse, artillery, two companies of grenadiers, a company of light infantry and a company, outfitted in the uniform of Scotch Highlanders, playing bagpipes.

As noon approached, Washington was driven from Governor Clinton's residence to Congress Hall with a military escort. Upon arriving, amid cheers, Washington walked to the balcony railing, laid his hand over his heart, bowed to the throng and then was seated. During the oath taking ceremonies, a Bible resting on a velvet cushion was held by the Secretary of the Senate. Chancellor Robert R. Livingstone stepped forward, Washington stood up, placed his right hand on the Bible and repeated after him the oath sworn by all subsequent Presidents of the United States: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Washington was now the first President of the United States. His second inaugural oath-taking took place in Philadelphia, the Nation's Capital from 1790 to 1800.



New Capital. Because the new carriage he had ordered had not arrived, Thomas Jefferson walked to the new Capitol in Washington, D.C. during his first inaugural in 1801 accompanied by a small band of militia, citizens and government officials. He returned on foot to a boarding house where he lived for two more weeks while the White House was under construction.

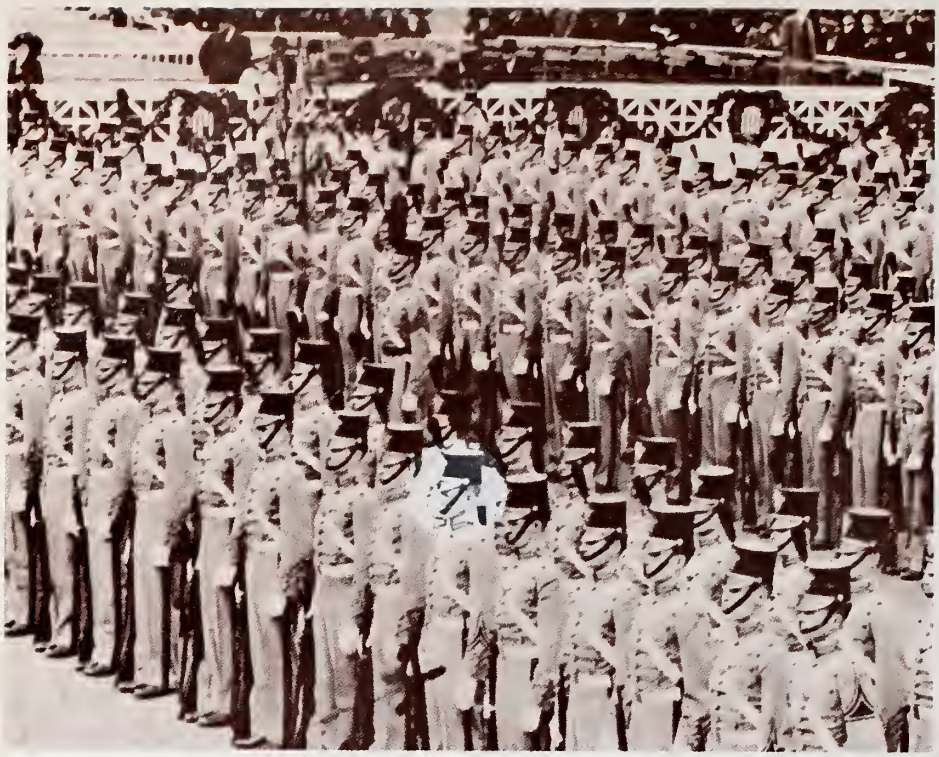
Preceding his second inaugural, Jefferson rode horseback to the Capitol. Returning to the White House, he walked in a procession made up largely of workers from the Navy Yard organized in an impromptu fashion and accompanied by a military band.

President-elect James Madison was welcomed to the Capitol on 4 March 1809 with gun salutes from the Navy Yard and Fort Warburton. After the ceremony, President Madison went outside the Capitol to review the troops before he was driven home in a carriage escorted by a small company of troops.

James Monroe was the first President to deliver his inaugural address in the open. Henry Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, had recommended against using the Chamber of the House for the inaugural ceremonies because of a political feud between the Senate and House over the use of Senate chairs in the House chamber.

The inaugural committee erected an elevated portico in front of the temporary Capitol building. The old Capitol had been burned by the British a short time before during the War of 1812. There was no military escort during President Monroe's second inaugural but the U.S. Marine Band provided music, establishing a tradition followed to the present day.

President John Quincy Adams wrote of his inauguration: "I left my house with an escort of several companies of militia and a cavalcade of citizens." President-elect Adams was one of the few Presidents to deliver an inaugural speech before taking the oath of office. After the ceremonies, Adams wrote, "After exchanging salutations with the late President and many other persons present, I retired from the hall, passed in review the military companies drawn up in front of the Capitol, and returned to my house with the same procession which accompanied me from it."





President Dwight D. Eisenhower had the unique distinction of marching in the 1913 parade for President Woodrow Wilson as a yearling Corporal from the U.S. Military Academy and later, as President, reviewing two Inaugural Parades from the stand in front of the White House.

Bare-headed, President-elect Andrew Jackson left his quarters at the Gadsby's Hotel on foot with no other military escort than survivors of the Revolution called the "Immortals of Washington" and a delegation of officers who had fought beside him at New Orleans. Because he was in mourning for his late wife, General Jackson refused any other ostentation or display.

After he took the oath of office, however, an unofficial parade formed and the new President, astride his white charger, led it down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House. Here an enthusiastic crowd at the reception forced him to flee through a window.

No military units participated in President Jackson's first inaugural because the only militia organization in the city was under the command of a colonel who detested him.

First Floats. On 4 March 1837 President Jackson and President-elect Martin Van Buren rode together in a beautiful new carriage built of wood from the frigate *Constitution,* with cavalry and infantry units leading the parade. This inauguration established a number of firsts. The incoming and outgoing Presidents were the first to ride together to the inauguration, and the parade was the first to contain floats.

In his inaugural parade President William Henry Harrison rode the white horse that had carried him throughout his military campaigns. His parade forshadowed the spectaculars that would be held in later years. Each branch of the regular services was represented—Infantry, a detachment of Marines, artillery, cavalry, naval apprentices and the District of Columbia National Guard. The new President acknowledged each commander's salute by uncovering his head as each flag was dipped in salute.

President James K. Polk wrote of the inauguration of his successor: "Between eleven and twelve o'clock a procession of military companies and citizens accompanied by many marshals on horseback moved from Willard's Hotel as an escort to General Zachary Taylor, the President-elect of the United States. On reaching the Irving Hotel where I had my quarters, the procession halted and the open carriage in which General Taylor was seated stopped immediately opposite to the hotel. In pursuance of the arrangements made by the Committe of the Senate, I was conducted to the same carriage and seated on the right of General Taylor."

On the advice of his friends and advisers, President-elect General Taylor rode in a carriage. It was thought that, because of the shortness of his legs, he would present a ridiculous appearance mounted upon a horse. The military escort was made up of militia companies from Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown and Laurel, Maryland. A special attraction of the parade were the "Baltimore Defenders," an organization of men who had helped save Baltimore from the British attack in 1814.

President Franklin Pierce stood in his carriage to greet the crowds, both to and from the Capitol. His inaugural parade was a mile long



Continental Insurance Companies



Dressed in uniforms of the time, the 3d Infantry (Old Guard) would not appear out of place at our Nation's first Inaugural, above.

with 15 or 20 corps and companies of soldiers including two companies of New York and Washington Continental Guards dressed in Revolutionary War uniforms.

Civil War Era. Because of the troubled situation in the nation with the Civil War fast approaching, President Buchanan and President-elect Lincoln rode in a carriage between double files of District of Columbia cavalry. A company of sappers and miners marched in front of the carriage and District of Columbia infantry and riflemen in the rear. Squads of riflemen on rooftops lining the route of march were prepared for any emergency, while a small force of regular cavalry guarded streets crossing Pennsylvania Avenue. A battalion of troops was placed near the steps of the Capitol and riflemen were stationed in the wings of the building. As a final security measure, a battery of flying artillery was stationed near the Capitol.

During Lincoln's second inaugural the streets were quagmires after heavy rains. Army Engineers surveyed and took soundings of the Avenue to determine the practicality of laying a pontoon roadway from the Capitol to the White House but they found the mire too soft to hold the boat anchors and the project was abandoned.

During the first inaugural parade for President Grant, Negroes marched again, as they had for the first time four years before in Lincoln's second inaugural parade. According to contemporary accounts, it was a grand military spectacle, including several floats depicting such famous ships as the *U.S.S. Constitution*.

President Grant's second inau-

gural was marked by the first participation of the corps of the U.S. Military and Naval Academies. The Hudson River had been frozen over since the middle of December and the ice was 12 inches thick when on 2 March 1873 the cadet corps crossed the ice on foot and took a special train to New York City. From there they went by government steamer to Jersey City where they loaded onto trains for the last leg of the trip to Washington.

On that March day the thermometer stood at nine degrees above zero and the coatless West Point cadets suffered extremely from the cold. Evening parade was held in front of the house of General William T. Sherman, followed by a reception at the General's house.

A five-hour parade was reviewed by President Garfield from a stand in front of the White House, setting a precedent that has been followed for the most part to this day. General Sherman led the parade, the largest that Washington had seen since the Grand Review marking the end of the Civil War.

Twentieth Century. The 4 March 1901 inaugural parade for President William McKinley marked the next appearance of the West Point cadets in a parade that also featured, among other attractions, a bicycle corps.

In 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt's carriage was escorted by Rough Riders and a regiment of New York cavalry. General Adna R. Chaffee was the grand marshal of the parade that included Regular Army and Navy units, Indians and cowboys, Philippine scouts, Puerto Rican troops, Confederate and Union veterans.

At the conclusion of his address, President Roosevelt left the platform to review the battalion of West Point cadets and the Brigade of Midshipmen, both standing at present arms. The West Pointers led the service units in the ensuing parade.

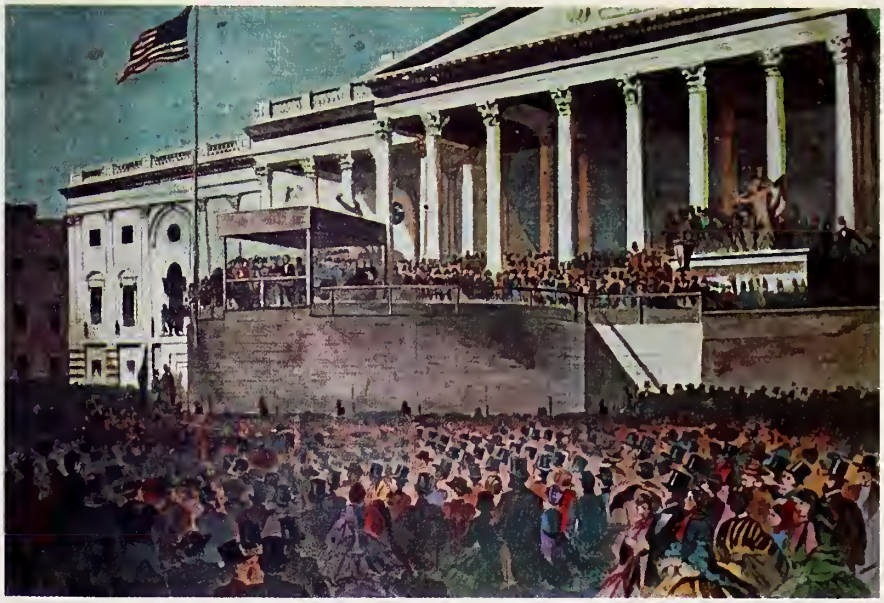


President William H. Taft's inauguration was marked by an ice storm and blizzard that felled telegraph poles along the route traveled by West Point cadets to the inauguration. Disembarking from the train, the cadets cleared the way with axes and arrived in Washington just in time to fall in at the rear of the parade.

The Corps of Cadets participated in the two inaugural parades held for the first and second terms of President Woodrow Wilson. The first lasted far into the night but the 1917 parade with its 19,000 in line, marched smartly by in four hours under the watchful eyes of armed soldiers guarding the line of march and machinegunners mounted in the Capitol plaza.



U.S. Capitol Historical Society



Smithsonian Institution



Solemnity and pageantry of Presidential Inaugurals are the common theme of these three scenes although more than a century separates the inaugurations of President James Monroe, left, and President Abraham Lincoln, top, from that of President Lyndon Johnson, above.

It wasn't until 20 January 1933 that the Corps of Cadets returned once again to Washington for the inaugural parade of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Then LTC Omar N. Bradley served as tactical officer accompanying the cadets along the line of march. The cadets returned four years later for President Roosevelt's second inaugural.

The U.S. Army Band, representing the senior military service, has led all inaugural parades since President Coolidge with the exception of President Franklin Roosevelt's fourth inaugural, which was private.

Marking the beginning of President Roosevelt's third term, a flyover by 280 war planes preceded the parade. Grand Marshal of the event was GEN George C. Marshall.

No inaugural parade was held when ailing President Roosevelt took the oath of office for the fourth time. Relatively few guests attended the ceremonies, held for the first time in many years at the White House. Fifty wounded soldiers were guests of honor—testimony that the Nation was engaged in a great world war.

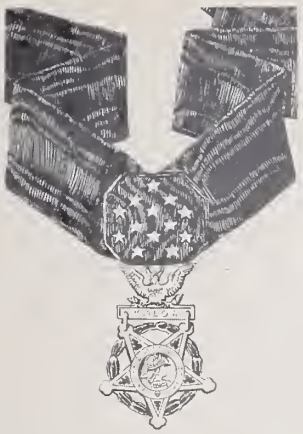
The Nation's military services have always played a prominent



role in the pageantry that accompanies the inauguration of Presidents. Sometime, too, they have played a key security role when crises faced the Nation. In the coming ceremonies, the military services, led by the Army, will again fulfill their historic role. AD

President-Elect Richard M. Nixon

In the Inaugural Parade far the Natian's new Commander in Chief, each af the fifty states and territaries will be represented by a marching band and a state flaat. Evening events will include Inaugural balls, a distinguished ladies' receptian and a Gavernars' reception. Highlights af the Inauguration will be carried warld-wide by satellite.



War Heroes Decorated



In ceremonies in the East Room of the White House, President Johnson presented Medals of Honor to five Army members, left to right: SP4 Gary G. Wetzel, SP5 Dwight H. Johnson, SGT Sammy L. Davis, CPT James A. Taylor, and Chaplain (CPT) Angelo J. Liteky. Chaplain Liteky is the fifth chaplain to be awarded the Medal since inception of the award. Three Army chaplains won the Medal in the Civil War, and a Navy chaplain in World War II.

Following are excerpts of President Johnson's remarks during White House ceremonies awarding the Medal of Honor to five Army members: CPT James A. Taylor, Chaplain (CPT) Angelo J. Liteky, SP5 Dwight H. Johnson, SGT Sammy L. Davis, and SP4 Gary G. Wetzel.

Five heroic sons of America come to us today from the tortured fields of Vietnam—they come to remind us that so long as that conflict continues, our purpose and our hopes rest on the steadfast bravery of young men in battle.

These five soldiers, in their separate moments of supreme testing, summoned a degree of courage that stirs wonder and respect and an overpowering pride in all of us.

Through their spectacular courage, they set themselves apart in a very select company. They represent the contribution of more than half a million young Americans to a world of order and of peace.

Other bitter days, and other battles, still lie ahead. I cannot emphasize strongly enough that we have not attained peace—only the possibility of peace. We shall need in the days ahead all the courage, all the steadiness, and all the wisdom that the brilliant commander of these men, General Westmoreland, has evidenced throughout this terrible ordeal and that these men bring evidence of here today.

Other brave men will be called upon to perform other brave acts, before the search for peace yields a settlement at the conference table.

But men like these have brought us the distance that we have traveled. And men like these will see us the rest of the way.

Freedom will be forever in their debt.

And finally, that prize for which all the world hungers will be their monument—the work of heroes who stood fast, when standing fast was really the only true way to a lasting and to an honorable peace.

☆ ☆ ☆

Someone said some time ago: "How many of these things has the President awarded?" That caused me to reflect a little bit about "these things"—these Medals of Honor.

There are some four and half million people that make up the defense of this country—military and civilian. And in the history of the Congressional Medal of Honor, there have been something like a little over 3,000 awarded.

This President has awarded, I believe, out of two hundred million Americans, only 30 Congressional Medals of Honor.

And to these modest men who never thought that they would be here any more than I ever thought I would be where I am, I want to remind you of what another President said upon another occasion: That "I would rather be able to have that blue band around my neck for the Congressional Medal of Honor than to be the President of the United States." AD

Call Them Tigers

PFC G. S. Bartmann

I Field Force, Vietnam

Two faces of war—destruction of the enemy and reconstruction of a war-torn land—could be etched on an imaginary coin explaining the role of the Republic of Korea's Capital (Tiger) Infantry Division. On one side would be inscribed the tiger's head—symbolic of the valor and determination of Tiger Division soldiers fighting a war. On the other side would appear a picture of Vietnamese villagers working with the aid of Korean soldiers to rebuild a damaged nation. The Tiger Division has written success stories in both facets of war during the time they have been in Vietnam.

Tiger Division Infantrymen, fighting in jungles, swamps, plains and mountains, have built a reputation as fearless and unrelenting fighters. Since it arrived in Vietnam three years ago, the division has scored a series of impressive victories. Their large-scale operations have been backed up by intensive ambush activity.

In November 1965, the ROK Capital (Tiger) Division landed in Vietnam. It was assigned an area of operations in one of the II Corps Tactical Zone's most populous regions—central Vietnam's coastal area in Binh Dinh Province. The Koreans' mission in this fertile area was to provide security for Highways QL 1 and 19, and for major military installations and facilities. Additionally, the division was to destroy enemy forces in its area of operations and provide security for the civilian population. It also has the task of assisting the Republic of Vietnam's pacification program by conducting civic action projects as necessary.

The Koreans began by constructing base camps, including three regimental headquarters camps for the Tiger Division's 1st and 26th Infantry Regiments and 1st Cavalry Regiment. After ROK Valley (or Tiger Town) was created and headquarters established, the second, or offensive phase of their mission began.

This second phase called for division and regimental-size operations aimed at locating and destroying the Viet Cong in their highland strongholds. The first major Tiger Division operation, MAENG HO 5, in March 1966, provided an impetus for Korean soldiers to continue their fledgling "success tradition."

This operation was followed by a division-size operation in the mountains and plains near Qui Nhon in the fall of 1966. The 48-day operation resulted in the rooting out of a VC headquarters area which had held enemy training centers, prison camps, hospitals and logistical support facilities since the days of the French. Tiger Division soldiers killed 1,161 enemy, detained 515 suspects and captured over 500 weapons in this operation. A variety of smaller operations harassed the enemy continuously.

Operations, whether at division, regimental, battalion or company level, are often conducted using similar tactics. Objective is the destruction of enemy forces.

When an operation begins, troops are either helilifted into prescribed and cleared landing zones or convoyed as near to the starting points as terrain allows. The soldiers deploy to form a huge cordon around the objective. The signal is given, and the men close in slowly and methodically.

Korean soldiers have the discipline and will to remain in one place for hours. Encounters with the enemy are brief. Tiger Division strategy is based on the concept that no man is expendable, one reason why so



"After headquarters were established, the second, or offensive, phase of their operation began . . ."

few Tiger Division soldiers have been killed in combat.

In its three years in Vietnam, the Tiger Division has killed over 9,500 enemy troops, detained 2,800 and captured over 4,000 weapons. Its units have been awarded six Korean Presidential Unit Citations, one Vietnamese and two U.S. Presidential Unit Citations. The division also received Unit Citations from the Republic of Korea National Assembly and the Ministry of National Defense.

History. Activated on 20 June 1949, the ROK Capital Infantry Division was initially charged with providing security for the capital city of Seoul as well as an additional



"Korean mission was to provide security for highways and major military installations and facilities."



Tiger Division Units Awarded Many Citations



security mission along the 38th parallel. With the outbreak of the Korean War, the division was placed on line with other ROK forces and won its reputation and nickname—Tiger Division.

During the Korean War, the division's achievements were notable. Enemy casualties exceeded 91,000; weapons captured included more than 31,000. Between the end of the Korean War and 1965, the unit continued training and maintaining combat readiness along the demilitarized zone, ready to thwart a communist attack on South Korea. In 1965 the unit moved to Vietnam and into its present area of operations.

Constructive Work. A look at the countryside reveals some of the Division's constructive activity. Within a 20-mile radius of the junction of Highways QL 1 and 19 near An Nhon in Qui Nhon and in isolated outposts, the other side of the division's life proceeds—the reconstruction of villages, building of orphanages, gymnasiums, churches and civic action projects of all varieties.

Traveling along the well-paved stretch of Highway QL 19, one passes quietly tended rice fields, granaries, and men bent under awesome loads.

The village of Binh Khe lies amid the rice fields. At the western end of the small town is the Binh Khe Orphanage. Thirty children, up to 13 years old, live and learn here under the guidance of a 22-year-old woman. Wooden planks elevated from the ground by poles serve as beds. The children do, however, have a home and friends, too: the Tiger Division soldiers of the 1st Cavalry Regiment who built this orphanage with their own hands.

A Popular Forces (PF) training center near Phu Cat Air Base is maintained by the ROK 1st Regiment. The other two regiments maintain similar training centers within their areas of operations. The 1st Regiment center is staffed by four officers and 17 NCO's, all of whom speak Vietnamese. The program, initiated in May 1968, is designed to further complement the four months' training PFs receive upon entering the program. PF soldiers receive a week of thorough instruction covering the entire range of subjects taught U.S. Army basic trainees.

Going southeast on Highway QL 1 from the training school, one comes to the village of Dap Ta. During Operation MAENG HO 9, the whole village was destroyed, leaving hundreds homeless. In a three-month period Tiger Division engineers, infantrymen and artillerymen built 150 homes, each 13 by 19 feet, designed to house over 500 villagers. Included in the massive project is a village headquarters building and educational training center designed to help the people adjust to their new surroundings.

Montagnards Helped. Another project financed and undertaken by Tiger Division troops lies in a wide valley near the Van Canh Village. Here, over 400 Montagnard refugees live and farm their own land. The area, a planned refugee center, was created in January for the benefit of the ralliers who wanted the protection of a secure camp. When the ralliers ask to come into the camp, they are greeted enthusiastically by the 26th Regiment personnel who work there. The Koreans and local Vietnamese government officials offer food, clothing and conduct a ceremony in which each family is presented with a plot of land, materials with which to build a home—and encouragement.

Captain Choi, S-5 officer of the 1st Cavalry Regiment, explains why the Montagnard refugees voluntarily enter the camp. "They come here for three reasons. First, they are all hungry. Second, they are all afraid of the Viet Cong. And, third, they heard about the ceremony in which we present them with what they need to build homes." In addition to homes, the Tiger Division's project includes drilling wells, and constructing a main barber shop, school and village headquarters building.

In Qui Nhon, largest city in the Tiger Division's area the Koreans have already completed numerous projects designed to better relationships between themselves and their hosts.

The Qui Nhon Gymnasium, completed in August 1968, was a "Sister



Weapons seized from Viet Cong—more than 30,000 small arms—are displayed, left. Below Korean soldier helps build primary school in Vietnam village.



City" project between Inchon in South Korea and Qui Nhon. Built by the Tiger Division soldiers, the gymnasium today is Qui Nhon's playground for youngsters of all ages. A church, a school, another orphanage and numerous goodwill actions are scattered throughout the city.

Capital (Tiger) Infantry Division soldiers perform the role of fighters and builders wherever they go. Fighting effectively is half the battle in war; rebuilding what has been destroyed is the other side. These soldiers can well be satisfied with their efforts here, for their success story is etched visibly throughout their area of operations. ARMY



Tigers growl as they show their "fangs." Rifles are brandished as the division swarms ashore in Vietnam.

Will to Live

SP4 Peter Call
4th Infantry Division

Drawings by PFC William A. Sigfried



SGT Buddy Wright tells his story.

Because of his will to live, his unflagging attempts to escape, he is alive today—one of the few who have been taken captive by a North Vietnamese Army (NVA) unit and escaped. SGT Buddy Wright from Wellston, Ohio, was providing rear security for Company D, 1st Battalion, 22d Infantry, when he became separated from his unit. At first, he believed he just hadn't gone far enough. At a fork in the trail, he followed boot prints which turned out to be made by Ho Chi Minh sandals.

When he realized he might be falling into a trap, he tried to double back, but before he had gone more than a few feet, a platoon of grim-faced, uniform-clad North Vietnamese soldiers leaped on him, grabbed his weapon, and bound him with heavy rope.

The chortling enemy soldiers led him—with hands tied behind his back—into a strange part of the jungle, westward. For two days, SGT Wright had no idea where he was going. At the end of the second day, it became apparent—his captors had brought him to their stronghold inside Cambodia. NVA soldiers were everywhere, gawking, pointing, laughing. It was not a new hideaway—facilities were old and well-deveoped.

SGT Wright was untied, then searched. He attempted to show his Geneva Convention card, but his captors pushed it away, confiscated his personal effects, removed his boots and dog tags, and made him sit on the ground.

Up to that time, he had not been questioned but when an English-speaking North Vietnamese interrogater arrived, SGT Wright knew his immediate survival hung in the balance.

The interrogater asked about tactics and SGT Wright's unit. Again and again he demanded to know the answers, and over and over, Buddy Wright retorted: "I don't know! I don't know!"

Finally, the interrogater exploded: "You don't know too much, do you, sergeant?" Tired and weakened, SGT Wright looked up, and wryly quipped, "Yah, I'm kind of stupid."

The interrogater stormed out of the room.

During five days the sergeant was repeatedly questioned; each time it ended in much the same way.

The nights were long and cold. His hands, bound and tied to a pole, made it impossible to recline. A guard remained close by. Every half hour during the night, he would shine his flashlight into the American's face. The ropes were loosened only to allow him to eat rice and a bowl of water.

His chance to escape came early on the morning of the fifth day. "The guards must have been getting used to me," SGT Wright recounts now. "They were beginning to relax. One, who seemed to be an outcast among the others, saw how uncomfortable I was. He loosened the ropes and gave me a blanket."

SGT Wright worked his hands free under the cover of the blanket. In his movement, the bamboo mat creaked loudly. A guard began to walk over to him. Wright leaped up and dashed madly out the door. Totally surprised, the guard was briefly stunned. Then he sounded the alarm.

The sergeant never looked back, but could hear a volley of bullets whizzing over his head. Painfully, he groped his way through the jungle, ripping his clothes and cutting his bare feet. He stopped only briefly to catch his breath, then struggled on through brush and bamboo.

Next morning SGT Wright began his trek toward the rising sun. For two days, he pushed through the strange, lonely land. His feet were swollen, his hair straggly, his face bewhiskered, his stomach empty. Still, an ember of hope burned within.

Armed with his knowledge of jungle survival and the will to live, he avoided trails. His only food was a fruit, resembling an unripened bitter peach which he forced himself to eat.

One night he spied an NVA patrol only 10 meters from him. He hit the ground so hard that he was sure he had been heard. But the enemy soldiers passed on, also traveling east.

On the eighth day, SGT Wright saw his first sign of hope. Several helicopters flying east told him he must be near the Vietnamese border. After another day of weary struggling through the wilderness, the terrain became more familiar. Fresh artillery craters pitted the area. Now he was convinced he was inside Vietnam.

He moved parallel to a trail that ran eastward, but he was so weakened that he had to stop every few steps to rest.

With freedom seeming near, his ears picked up the sound of someone walking toward him and he froze,



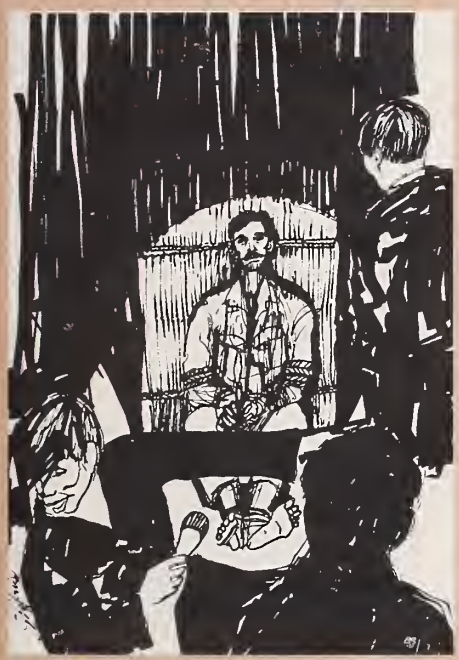
"I followed the path into a trap."



"I hit the dirt and made so much noise I thought the NVA heard me."



"I was growing weaker. My hope turned into despair."



"At night, I was bound tightly."



"I saw this Vietnamese soldier and I knew he was friendly."

as a Vietnamese soldier walked past him. The Vietnamese carried an M16 rifle, but SGT Wright's nine-day flight from captivity had been too far, too long, to take a life-or-death chance. He chose to wait.

That night, he spotted camp fires glowing on a hill from where the Vietnamese soldier had come. He knew then that they were friendly, "because the enemy would never light a fire so close to our positions," he explained later.

So, at dawn the next morning, he waved down the first Vietnamese soldier who came down the trail.

"When he saw me, I think he was really scared," SGT Wright said as he recounted his story. "I had forgotten what I must have looked like with a heavy beard and torn clothes."

The haggard, famished soldier pointed to his stomach. "Chop, chop," he said.

The South Vietnamese soldier took SGT Wright's arm and gently placed it around his neck, walking him up the hill. It was his path to freedom.

There a helicopter was called to lift him out of the jungle.

SGT Buddy Wright, the infantryman, the captive, the escapee, had fought two battles—the first with the North Vietnamese, the second with the jungle. His will to live had won both. ASJ

Hole Huntin'

Typical of the wealth of information received by the Office of the Chief of Military History from units in the Republic of Vietnam is this summary of hole-hunting techniques applied by the 2d Battalion, 35th Infantry ("The Cacti Blue") during July and August 1967 in an area of operations north of Duc Pho.

In ferreting the Viet Cong from their underground hideouts, three main types of holes were found, classified more by their location than by their construction.

Under Bamboo. By far the most common VC hideaway is the "under bamboo" hole which is easily and quickly camouflaged. Entrances differ widely as do techniques of camouflage. Most of the entrances are located within the edge of a bamboo clump or just outside the edge. Usually the trap door cover contains the camouflage material. Some have pieces of cut bamboo affixed to the door itself. Edges of the door fit snugly into the entrance. Other entrances are covered by only the door which is camouflaged by spreading leaves, rocks and other materials over the top. Another characteristic common to all these small tunnels is the air hole which is normally made from a hollow piece of bamboo three to four inches in diameter inserted into the tunnel and camouflaged on the surface.

Beach Hole. The air hole is the only tell-tale indicator of the "beach hole" which differs from bamboo type in that it is located in sand and constructed from cut timbers. It does not depend upon the bamboo roots to add rigidity to the roof. The entrance to a beach hole is virtually impossible to locate as it is often buried under a foot of loose sand; however, it can be detected by finding the breathing tubes. Some air holes are a continuation of the bamboo frames that make up local fisherman's "lean to." Other air holes can be exposed by pulling up the cacti plants that grow along the sand dunes on the beach.

Water Entrance. A third type of tunnel, the least common, is the "water entrance" type. This tunnel may be located near a small stream or beside an old bomb crater that has filled with water. Normally, these holes have no lid and depend on the natural growth along the stream bank to hide the entrance. Sometimes the entrance is completely submerged, and must be entered by swimming.—*(Maj. Ben G. Crosby, 25th Infantry Division.)* AD



Author locates hidden bamboo breathing tube . . .



. . . calls for occupant to come out or get shot . . .



. . . and out pops the hidden Charlie from his hole.

Rooting Out Viet Cong Cave-Dwellers

Twenty-five years and many war stories later, caves are back in the news for American soldiers.

Many a young soldier in Vietnam has heard his father tell of the high cost in lives and blood it took to root Japanese soldiers out of caves on Guam and Iwo Jima in World War II. If not from Dad, then the late-late show with John Wayne has provided an insight to the almost superhuman effort required to extract an enemy from a fortified cavern.

For the American in Vietnam, the Annamite mountain range, located some 125 miles northeast of Saigon in II Corps area, has become the Iwo Jima of the 1960s.

Shrouded by jungle cover that is all but impossible to penetrate from the air, these caves offer the Viet Cong protection from air strikes, and secure space for R&R, food storage, livestock pens, hospital areas and, in one case, a printing plant. Not only are they camouflaged from the air, but one infantryman said he was within 70 yards of the caverns on the ground and could not see them.

What opportunities do these hidden labyrinths hold other than operations centers? MAJ Graham W. Wood, a geologist with the Engineers, said, "Another advantage is the numerous fresh water streams in the lower elevations of the caves; mountain brooks run down from the passes and through the lower chambers guaranteeing the Viet Cong ample water. In addition, the caverns are equipped with a natural ventilation system, something the enemy does not have in his tunnels."

How best to deny use of the caves to the Viet Cong? Destruction has been considered and discarded. The massive granite boulders that make up the caverns are 60 feet in diameter in some cases. Granite boulders of this size would take years to destroy, say the engineers. Most feel that the solution is defoliation, constant surveillance and marking of the caves. VC personnel have shown a reluctance to use facilities which are well known and frequently patrolled.

While our troops are working to deny the caves to the Communists, they are working to deny them to us. Infantrymen and Engineers have found beehives inside cavern entrances, set up to catch the unwary intruder. Reports indicate that the "bee trap" works well, for many have been stung.

All officials agree that caves afford efficient cover and concealment for the enemy. However, research and mapping coupled with patrols, artillery barrages and air strikes are slowly but surely depriving "Charlie" of these sanctuaries. AD





". . . these caves offer the Viet Cong protection from air strikes, and secure space for R&R, food storage, livestock pens, hospital areas . . ."



Spotlight



on the Enemy

"Di dau? di dau?" (Where are you going) Ho Si screamed, panic stricken, to his mud-caked comrade.

"Toi so den may bay, toi chay tron!" (I'm afraid of the helicopter's light, I'm getting away from it!) replied Nguyen Van as he floundered on hands and knees along the muddy bank of the Oriental River.

Ho Si, Nguyen Van and eleven others of the Viet Cong suicide squad moments earlier were packed in a sampan drifting slowly down the river toward their hideout within sight of Saigon's city lights. They had made it clean until they came to a bend in the river where the Firefly's light impaled them. The enemy, nearly reaching their objective after a two-week trek from their base camp on the Cambodian border, were stopped cold and pinpointed amid the dark sameness of flooded paddylands with the word . . .

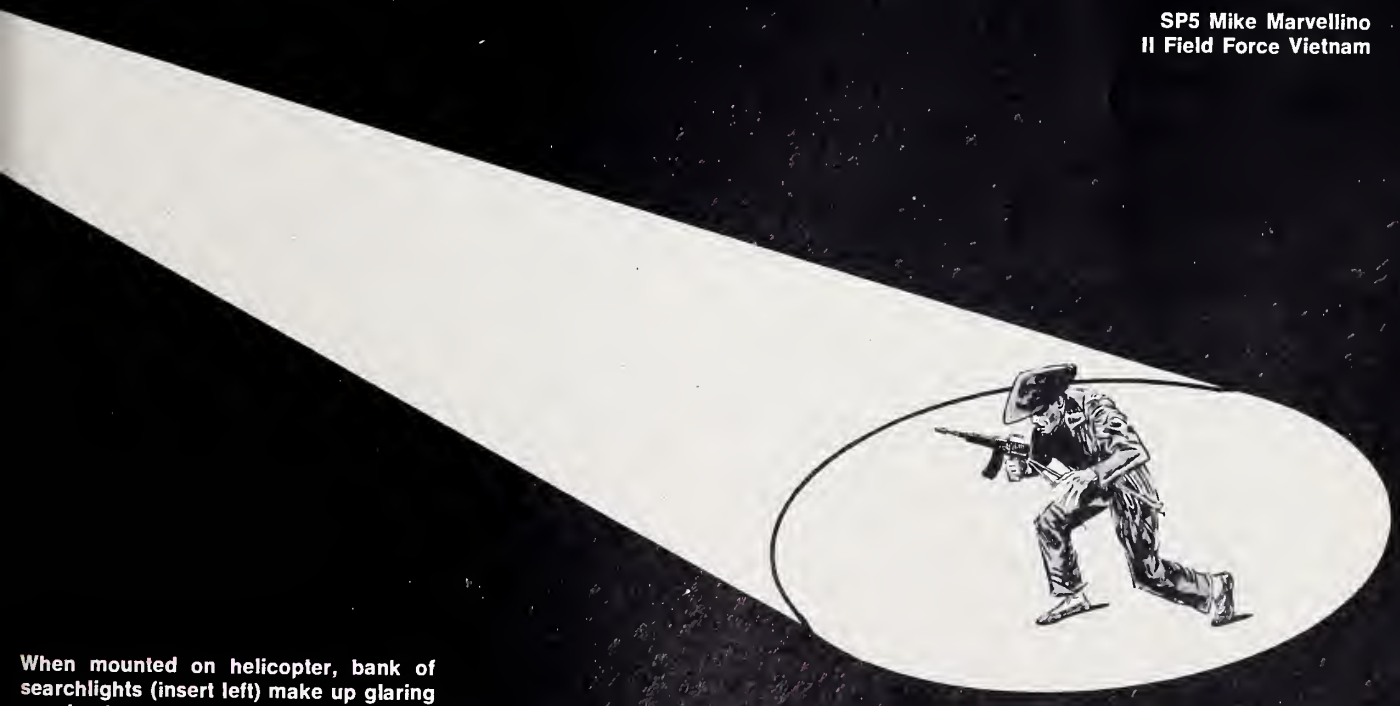
"Mark" said WOI George D. Boyd. The pilot of the "deck ship" broke silence as he spoke to his teammates over the intercom. "Steady, hold it right there." The Viet Cong were no longer alone. Their secret night move of men and supplies was paralyzed by three "fire spitting dragons." These Dragons, a heavy fire team of the 334th Armed Helicopter Company, were three Huey helicopters armed to the teeth.

"I've got a sampan here and two Charlies," Boyd announced, "and I'm going to make a pass for positive indentification." With these words, the other two aircraft commanders poised their ships for the kill. The light and control ships hovered and circled while the low ship's pass nearly scraped the treetops.

This aerial search and kill drama has occurred hundreds of nights during the three years that the 334th Army aviators, the "first with guns in Vietnam," have run these multi-fire power assaults by the light of Firefly.

Firefly, a cluster of seven glaring eyes, marked the sampan's course. Made of the same lights that guide landings of the C-130 "Flying Boxcar," the cluster is mounted in the Huey light ship, while in the control ship above an aerial observer studies his maps by red filtered flashlight. This American advisor to local

SP5 Mike Marvellino
II Field Force Vietnam



When mounted on helicopter, bank of searchlights (insert left) make up glaring eye in the sky that picks out skulking Viet Cong on the ground.

elements of the 25th Vietnamese Infantry Division clears the target and the fire team then lashes the water-going VC with rockets, mini-gun, M60 and 50 caliber machinegun fire.

Three Tiers. Firefly missions operate in three tiers —the command and control ship at approximately 1,000 feet altitude; the light ship at about 500 feet; and the gunship "on the deck."

Nightly this fighting team cranks up from its pad at Bien Hoa Air Base, radios the tower and lifts off enroute to search the enemy's water hideouts. A Firefly team mission might take them first down "automatic alley" (so-called as a past source of intense enemy antiaircraft five), then along the Cambodian border west of Duc Hoa, to Saigon's southwestern "skirts" . . . and finally whirling, three-in-line, homebound at dawn. For the 334th's pilots and crews, it is a "hard day's night."

Fireflying fills the skies with rainbow colors—patterns of helicopter warning lights, shafts of a seven-cluster spotlight and tracings of rocket, machinegun and minigun fire. At other times Firefly can be silent, searching, unobserved.

How It Began. Fourth of July colors light the sky today because the 334th (then designated the 197th) pioneered and developed the emergency standby and Firefly night missions in the spring of 1965. Since then the 334th has trained other aviators in tactics and procedures of this search and destroy night mission to inhibit Viet Cong water traffic. The demand has increased to the point that the 334th now puts three teams over the III Corps Tactical Zone.

The three Firefly teams primarily support the 25th and 5th Vietnamese Infantry Divisions. But each night the Raiders, Dragons and Playboys are ready to "peel off" their intelligence targets and answer calls from allied ground forces in contact with the enemy. Pilots and crews don't mind the extra workload because they take pride in countering Viet Cong and NVA night movements.

Teamwork. The Firefly pack maneuvers so precisely they are like a helicopter merry-go-round mounted with fire spitting dragons.

Pilots call the light operator the key man in Firefly. Following the erratic winding of rivers and canals depends on his strong arms and sharp eyes. He fights the rushing air stream that wraps around the helicopter and buffets the hand-operated light. One aviator who has been on the light for 14 months, SP5 William Hyter, described the effect it has on the enemy. "When Charlie has been caught and looks up into the light, it's like looking into the sun for them. If the VC get caught in the light while in the open they know it's the end for them." Hyter recalled that " once we caught about 30 VC unloading sampans. People started going in all directions except one guy who just looked up at us . . . the light has a strange effect sometimes."

Also in a hot seat is the aircraft commander on the "bug." He guides his ship, maintains altitude and spot targets. The light and low ship pilots, beside flying with tightrope precision, also contend with a backlash effect from staring at the Firefly's built-in sunshine. Both aircraft commanders are vulnerable to vertigo. WO1 Gary L. Lucas, a light ship flyer, gave a vivid description of the phenomenon. "Firefly vertigo is like driving through a dense fog, eyes on the road, and you see two white lines . . . your speedometer reads 80 and you're looking for ants."

WO1 James J. Kaye, another light ship flyer, has his own ideas about the effect of the light sickness. "Looking at the center of the moving light can cause target fixation and when it happens you're in a vacuum!" Pilots who have been through this "non-balance period" in night flying by spotlight remember the strange times when they looked at their instruments and refused to believe their eyes. But the danger will not strike if the pilot sticks with his instruments. If he does run into trouble he "grabs" the safety valve—the co-pilot.

Stinger Action. Firefly lights up and "stings" sampans like an angry bee. In one action, the low ship came under rocket fire from a cabin cruiser tended by a sampan concealed in the brush.

"We were hesitant about firing again after three rockets came at us" said WO1 Thomas D. Rains, "But there were no friendly troops in the area and with a fuel shortage we couldn't stay on station and wait for friendlies." As a result, the Huey team let loose and destroyed the target while taking no significant hits itself. The boat exploded, sending the sampan and debris falling piecemeal into the middle of the stream.

Night Missions demand more of the men and their ships than daylight assaults. For the crewmen and pilots this means long hours of maintenance "with the Hueys on their backs."

Pilot training with the 334th Firefly teams is a difficult three-month process in which the fliers rotate on the low, light and control ships.

By a trial and error question barrage from a seasoned fire team leader, a new pilot learns the land he will search. Little by little, landmarks, city lights and waterways stick in his mind. He learns to "hug the heel" in the low ship while keeping visible contact with the light spread. In the light ship he finds the knack for a three-in-one job of "turning, spotting and flying."

"Before your training period is over you fly each ship," explained WO1 Cyril T. Boys, "because you must understand the problems of the other two aircraft commanders when you pilot a Firefly."

After three months and 300 hours of "hard day's night," a pilot in the 334th earns his aircraft commander's orders. His "night wings" are the wings of that quick, versatile and unpredictable deterrent to enemy night movement—Firefly. ADJ

From VC to Hoi Chanh

SP4 Jerry Kringel
5th Special Forces Group



Hoi Chanhs may go from village to village to talk with inhabitants, explaining the many benefits and exposing Communist lies.

When is a VC not a VC? Answer: When he's a Hoi Chanh.

A Hoi Chanh is a former Viet Cong who has come back to the fold of the Vietnamese government under the Chieu Hoi (Open Arms) program.

Australian Major D. V. King and U.S. Army LT John Dyer are advisors to two ex-VC platoons. One platoon is utilized as a combat unit while the second is engaged in propaganda activities.

Mission of these 74 Hoi Chanhs is to operate entirely in VC-controlled areas, bring more Viet Cong into the Chieu Hoi program.

Says LT Dyer, "The Chieu Hoi program's main purpose is to show the Viet Cong that Hoi Chanhs are well treated, that they do have a prominent place in society, that they have responsibilities and freedoms under the government of Vietnam and above all, that they are free people."

A recent operation covered approximately 75 kilometers, hand distributing more than 125,000 leaflets and wooing Viet Cong back to the government. In addition, two and one-half million leaflets were air delivered over these same areas.

Hoi Chanhs in the propaganda platoon go from village to village talking with inhabitants. Face-to-face selling is the method. It's quite easy to say that returnees will be treated like other Vietnamese, but people must see results with their own eyes.

Propaganda platoons help the people in the fields and tell them of a new way of life. They explain the many benefits of becoming Hoi Chanhs.

A Hoi Chanh voluntarily returns to the government for many reasons. He finds VC goals are false and he's fed up with Communist lies; he desires to be treated as an individual, and not as a piece of communal property; and he desires security and freedom for his family.

From the Chieu Hoi program he derives valuable benefits: financial aid to build a new life for himself and his family; educational opportunities for him and his family; and, most important, protection for his family from VC threats, harassment and terrorism.

The propaganda platoon shows many "How To" movies at the villages they visit. Films include how to build a better home; grow more and better crops; and achieve improved health and sanitation.

More than 700 of the enemy joined the Chieu Hoi program in IV Corps during the first nine months of 1968. The Corps' Chieu Hoi program produced the highest rate in-country for the month of July: 9.5 Hoi Chanhs for every estimated 1000 enemy.

But results are not always so readily apparent. Returnees just don't walk right in to become members of the fold again. There is a long waiting period to see results. But Hoi Chanhs do come in. In a society where face is a predominant factor, it takes courage to admit that you have made a mistake.

Army Education in Vietnam

Even in Vietnam, the Campus is Never Far Away

SFC Nat Dell

"Instead of noblemen, let us have noble villages of men. If it is necessary, omit one bridge over the river, go around a little there, and throw one arch at least over the darker gulf of ignorance which surrounds us."

—Henry David Thoreau on adult education.



As the Huey Cobra makes its firing run against the Communist sampan fleet on the Mekong River south of Saigon, the warrant officer-pilot radios the results to his Tactical Operations Center, then turns his thoughts to a sociology exam he is taking tonight at the Long Binh Post Army Education Center . . .

During a 4th Infantry Division combat reconnaissance operation in the Central Highlands, the Sergeant First Class leading the patrol, and two of its members, hope they will return to the division base camp in time to attend their University of Maryland American History class at the Camp Enari Army Education Center. . .

While assisting the citizens of the Republic of Vietnam in halting Communist erosion of freedom's frontiers, these men and thousands of other members of the United States Army, Vietnam (USARV) are using their spare time to further their education.

Night classes conducted by 15 Army Education Centers in such places as Tuy Hoa, Phu Bai, Cu Chi and Chu Lai offer subjects ranging from Beginning Arithmetic and Algebra, History and Sociology, International Law and Business Administration, to English Grammar and foreign languages. Soldier-students do their homework between artillery fire missions, helicopter flights, combat patrols and convoy runs. After a day of clerical work in staff offices, or after a day-long patrol on the Mekong River, they hit the books, but never allow scholastic pursuits to interfere with their primary mission of fighting the war against Communism.

USARV General Education Development (GED) Program had its beginning in 1966 when the first Army Education Center was established in Saigon. In early 1967, two centers, staffed by Military Education Officers, were established at Cam Ranh and Long Binh Post. Today 15 centers are staffed by 22 civilian educators, each having at least a master's degree.

Classrooms range from sandbagged tents to quonset huts, but lack of modern facilities has not deterred USARV men and women from pursuing educational goals. During Fiscal Year 1968 more than 25,000 USARV soldiers enrolled in United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) and Cooperating College correspondence courses. Today some 744 persons are enrolled in University of Maryland classes, in addition to hundreds of others participating in the Cooperating College Program.

High School and College. The GED program is not limited to the pursuit of college-level education. A 1st Logistical Command truck driver returning from a convoy run up north learns that he has successfully passed his high school GED test and is now applying to his state Board of Education for a high school diploma. High school equivalency tests were successfully completed by 3,500 USARV enlisted men during FY 1968.



Education adviser, far left, counsels infantryman in Mekong Delta while, left, a specialist administers high school tests at Blackhawk Firebase. Below, another adviser inventories textbooks at Chu Lai Army Education Center.



These high school GED tests are only a small portion of the 40,000 tests administered annually by Army Education Centers in Vietnam.

A SP4 draftsman at Long Binh Post has a Saturday morning appointment to take an exam for entrance at a university School of Architecture. In the Mekong Delta, a legal clerk awaits the results of a law school entrance exam which he took at the Dong Tam Army Education Center. A dental assistant at Long Binh Post has successfully passed his exam for admission to dental school.

Most of the centers are authorized to administer Graduate Record Examinations, the Admissions Test to Graduate School of Business, the Scholastic Aptitude Test, and the American College Testing Program for College Entry.

Because of unit location, or due to tactical situations, it is impossible for everyone to attend formal classes at the education centers. For those unable to attend, more than 200 high school, college, and technical vocational correspondence courses are available through USAFI. The soldier pays an initial $5 registration fee and, after successful completion of the first course, may take as many additional ones as he desires, at no further cost. Textbooks and study material are stocked by the centers. (See "Dear Instructor," November 1968 *DIGEST*.)

Military Value. The GED program does more than broaden the soldier's educational horizons. Many of the courses are related to the soldier's Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). At Cu Chi, a member of the 25th Infantry Division is cross-training as a clerk. He attends after-duty typing classes at the Cu Chi center. At Dong Tam in the Delta, a radio repairman increases his skill by enrolling in an electronics group-study class. A member of an automatic data processing detachment is taking a correspondence course in advanced computer science, while a buddy is studying use of the slide rule.

Another MOS-related subject is the Vietnamese Language Program sponsored by USARV. According to Charles W. Dahlgren, USARV Director of General Educational Development, 14,000 USARV men and women enrolled in these classes in FY 1968. A member of a Psychological Warfare detachment participates in a 40-hour Vietnamese Language class at the Long Binh center. In addition to this 40-hour course conducted by USARV, a 240-hour USAFI course is also available. Those unable to attend the formal classes take advantage of the language-on-tape courses offered by the centers. Some 30 different foreign language courses are available; soon the program will be enhanced by the installation of five language laboratories. Each of the labs consists of a master console, 25 booths and 25 tape recorders. Other facilities soon to be in operation include 50 air-conditioned, relocatable classrooms and 15 language laboratory testing rooms.

Even while the USARV soldier makes his stand against a determined enemy who would extinguish a people's hope for freedom, he and many thousands of his comrades are building their arches across the "gulf of ignorance" of which Thoreau spoke. AD

Retraining Of Selected Senior Enlisted Soldiers being conducted to reduce assignment inequities and attain Army goal of 25 months minimum between short tours. Essentially, men picked have PMOS not matching Southeast Asia requirements. Training will be conducted enroute to new assignment, with EM generally allowed choice of available retraining options.

Tropical Combat Uniform approved for wear by troops going to and from Vietnam on military and MAC charter flights, but still out for CONUS travel. Wear optional for officers, warrant officers and sergeants major.

Sun And Fun seem to be the magnet that draws Army retirees, according to statistics released by Army's Retired Activities Branch. The report shows California leading U.S. with estimated 28,750 retirees, Texas second with 20,050 and Florida third with 13,400. Other states over 10,000 mark are Virginia with estimated 12,360 retirees; Georgia, 10,960; New York, 10,550.

Aliens On Active Duty with Armed Forces during Vietnam hostilities join those serving U.S. in other wars for accelerated naturalization, under recently passed Public Law 90-633.

Civilian Skills Of College Graduates to receive maximum utilization, while providing fair and equitable treatment to all. Statistics indicate: • One of six men entering service July through November FY 69 was a graduate; • 51 percent enlist for special options; and • 37 percent can expect assignment to a combat arm. Accordingly, special interview officers are now on duty at personnel reception centers to counsel and assist in channeling highly trained men into fields from which Army will derive greatest benefit.

"Medicare For Missiles" proves to be fountain-of-youth for 10-year-old air defense system. Under Army Missile Command's Overhaul Exchange Program, vital missile organs are completely reworked and missile systems exchanged for others in need of "surgery."

United States Military Academy Preparatory School, a time-tested avenue for EM to West Point, again accepting applications. Each August over 275 men undergo 10 months of rigorous academic, physical and military training in competition for 170 enlisted appointments. Details in AR 350-55 or by writing: Commandant, USMAPS, Fort Belvoir, Va. 22060.

The Average Soldier Costs $6,830 to pay and equip for one year. Breakdown: $3,000 for basic salary; $3,830 for equipment, benefits, upkeep, food, medical care and housing.

Door To Resumption Of Ground Duty for Army aviators opened, as recent DA field instructions authorize and encourage commissioned officer assignments, regardless of grade, to non-aviation duties. Larger aviator inventory, more short tour returnees and aircraft distribution cited as reason.

Standard Weapon For Combat Training will be M-16 rifle, with all training centers phasing into it by summer 1969.

Recently Passed Legislation permits Comptroller General of U.S. to waive collection of overpayments when civilian employee is not at fault. Heads of executive agencies may also waive collections of $500 or less under new ruling to be issued early this year.

Promotion Point Criteria revised to recognize EM unable to be MOS-tested before promotion board consideration. Stipulations are:

- Soldiers untested 30 months prior to board will be awarded points, on sliding scale, in proportion to scores received in other administrative areas of promotion form. Example: score of 400 awards 15 points.
- Maximum points attainable in lieu of test evaluation score reduced from 150 to 100.
- Soldiers tested in PMOS anytime during 30 months before board action will have score converted to points. If not tested in PMOS, latest available score, regardless of MOS, will be used.

In Allied Action, promotion list status assured for reassigned EM, as commanders must notify OPO when individual has list status. If assignment is to major command not authorized his MOS in next highest grade, it will be adjusted as appropriate.

Survey Of Personnel Centers ordered by Chief of Staff results in 62 recommended actions to improve Army image and centers' overall efficiency. More significant actions include: • Raising the quality and quantity of cadre; • Adding Information Officers; • Standardizing and improving the briefings presented; • Coordinating more closely individual arrival times with port calls; • Providing better equipped service clubs, PXs and dayrooms; • Calling all commissioned officers direct to ports of embarkation; and • Investigating feasibility of some pre-processing being conducted at Vietnam replacement units prior to CONUS return.

Eligibility Criteria For Drill Sergeant Training changed to permit personnel over age 39 or with up to one year service in CONUS to apply.

Frequency Of Second Duty Tours in Vietnam depends upon total manpower available to each military service to fulfill Southeast Asian commitments and upon serviceman's MOS. Thus, troops with critical skills may have to return to Vietnam more frequently than those in less critical areas.

Army's CH-54A Helicopter to undergo minor structural modifications for increased service-life and lift capability by 2 1/2 tons. "Flying Crane" has proved worth in Vietnam conflict, recovering 417 downed aircraft with total value of $221,510,354.

Veterans Offered Bachelors Degree And Teachers Certificate in 2 1/2 years under Project VAULT. Jointly coordinated by DOD, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and Webster College of St. Louis, program aims to provide educational opportunities to men who would not otherwise go to college and to procure badly needed teachers for ghetto schools.

Special Civilian Program is DOD-developed Project VALUE, which will provide 5,600 disadvantaged/hard-core unemployed persons with remedial education and on-the-job training. Goal: full-time employment for those successfully completing nine-month training period.

Purchase And Importation Of Goods made in Communist China, North Korea and North Vietnam prohibited by U.S. Customs regulations. Officials advise servicemen overseas to save PX sales slips and "certificates of origin" from local merchants as proof of source.



Ten Tough Days

Mission: Survival

SP4 Jeffrey Tarter
4th Infantry Division



The mission began as a routine demolition job for a Long Range Patrol (LRP) team from the 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division (Ivy) at Dak To.

It finally ended 10 rainy days later when the LRP team returned—hungry, rain-soaked, ragged and exhausted.

They had walked through a hornet's nest of North Vietnamese Army (NVA) patrols, and were almost shot by the first American patrol they met.

"It was supposed to be a two-day mission at the most," explained SP4 Emory Spraggins of Mesa, Arizona, the LRP team leader. "Just to clear a landing zone and blow some trees that were standing in the way."

For one member of the team, PFC Mike Overturf of Santa Maria, California, this fairly tame assignment was to be his first time in the field as a LRP member. Instead, he found himself in the midst of one of the most demanding trials LRP teams have ever faced.

A helicopter left the men and a load of plastic explosives in a bomb crater near the besieged outpost of Dak Seang, near the Laotian border.

Thick jungle surrounded them. Fog and rain blanketed the ground.

The team located the landing zone and packed the roots of two trees with explosives. They also cleared brush and trees to enlarge the original landing zone.

NVA patrols infested the area. An explosion was guaranteed to bring a swarm of angry North Vietnamese down on the Ivymen, so the trees could not be blown until an extraction helicopter was near at hand.

But heavy rains had grounded helicopters almost everywhere in the Central Highlands. For four days it rained and helicopters couldn't get to them.

Rains Constantly. "We caught water off a poncho," related SP4 Spraggins. "Water was no problem. It was raining all of the time."

On the fifth day the team was about to risk blowing the two trees when suddenly their radio came alive with new instructions. They were told to start walking six kilometers to the south, and to move as quickly as they could.

Move Again. By eight o'clock that night the team had forced its way through two or three kilometers of dangerous jungle. Night was falling.

"We called in and they told us to move again 1,000 meters east," SP4 Harold Thompson said. The men pointed out that there wasn't enough light to see where they were going.

Finally, their radio relay explained why the team had to keep moving at all costs: giant B52 bombers were due to dump thousands of tons of bombs just north of their location in a few hours.

"We moved 150 meters at the very most," Specialist Thompson recalled. "We had to tie ropes to one another, it was so dark. They kept telling us over the radio to keep going further."

B52s Overhead. The men moved down a steep hill, crossed a dry creek bed and started up another hill through thick brambles that tore their camouflaged uniforms.

Just before the B52s were due overhead, the LRP team called in and reported its position. They were out of danger.

Back at Dak To, final approval for the bombing strike was given.

The LRP team took cover between the roots of a five-foot-thick tree on the steep hillside and pulled their ponchos over their heads.

When the first bombs struck, the men started yelling to equalize the pressure on their eardrums.

"The whole sky turned red," said Specialist Thompson.

Ground Quakes. The ground under them heaved with the concussion of the distant bombs. "We could hear things flying over our heads," PFC Overturf said.

Two sorties of B52s unloaded their bombs. A third sortie passed further to the west.

"The next day," PFC Overturf said, "we started moving out about 8:30 to Firebase 19. The pace we made was really fantastic—it was all uphill."

Bunkers Found. Suddenly the Ivymen found they had stumbled onto a huge NVA bunker complex, enough for two enemy companies.

"The bunkers had been used in the last 12 to 24 hours," SP4 Spraggins said. "Some of them weren't even finished yet. We throught we smelled rice—the whole team smelled it cooking, so we couldn't all be wrong."

"They had trees planted in some of their foxholes so the Forward Air Controller couldn't see them," SP4 Thompson added.

But no North Vietnamese were in sight. The patrol followed the ridgeline up to Firebase 19, almost blind with fatigue and hunger. "It got to be just one foot after another," said PFC Overturf. "We knew better than to stop.

"For some reason I looked up and saw heads," he added. It was an American patrol aiming its rifles, ready to shoot.

Close Call. I'm a 'LURP,' I'm a 'LURP' " yelled Specialist Overturf. "Don't shoot."

Relieved, the patrol pointed out the path to the firebase, high on a mountaintop.

"It was all I could do to walk," Specialist Thompson said.

When they finally staggered into the firebase, they found the infantry companies camped there weren't much better off. The same icy rains had soaked them and kept helicopters from resupplying the firebase.

By the next day the LRP team was rationing its food again.

With no sign of a break in the weather, the firebase had to be abandoned. After slithering down the hillside with the infantry, the LRP team spent another two days in the rain, waiting for helicopters to creep under the cloud cover.

Finally, the 10-day-old storm broke—just long enough for the infantry companies to be whisked to safety at another firebase. Just as the clouds began closing in, the last helicopter picked up the LRP team.

Back at Dak To, the exhausted men were told they had set a brigade record for the longest LRP mission.

Somehow, it didn't seem to matter. AD

Policing Up Recruits

LT Robert W. Engelhardt
Photos by SFC Anthony Evanoski

Alarm clock reveille is at 5 a.m. for PVT George H. Kinchen Jr. and before dawn he is reporting for duty at Headquarters, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.

As the city awakens, PVT Kinchen joins his partner for the morning briefing of the accident investigation unit and then falls in for a quick, cursory inspection. Outside the building, scout cars are getting a more careful check by a police sergeant and the unit begins to patrol the city. Near the Capitol, shrouded in an early mist, Kinchen and his partner slip Car 402 into a chain of cars spearheading the morning traffic rush. Their first assignment takes them to a bustling freeway to unravel the facts in a four-car fenderbender.

George Kinchen likes this kind of investigation. It is one reason why the former Army sergeant changed from a green to blue uniform last year.

He was not alone. In the first nine months of 1968, nearly half of Washington's rookie patrolmen —305 of 651—were servicemen who joined the force through the Defense Department's Civilian Police Recruiting Program and capitalized on an early release of up to 90 days.

"It's been a lifesaver to us," says Inspector Boyd T. Willard, director of personnel for the Metropolitan Police Department. Aided by the program, this agency has eliminated a 380-man deficit in five months—at a time when full strength is a rarity on any big-city police force. Inspector Willard is justifiably proud of his department's success. He led the pilot project which evolved into a nation-wide DOD program.

Given the go-ahead to recruit on-post during duty hours, Inspector Willard visited such installations as Fort Bragg and Fort Knox in November 1967, talking to commanders and education officers about the development of a manageable program. When this project proved successful, the Department of Defense in January 1968 established a permanent program for all services. Today, 43 major metropolitan police agencies, including the New York City Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, are authorized to tap service resources at installations designated for their exclusive use. Other police agencies may recruit as well during off-duty hours. The District of Columbia, as the Nation's capital, is authorized to recruit throughout the country.



Sign Up Procedures. The program enables public law enforcement agencies to sign up new recruits in a matter of days. The advent of a recruiting team is well publicized and soldiers are given time off to hear each visiting agency tell its story. Shortly afterwards, prospects take a civil service examination. Grades are quickly scored and recruiters begin to process the passing candidates. Physicals, as necessary, are given, 201 files examined and letters of acceptance granted before the recruiters depart. With an offer of employment in his hands, a soldier can apply for early release (not to exceed 90 days) if he has less than six months duty remaining. Meanwhile, most police departments will help him find a new home and waive residency requirements until he is on the force.

"The results and the cooperation have been superb," says Inspector Willard. "The manpower pool is in the military service. We need a big group to talk to and we can't do it locally. The men are not here. . . and there is a lot of competition in the Washington area."

COL W. E. Weber, coordinator of the DOD program, notes that this

George H. Kinchen, Jr. is one of more than 2,000 ex-servicemen who became policemen through Department of Defense Civilian Police Recruiting Program.

Servicemen stationed in CONUS, Alaska, and Hawaii are eligible for early release through the civilian police recruiting program. Servicemen overseas must wait until they return to the United States for early release, but they may make inquiries to police agencies at any time.

Before a serviceman can make an application for early release, (1) he must have a firm offer of employment by an authorized police agency and (2) he must be counseled on fraudulent separation.

Once a serviceman receives an offer, he should contact his personnel officer to assist him with his application for early separation. He cannot apply for early release more than 180 days prior to his scheduled ETS.

When a man has 90 days or less service time remaining, he will be released (1) at least 10 days prior to a specific reporting date or (2) as soon as administratively feasible if offered immediate employment or training.





PVT Kinchen observes police sergeant's inspection of his scout car (right) before he and his partner begin early morning patrol (above.)

has not become a recruiting program in reverse. The several thousand serviceman hired by police last year represent a small fraction of the more than half million men annually released from the Armed Forces.

On each visit, Washington recruiters try to develop contacts with education officers with the hope that prospects will be referred to the department between recruiting trips. An applicant's physical record, civil service test score and personnel records can be easily processed on post and the results simply mailed to Washington.

This technique is working. Fred Clark, for example, a former paratrooper with the 82d Airborne, decided to apply to the D. C. force after he saw a recruiting poster at Fort Bragg.

"I just happened to read it," he recalls. "I was getting pretty short so I went over to the education office to inquire about it." Soon after Clark's records were sent to Washington, he received a letter of acceptance and the Army sent him to the Fayetteville, North Carolina Police Department for on-the-job training under Project Transition until he became eligible for early release in October.

Eugene T. Smith, another recruit, first heard of the program when he stepped into Fort Bragg's education office to see the results of an aptitude test he had taken. Going over the results, he found he could make a good policeman. This appealed to Smith, a specialist in the Army Security Agency at the time, and he applied to the District force—when he learned he would be making $8,000 a year, have a chance to take college night courses and qualify for an early release from the Army to start his new job.

Another aspect of the program allows commanding officers to grant passes, within reason, to soldiers invited by out-of-town police departments to take tests. PVT Kinchen who missed recruiters at Fort Bragg, was able to go up to Washington on a 72-hour pass and land his job.

"We've been getting very good men from the services," says Inspector Willard. "These recruits are already equipped with the disciplinary training needed in the



Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible for police employment, the individual must:

a. Be qualified in accordance with prerequisites established by the police agency concerned.

b. Indicate a willingness to release information from his personnel records.

c. Be assigned to a unit not scheduled for oversea deployment.

d. Be otherwise eligible for separation (i. e. must not have signed a statement of intent to reenlist, or provision of AR 600-31 must not apply).

e. Be within six months of expiration of term of service when applying for separation to accept employment with a police agency and have three months or less remaining in service on date employment is to commence.



The former Army sergeant now with Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, records the details in car accident.

semi-military police profession."

Men like Clifford T. Bond came to the department well-prepared. Now realizing his goal of a police career, Bond served with the 236th Military Police Detachment at Walter Reed Army Medical Center where, he feels, his MP Training taught him how to handle police situations and deal with people.

Impressive Results. The program has been so successful that police agencies around the country are eagerly anticipating new contacts, COL Weber reports. When the Washington force reached full strength, Congress authorized the Metropolitan Police Department to increase its size by 1,000 men. Inspector Willard, counting heavily on the military to fulfill this demanding recruiting task, has been meeting with the colonel in the Pentagon to expand the city's program. In November seven recruiting teams were dispatched to 36 installations, some as far away as Fort Carson, Colorado, and Fort Lewis, Washington. Both men are optimistic.

"I am by nature a pragmatist, a pessimist at times," says COL Weber, "But I have more enthusiasm for this program than any other in 26 years. It is doing something constructive for the Nation. It helps servicemen to continue to make a contribution in a profession as honored as military service."

Over 2,000 ex-servicemen agree.



Chief of Police John B. Layton congratulates former MP Clifford T. Bond at graduation exercises. "I've wanted to become a policeman since I was 10 years old," Bond recalls.



Armed Forces Institute of Pathology

Dedicated to the Conquest of Disease

Army Digest Staff



Although the disfigured wounded soldier back from Vietnam or his buddy recovering from malaria know nothing about the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, this Washington-based organization is working tirelessly for their recovery and treatment of future patients.

As skilled plastic surgeons of Walter Reed Army Hospital transfer new tissue to the wounded soldier's face, sculptors at the Institute make impressions that show the progress of surgery. In time there will be a progression of life masks from the time of the soldier's arrival at Walter Reed to his discharge. These casts will help doctors and surgeons in restoring other patients.

To hasten the malaria-ridden patient's recovery and to shed new light upon the disease that may result in its complete eradication, laboratory assistants stain specimens of tissue, mount them in slides and photograph them using a unique camera-microsope. The resulting photomicrograph is then available for physicians to study.

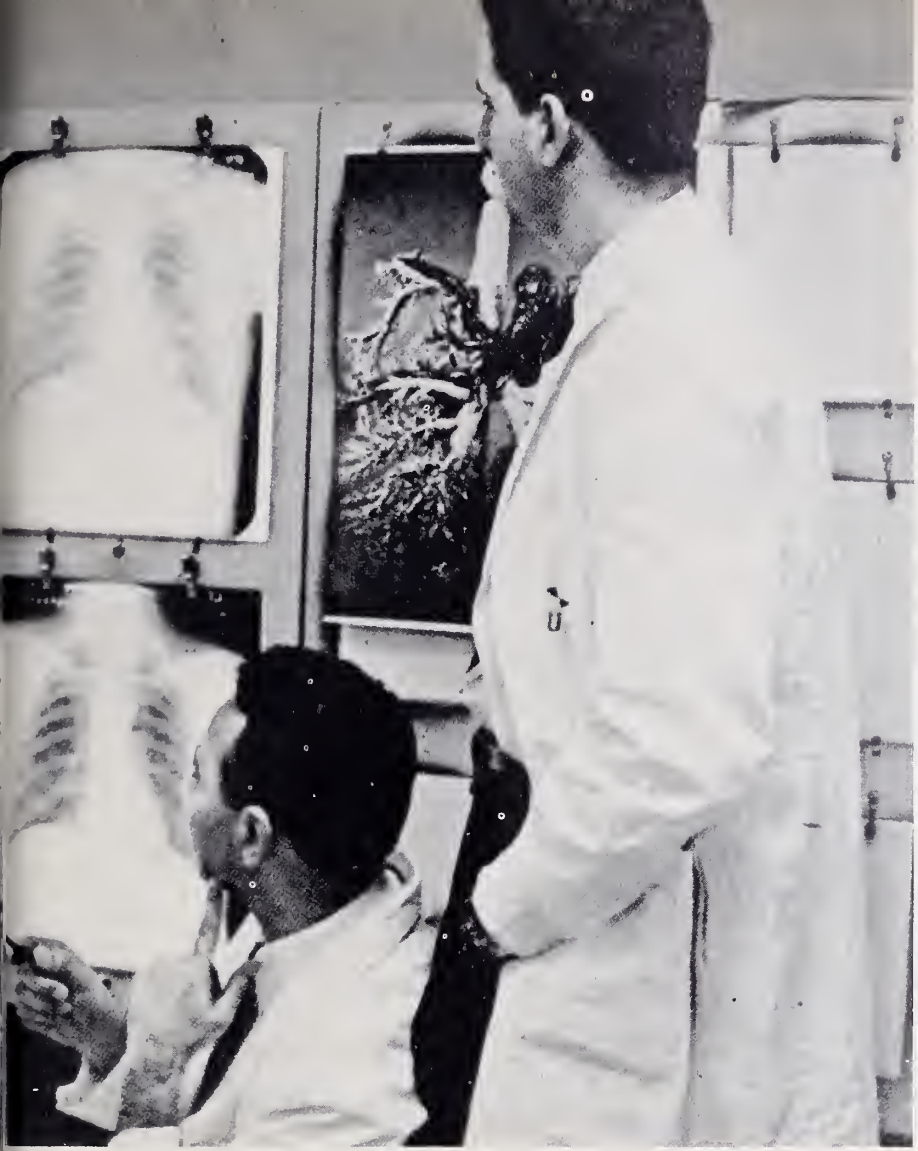
Even while the soldier-patient is on the operating table at Walter Reed, a sample of tissue is sent by pneumatic tube to laboratory assistants in the Institute, and a quick analysis is telephoned back to the surgeons as to whether a growth is benign or malignant.

Photography in Medicine. The Institute is known worldwide for its accomplishments, past and present. A branch of the Institute, the Army Medical Museum, pioneered with stop-motion pictures, which showed animated instruments going through a surgical operation without hands guiding them. The man who made these animated drawings was SGT Paul Terry who, after his discharge, originated the famed Terrytoon cartoons.

Photographers both in and outside the Institute are responsible for a library of still pictures that today contains more than one million items—one of the largest repositories of its kind in the world.

Twenty-eight skilled men and women in the division perform photography for the Institute, instruct military personnel in medical and scientific photography, and provide technical assistance in medical research on pathologic clinical problems.

The division maintains a continuing research program in medical



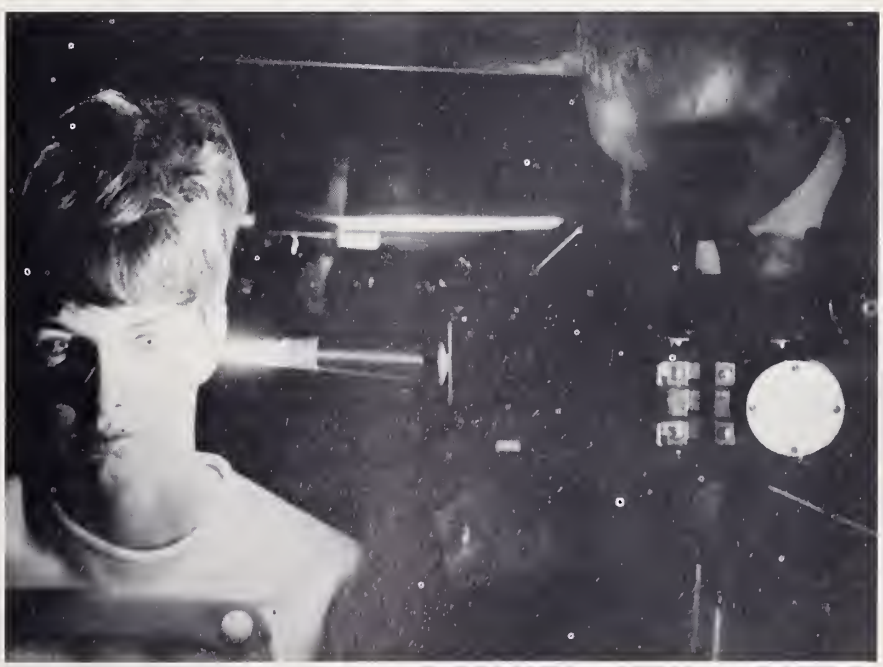
Pathologists examine X-rays while sculptors make impressions showing progress of facial surgery. Below, inner ear is photographed.

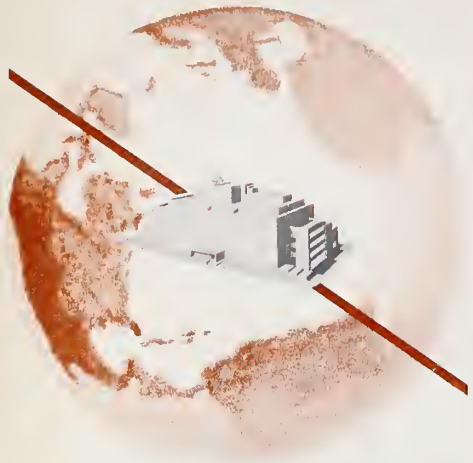


photography. Each year more than 250,000 photographic items are produced, and more than 350 scientific exhibits are constructed for display at national and international meetings. About 6,400 illustrations are prepared, and 3,000 motion pictures and 2,500 slides are loaned each year.

Described as one of the outstanding photomicrographers in the United States, Mr. Ralph L. Isenburg of the Institute is the only man to make a clean sweep in the annual Biological Photographic Association Show—and he has done it twice.

Photographic activities of the Institute go back over a century. Late in 1864, Drs. J. J. Woodward and Edward Curtis of the Museum staff began experimenting in the use of







Ralph L. Isenburg calculates exposure on a horizontal photomicrographic bench.



Medical Illustration Service prepares material for "Atlas of Tumor Pathology."

photomicrography—making the first major exploration of the art in the United States, including the innovation of staining tissue with analine dyes.

In 1935 the institute developed the Carter-Reeve process of color-photography—perhaps one of the most striking advances in the pictorial presentation of pathologic materials.

Biomedical Research. Much of the Institute's effort is devoted to biomedical research of military importance, with results benefitting the entire nation. More than 1,250,000 cases are on file, available for study, research and teaching. A staff of more than 750—more than 150 of these are at the doctorate level—investigates the causes and nature of disease and trauma world-wide. Studies may range from frost bite in Alaska to leprosy in Africa.

Normally about 300 research projects are underway involving the medical, dental and veterinary sciences. A computer aids in statistical analysis.

Educational Programs. Each year, the Institute attracts more than 2,000 specialists to its post-graduate short courses, lectures and seminars. The program is international in scope. More than 180 foreign nationals come to the Institute each year to study, some on a residency or fellowship basis.

The Medical Illustration Service of the Institute prepares exhibits and illustrations of wounds, injuries and diseases of medico-military importance. Besides its illustrations, it designs and produces lantern slides, transparencies, models, moulages, and other visual material. It lends motion and still pictures, lantern slides, and teaching sets and operates photographic laboratories and facilities for producing exhibits, training aids and the fabrication of instruments.

Pathologists at the Institute supply consultation on some 70,000 specimens a year for military, Veterans Administration and civilian doctors. With U. S. troops stationed around the world, the Pathology Division works closely with the World Health Organization in studying the cause and effect of disease on a world-wide basis. Thus, AFIP's research benefits all mankind.

The American Registry of Pathology is a cooperative medical research and educational activity between the Institute and the civilian medical profession. About 200,000 well-documented cases are registered each year. The material is used by military and civilian medical professionals for the preparation of scientific and special studies.

Signifying their importance, all departments of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, with the exception of the Medical Museum, are housed in an atomic-blast resistant building with walls of 26-inch-thick steel-reinforced concrete.

Now closed, the museum itself was formerly housed in an annex near the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The only medical museum in the United States open to the general public, it attracted more than 700,000 persons a year ranging from children arriving in school buses to renowned physicians who come to examine exotic pathology specimens. A new building will be erected to house the collection upon the grounds of Walter Reed. In the meantime the holdings of the medical museum are in storage.

The Institute has come a long way since its establishment in 1862 with three bones and a directive to Civil War hospital commanders "to collect and forward to the office of the Surgeon General all specimens of morbid anatomy . . . which may be regarded as valuable; together with projectiles and foreign bodies removed . . . " Today the work of the Institute benefits the Army, the Nation and all mankind. AD

Army Explorer—Scientist

Dr. Paul A. Siple



Time Cover by Artzybashess
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Dr. Paul Allman Siple, internationally known polar explorer, author, scientist and inventor who pioneered in Army research for more than 20 years as an Army scientist, died of a heart attack 25 November. His 40-year career as explorer-scientist carried him to all seven continents and nearly every major island land mass, accumulating data and gaining insight that contributed significantly to cold weather research.

In all, Dr. Siple spent 10 summers and four winters in research on the frozen Antarctic continent. His adventures began at age 20 when he was chosen from among 600,000 Boy Scouts nationwide to accompany Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his First Antarctic Expedition (1928-30) as a dog-sled driver, biologist and naturalist. He returned with the Second Byrd Expedition to Antarctica (1933-35) as chief biologist and field party leader. With the U.S. Antarctic Service Expedition (1939-41) he was senior geographer, technical supervisor of logistics and navigator. From 1955 to 1957, he was deputy to Admiral Byrd and office-in-charge of the U.S. Antarctic Program.

During World War II Dr. Siple served four years in the Office of the Quartermaster General, being discharged as a lieutenant colonel in 1946. After that, with the exception of a three-year leave of absence with the State Department, he served with the U.S. Army Research and Development Command. Until his death at age 59, he served as special scientific advisor to the Director of Army Research, Office of the Chief of Research and Development, with the imaginative job of coupling the latest R&D advances with practical applications.

Tribute. A *Time* Magazine cover story in December 1956 recognized his service as Officer-in-Charge of the U.S. Antarctic Program from 1955 to 1957 and as scientific leader of the Geographical (Amundsen-Scott) South Pole Station during the International Geophysical Year.

Dr. Siple wrote four books, *A Boy Scout with Byrd, Exploring at Home, From Scout to Explorer, 90° South,* and numerous articles for scientific and professional journals. He was an inventor, holding patents for the design of cold climate clothing and equipment.

Born in Montpelier, Ohio, in 1908, he received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Allegheny College and later earned a doctorate in geography at Clark University. He was awarded honorary degrees by seven colleges and universities.

Last May he received the Helen Culver Gold Medal Award of the Geographic Society of Chicago—the same medal awarded to Admiral Byrd in 1926. Congress has honored him with three Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medals. The Army bestowed its highest civilian service awards—the Distinguished Civilian Service Award and the Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service. Other nations have cited Dr. Siple for his scientific achievements and explorations. Mt. Siple and Siple Coast in Antarctica are named in his honor.

Their Beat Is The Delta

LT David H. Furse

Policemen are not a loved breed of men. Their job is always tedious, usually dangerous, absolutely necessary and generally misunderstood. The job of the military police in a combat zone is even more complicated.

"We are not traffic cops," says LTC Philip L. Ash, Provost Marshal for the 9th Division. "Division MP's are different from post, camp or station MPs. MPs in the 9th have a tremendous loyalty to the division, and we accent service and help rather than hard-nosed policemanship."

Detaining and classifying enemy suspects, convoy escort, traffic control, raids, criminal investigation and firearm registration are all duties of the 9th MP Company. Their mission encompasses the entire division area of operations in the Delta, particularly the highways and bridges. All division MP's from the provost marshal to the desk sergeant are on call for emergency missions.

A recent intelligence report indicated five Viet Cong were located at a village near Dong Tam. At 5 a.m. a party of eight MPs, including LTC Ash, his assistant provost marshal and two desk clerks, swooped down on the village, capturing the VC with their records and weapons.

"We had to get out on the road before the mine sweeper," explained CPT Aubrey R. Merrill Jr., assistant provost marshal and leader of the raid. "Speeding down that road before it's secured is the only way we could surprise the VC. Colonel Ash came along as an observer and the two clerks volunteered because we needed them. Spirit is very high in the 9th MP Company."

Highways and Bridges in the river-riddled delta are few and the many crossings make them very vulnerable to VC interdiction. With the mission to keep wheeled traffic moving, 9th Division MPs are always invited to bridge downings. When the VC destroyed a 150-foot span of the Ben Luc bridge, 9th MP's were there almost immediately



"When the VC opened up, our men kept traffic moving, called in dust-offs."



Despite mortar and small arms fire, MP keeps supplies flowing into Saigon over temporary span after Ben Luc bridge was blown up in effort to cut off capital.

helping their ARVN counterparts (QCs) and national police direct traffic across a one-lane pontoon bridge constructed by the 15th Engineer Battalion.

MPs kept the traffic moving despite VC mortar and small arms fire. The access road leading to the pontoon bridge south of the main bridge had to be constantly regraded by the engineers as rain eroded the slippery mud. That first day the MPs moved 2,134 vehicles across the bridge, almost half again the normal daily load due to the backup.

"Despite the attack," recalls LTC Ash, "two MPs stayed on the bridge to keep the traffic moving. Another five were on the access road pushing the small vehicles and getting the bigger ones out of the way.

"When the VC opened up with small arms fire, our men administered first aid, kept traffic moving and called in the dust-offs."

The Ben Luc bridge is a critical point in the Highway 4 artery feeding Saigon. With the bridge down, food for the capital city was virtually cut off. The MPs and QCs maintained the tiny interim bridge for two days following the destruction. Despite a command-detonated bomb found on the south access road on the third day, a record 2,963 vehicles crossed this vital link.

Over a dozen division MPs were recommended for valor awards following the Ben Luc action.

Other Jobs. "I sometimes dream of an operation in the middle of a dry plain where there are no bridges," CPT Merrill says wistfully. "We've been involved with bridges since we've been here."

Downed bridges are only part of the MP's job in the 9th Division. Commanded by CPT Edwin L. Freeman, the 9th Military Police Company has detachments spread throughout the delta. The company's 200 enlisted men and officers are organized into four line platoons and one security platoon, but none of them operates intact.

Tiny traffic count points are maintained along all main highways in the delta. MPs escort division convoys and answer distress calls from vehicles lost or damaged on the highway.

Harold R. Moran and PFC James F. Kerr answered a call for help from a Popular Forces post near a traffic control point at My Tho. They sped to the outpost and returned enemy fire with their machinegun. When the VC fire ceased, they returned to the highway junction to continue their real mission of traffic control.

Detaining Suspects. One mission peculiar to MPs in a combat zone is the detention and processing of detainees. The detainee Collection Point at the division's Dong Tam headquarters has been commended by Red Cross and USARV inspection teams. Detainees are provided bunker, shelter and latrine facilities in each of the six areas of the compound. They are interrogated, classified and sent to the proper detaining authority with minimum delay.

Addition of the Mobile Riverine Force to the 9th Division required the introduction of a floating jail for detainees taken during riverine operations. The unique detainee boat is run by the MPs.

SGT Monte R. DeVere was one of the first MPs to come to Dong Tam. A veteran of 26 years Army service, he remembers fondly the first MP headquarters here as a small general purpose tent full of water.

"The collection point was one roll of concertina wire," recalled SGT DeVere. "One night we had 370 detainees, so we just strung the whole MP area with concertina wire. Eventually we were able to improve the area and make a real compound. Then one night the VC dropped 200 mortar rounds on us and destroyed the whole area. Even with the improvements, it was nothing like it is now."

Mission of Service. Security of the division headquarters is perhaps the most apparent area of MP operation. The MP at the main gate and at the entrance to the division tactical operations center is the same spit-and-polish MP to be found anywhere in Vietnam or the world.

In executing their combat support mission, the 9th MP Company always emphasizes service to the infantrymen.

"We don't prosecute soldiers, we merely make reports to commanders. Our mission is service. Most of our cases are never even recorded against a man's record," says LTC Ash. "The MPs are here to help the men, not to make life miserable for them." ASD



As traffic control contingent comes under sniper fire near Long Dinh, an MP sprints past a bunker to give fire support to unit under attack.

Fix Anything

Ordnance Specialists Tackle The Task

Cpt Michael Williams
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

Amid the hum of electric motors, the young man peers intently through safety goggles, and carefully adjusts the cutting bit of the lathe. Silvery chips spiral off cold rolled steel as he makes the final cut in his metalworking project.

Another young man attaches the leads of his test equipment to an automotive engine. Dials quiver as he deftly makes adjustments to bring it to peak operating efficiency.

Computers click and chatter as lights flash across control panels. A group of students watch attentively as the instructor demonstrates troubleshooting procedures.

These could be scenes from any technical or trade school in the country. But there is one difference —all the young men are soldiers in uniform. All are students at the U. S. Army Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Here the Army develops highly skilled and reliable technicians, capable of performing maintenance on virtually any type of equipment in the hands of today's soldier. Eighteen resident enlisted courses train soldiers in the "hard" skills essential to the Army's operations—metalworking, weaponry, and automotive maintenance. Some high-demand courses operate around-the-clock.

A young instructor, a captain wearing three decorations for valor, notes, "The job of our graduates is to provide service to the line—on the line. This means they have to be ready to repair anything in their skill area. It's not enough to teach a man to fix a tank or jeep or truck engine. If he's an automotive specialist he has to be able to fix an engine in anything, even an outboard motor."

The School offers nine resident officer courses ranging in scope from basic branch instruction through officer MOS courses to the advanced course for Ordnance career officers. "Hands-on" equipment training is stressed, but major emphasis is placed on the development of management skills—how best to utilize the always scarce resources of manpower, equipment, time.

Speak to the student officers and you immediately become aware of the challenges they face. "I never knew Ordnance officers were responsible for so much equipment," remarks a rather overwhelmed young lieutenant. "We have to be able to supervise and plan maintenance on QM, Signal, Engineer—you name it. If it's in the hands of our supported unit, we fix it."

Some of the more than 13,000 annual graduates of the School stay to join the 2900-man staff and faculty. Most go to assignments throughout the world where they provide service and support to the line units of the Army as specialists or technicians. Officers become maintenance and logistics managers, directing and coordinating the support needed to keep the combat arms moving, shooting, and communicating.

Through its Foreign Military Training Program, the School also has trained more than 1500 officers and men from 48 countries since 1949. Currently, more than 250 foreign students graduate from various courses yearly. Along with their technical training, foreign students receive cultural orientation on tours and trips to industrial and agricultural centers.

Promotions and Careers. For outstanding U. S. Army graduates, successful completion of Advanced Individual Training can mean promotion and further schooling. Selected graduates of machinist and welders courses, for example, can be recommended for participation in the Skill Development Base pro-



gram. Those selected for advanced training under this program are promoted to SP4 at the start of the 12-week advanced course and become eligible for SP5 upon graduation. Besides MOS training, they also receive training in leadership skills.

Most of the instructors are Vietnam veterans, who season their classwork with personal combat experience. Enthusiasm for their subject is matched by the interest and eagerness of the students.

Trainees in the body and fender repair shop are acutely aware that they are learning a skilled trade that also has value in civil life. One sums up his feeling thus: "I wanted to do this before coming in the service, but we didn't have enough money in the family for me to go to a trade school."

A young captain watches students in a "hands-on equipment" exercise and observes: "Each year in civilian life people pay thousands of dollars to learn the skills we teach here."

TV Aids. To augment the more common training aids, the School's closed-circuit educational TV operation currently transmits on three channels to reach 75 classrooms. It is programmed to become the largest such facility in Maryland by November 1968, when it will have a twelve channel transmission capability reaching 260 classrooms through 325 television sets. The set-up will be able to originate two broadcasts simultaneously by using both a permanent studio and a fully equipped mobile van.

The School also conducts a correspondence training program for over 9500 non-resident students. It is not unusual for more than 1000 letters and parcels to arrive in a single day.

The two primary products of the Ordance School are the skilled repair specialist and the technical manager.

Regardless of the complexity of the task—from handguns to howitzers, from mechanical mule to main battle tank, through weapons, vehicles, calibration equipment, aircraft armament, and optical gunsights—the Army has an Ordnance specialist trained and ready to fix the item. The man who delivers that service to the line by laying his ingenuity and skill on the line is a valued product of the Ordnance Center and School. AD









"From handguns to howitzers, mechanical mule to tanks, through weapons, vehicles, calibration equipment, aircraft armament, the Army has an Ordnance specialist to fix the item."

Moving, Shooting—

Artillery Sounds Thunder of Fear

SP5 Roger Hester
173d Airborne Brigade

"Number Two and Four safe and ready."

"Number Two and Four Fire!"

The two 105mm howitzers from the 3d Battalion, 319th Artillery thunder and reverberate over the hills of north-central South Vietnam.

Peering through thick vegetation, a forward observer (FO) seeks the correct location of the marking round. The white smoke becomes visible, but the target is meters away. The FO quickly transmits his calculations.

"Smoker 28, Smoker 28, Fire Adjustment, Over.

"Right One-Hundred."

"Drop One-Hundred."

Eight miles from the target six artillery pieces, with their five-man crews, anxiously await instructions. The crew chief sits near a phone waiting for a call from the FDC (Fire Direction Center).

Twenty feet behind the guns, in a heavily sandbagged bunker, five men huddle together plotting and computing the fire mission.

The radio operator in the FDC keeps signal contact with the FO in the field.

"Smoker 28, Smoker 28. I need those rounds. Over."

Working for accuracy and against the clock, in seconds the firing data is called to the gun crews.

"Guns five through six, One round HE and Adjustment. Battery, one round for effect. Number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 safe and ready. Battery FIRE!"

The fire mission resounds again.

Shredding through the trees and tearing at the earth, friendly artillery rounds burst on target. The FO, sheltered behind a burnt-out stump, observes the strikes.

"Smoker 28, Smoker 28, Over.

"Two rounds off target."

Quickly the FDC plots the trouble. Two and Four. Two and Four safe and ready. Number Two and Four FIRE!"

Thus it goes. After firing two hours of perfect rounds, another successful mission is complete for the 319th. For the oldest unit with the 173d Airborne Brigade, celebrating its 51st anniversary this summer, the mission is routine. But while the cannon-cockers continue to be the "King of Battle" protecting the Infantry "Queen of Battle" in the realm of the 173d, there are many differences from the artillery tactics of World Wars I and II.



"The fire mission resounds again."

Mobility, Tactics. "The Redlegs are still known for their ability to pulverize the enemy," says LTC Paul J. Raisig with the unit, "but now the guns often shoot in every direction around the compass. The guns are no longer stationary. Movement is frequent, often by air, and we usually operate beyond the traditional front line.

"The tactics of artillery deployment, formerly a matter of following the troops and hop-scotching along behind the advancing lines, has now turned into a series of shuffles into enemy territory. In fact, the front line may be no further than the battery's own barbed wire and sand bag perimeter."

Moving the artillery, however, is quite a chore, requiring the utmost in coordination. According to CPT



"We go into an enemy-infested area, build bunkers, shoot, raise hell . . . then get out."

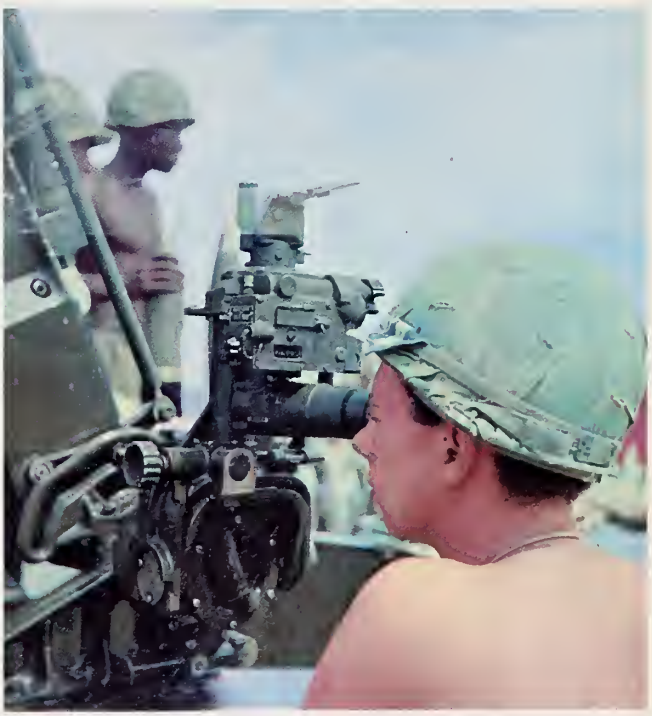


Lock and load—a round is chambered and ready.

Donald A. Hall, B Battery Commander: "We go into an enemy infested area, build heavily sandbagged bunkers, shoot, raise a little hell and then empty the thousands of sand bags, fill in the bunkers and get out."

A flock of "hooks" (CH-47 Chinook helicopters) swoop down, scoop up the battery's lightweight 105mm howitzers and their ammo into slings and deposit them 10 to 20 miles away.

"We have all of our targets preplotted by intelligence before we go," says 1LT Sam Oglesby, a fire direction officer. "The whole battery is able to fire in less than 10 minutes after the last hook leaves."



"Working for accuracy . . . against the clock."

The battery may stay at the location for two or three days and fire 1,000 rounds before they are picked up again and lifted to a new area.

"Often we're not immediately sure what we've even hit," says SGT Lamar P. Ward, a gun crew chief. "Then a couple of weeks later, some North Vietnamese prisoner turns up and complains about these shells that came out of nowhere and blew up his headquarters. That makes the whole outfit feel real good."



Mobile Riverine Warfare

Army-Navy Striking Force

SP4 Richard A. Dey, Jr.

Placid waters that breed the danger of mines
break for the keels of craft carrying soldiers
to the riverbank assault.

Patrol boats ply this running ocher to keep ship-
ping lanes open, to block the murky flow of
enemy troops and supplies.

Stealing like snake tongues along water-logged
lands, sampans and junks stream through the
tangled brooding, stream under canopies of
mangrove trees.

And darkness where sudden in the river's running
encounters occur in the fire of their forked
strike;

Where soldiers anxious to feel away what fear
feels, brace for their sunrise assault down,
down the same flowing that follows the river-
people who ply for their morning fish. AD




192-4





At Fort Jackson
and other AIT Centers
they put

Realism





"The entire nine weeks of training is geared to Vietnam, culminating in a three-day Field Training Exercise."



into Readiness

SSG Paul D. Richard, Jr.

Photos by SSG Cleo Brown

After stubbornness, there are two things that prod a guy through the drudgery and long hours of Advanced Infantry Training—"war stories" and the ever-present reminder: "This . . . could . . . save . . . your . . . life."

Both come from the same source at Fort Jackson, South Carolina—the Vietnam combat veterans who comprise more than 90 percent of the 3d AIT-Infantry Brigade's training cadre.

Reports of personal experiences, or "war stories" as the sergeants call them, make trainees sit up and take notice when NCOs want to drive a point home. And while the life-saving message isn't really necessary, it does jolt a man into remembering what AIT is all about.

At Fort Jackson, the message is pretty difficult to forget. The entire nine weeks of training is geared to Vietnam, culminating in a three-day Field Training Exercise (FTX) that brings into play all the skills acquired in arduous hours of training in weaponry, offensive and defensive tactics (with live fire), escape and evasion techniques, map reading, patrolling and other essentials.

For three days and nights the trainees patrol, assault, ambush, defend themselves, capture and interrogate prisoners, cordon and search Vietnamese villages, and generally fight the Vietnam war in the swamps and brush of Fort Jackson.

"It's as realistic as man can make it," sums up a multi-striped veteran of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in Vietnam. "The only difference is that no one is shooting at you."

Tough Training. Yet even this isn't enough for some of today's soldiers. "Realistic? What's so realistic about some guy jumping up from an ambush and saying 'bang, bang you're dead'?" scoffs one private who has just completed training and is scheduled for Vietnam assignment.

When probed further, the private thought past the rigors of soldiering to admit that the FTX, among other things, had been most realistic and would really be beneficial.

But like most tough training, the pay-off isn't usually realized until it is applied. "When I finished AIT, I thought it was a big waste of time," recalled PFC Robert Cureton. "But now I know it was valuable." The PFC had been to Vietnam as an infantryman with the 4th Infantry Division. Now he was back at Fort Jackson, where he had taken Infantry AIT.

"The biggest help to me in Vietnam was the 72-hour FTX problem," he noted. "That was pretty much like it was in Vietnam—living in the field, eating C-rations and constant patrolling."

What makes this type of training so effective is the constant updating of instruction from the combat experience of incoming cadre. From Deputy Commanding General BG James F. Hollingsworth, just back from Vietnam in May, to the sergeant who returned yesterday, each brings the insights of his own experience to the training.

As combat experiences change and lessons are learned, AIT absorbs them. Some examples are quick-kill techniques, air assaults and resupply, and evacuation of wounded to a hovering helicopter.

And then there are the war stories. Observed graduating PFC Bennie L. Peoples, "I think the experiences of the training NCOs alone gives you a good basic foundation for Vietnam."

Another, quick to recognize the importance of Advanced Infantry Training, was PFC Michael W. Fenner. Said the Vietnam-bound 19-year old: "I'm not afraid now, but I was when I was drafted.

"Now I'm ready."

"Trainees patrol, assault, ambush, defend themselves . . . "





Island Paradise, Anyone?

Volcanoes, snakes, foot long centipedes—all add to the spice of life on the Green Central Navigation Site at Cu Lao Re. The site, a tiny chunk of coral jutting out of the South China Sea about 15 miles east of Chu Lai, is maintained by half a dozen members of the Qui Nhon Support Command. It's one of three "slave stations" transmitting the radio frequencies that create lanes through which helicopter pilots find their way.

The little island has to be supplied with food, medicines, everything—including diesel fuel for the generators that keep radio equipment functioning 24 hours a day. The six members of the detachment do their best to assist the 13,000 Vietnamese who live on the island. They call in medics for serious illnesses and operate a permanent clinic. The small truck that hauls supplies is the only automotive vehicle on the island.

There are three volcanoes on the island—all believed extinct. The wide variety of venomous animal life includes the bamboo viper and centipedes that measure up to a foot long. The men don't worry much about the volcanoes coming back



to life, though, and keep out of the way of the animals.—*1st Logistical Command*

"Cousins by the Dozens" It was a real family reunion when SP4 Larry Gray of the 175th Radio Research Company arrived in Bien Hoa. First he met a brother Jerry who informed him that three cousins also are on the 175th's company roster. Nearby were located three other cousins with an engineer unit and six more in the Military Police in Saigon. Others are in the Mekong Delta. Eighteen of the clan are named Gray; most come from the area of Gallatin, Tennessee, although some are from Texas. Beside his relatives, SP4 Gray discovered 15 fellow graduates from his 1966 high school class in Westmoreland, Tennessee.—*II Field Force.*

Mobile Denticare A man's twenty-year-old idea has become medical history in a Vietnam supply room. At hill 35, north of Chu Lai, LTC John Carr operates one of the first mobile preventive dentistry facilities in the country, as men of the Americal Division's Bravo Battery, 1st Battalion, 14th Artillery, receive teeth cleaning and check-up. The team of dental hygienists also applies a special dental substance to slow rate of decay.

The idea of a mobile clinic first took form in Colonel Carr's mind while he was an enlisted man in World War II. He noticed that troops had to come to fixed installations for dental care. He wondered —"Why can't we get the dentist to go to the troops?"

Two decades later, Colonel Carr did just that.

Now he hopes to enlarge his preventive dentistry program to include the entire Americal Division which includes most of the southern I Corps area.—*SP4 Mike Maxwell.*

On patrol, 173d Airborne Brigade troopers move along edge of B-52 bomb crater after being lifted into area by helicopter.



Scalped by VC An American Indian almost got himself scalped when a grenade fragment put a new part in his hair. SGT Roy Wattquahboshkuk with Troop A, 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, found a partly open trap door in a sand pit while his unit was on a sweep mission near Quang Tri. Thinking it was a booby trap, they tied a line to the door, backed off and pulled. Suddenly the door opened, an arm appeared, tossed out a grenade and withdrew. The grenade exploded, sending SGT Wattquahboshkuk reeling and grabbing for his head. The grenade fragment had lacerated his scalp. Somebody else tossed a grenade into the bunker, killing one of two men inside and wounding the other who was captured before he could escape. Also taken were an AK47, a machinegun and a pair of Chinese binoculars. The sergeant's scalp quickly was bandaged and he winged off by medevac chopper.—*"Cavalair"*

Clean up It's hard to keep clean in the jungles and rice paddies sometimes—but a gift package of 69 bars of soap did seem somewhat excessive to SP4 Tom McClear. By later mail he received a note from some young cousins in Owosso, Michigan, saying that their schoolmates had pitched in a bar of soap apiece to be distributed to Vietnam children of their own age. That also explained the odd number of bars. SP4 McClear turned over 68 bars of soap to the Civil Affairs Section of the 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, and kept one for his own use because, he remarked, "It's been a long time between showers."—*101st Airborne Division (Airmobile).*



Soldier of 9th Infantry Division holds M60 machinegun in readiness while guarding bridge near Saigon.

Color Blend "Mix and match" produced a new twist in the color spectrum in Vietnam recently. Two infantrymen of the 101st Airborne Division's C Company, 3d Battalion, 187th Airborne Infantry, did it accidentally. Their unit got orders to signal a resupply helicopter. SGT Dillard Cowart of Pixly, California, grabbed a grenade that produced green smoke. SP4 Victor Estrada of Los Angeles popped one that produced yellow smoke. As the smoke mingled over the drop area, the puzzled helicopter pilot signaled, "What does chartreuse smoke signify?"—*101st Airborne Division (Airmobile).*

Water Fall They call SGT Robert Johnson "Water Fall" in B Company, 1st Battalion, 506th Airborne Infantry, since he found water when none appeared visible—and without using a divining rod. It happened while his unit was on a reconnaissance mission at a village near Phuoc Vinh. The weather was hot, water was low, and no stream appeared anywhere on the landscape. "Looks like the only way to find water is to fall in a well," remarked SGT Johnson. Just as he finished speaking, he disappeared. Alarmed members of his squad, fearing he had fallen into a trap, quickly fished him out of a brush covered well. "Break out the purification tablets and we'll have a drink," quipped the wringing wet sergeant.—*101st Airborne Division (Airmobile).* AD

Always Ready



Chute Riggers of Vietnam

SP5 Roger Hester
173d Airborne Brigade

The men with the red hats, better known as riggers, have an important job with the 173d Airborne Brigade —keeping the paratroopers prepared at all times for a parachute assault.

For almost two years, the men of the 173d, known as the "Troubleshooters" of Southeast Asia, have been fighting without their parachutes, conducting airmobile helicopter assaults and reconnaissance-in-force missions throughout the northern sectors of II corps, in the Central Highlands of the Republic of Vietnam.

The riggers know, however, that the Brigade can always be called upon to jump at any time. To keep the Brigade ready for the word "GO," a parachute must be repacked every 120 days.

This continuous job of repacking is arduous, but not the only job that the riggers perform. They also conduct continuous training programs to keep up to date on new rigger concepts; and they cross-train to carry out any assignment. They also work with each maneuver battalion on the Air Delivery Teams that rig "sling loads" from helicopters to resupply troops in the field.

Recently the riggers have begun conducting a jumpmaster course in An Khe as a refresher for the Brigade's qualified jumpers. During the final day of the first course, 35 jumpmasters and riggers made a helicopter jump.



The chute which trooper (top) collapses after making a refresher jump, soon will be in hands of the two riggers, who will check it over.

"It's hard to feel like a paratrooper when you rig chute after chute and never see it jumped," said one of the riggers. "But after making a jump I have that old feeling again. I can even feel it in my voice when I greet an officer and shout—AIRBORNE, ALL THE WAY, SIR." AD

They Build For The Future

SP4 Ronald Froehlich
Photos by SP5 Stephen Kopels

The valley is pleasantly cool, watered by a hillside spring, and covered with a lush matting of grass. Towering mountains stand as silent sentinels. Pervading all is a sense of quietness and peace. This is the Cua Valley, a few miles from the Demilitarized Zone in Vietnam. Since June, the valley has been the home of a Montagnard tribe. Before that, the tribe lived in the hills surrounding Khe Sanh—fishing, tending livestock, planting crops, content to live apart from the rest of the world.

But war came to Khe Sanh and with it, bombs, mortars and destruction. To survive, the tribe would have to move. The problem of moving and resettling 5,000 people fell, in part, on the U.S. Army's 29th Civil Affairs Company, headquartered at Da Nang. Using Army, Marine and civilian trucks, the company coordinated activities to relocate the tribe to the Cam Lo area.

Cam Lo—one of the largest refugee centers in Vietnam— is located about 20 miles south of the DMZ, near the shore of the South China Sea. Its hot, arid climate differed sharply from their old home. The Montagnards, used to the cool, fertile mountainsides around Khe Sanh, fared poorly in the new location. There was sickness; people became lethargic and sullen.

Again the job of finding a new home for the Montagnards fell to the 29th, specifically the 8th Platoon, headquartered at Quang Tri City. Working with Civil Operations Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS) personnel and the Vietnamese government, the 29th moved the tribe—this time to the Cua Valley.

Here the Montagnards started building homes and cultivating fields. The cool mountain air, fertile soil and abundant fresh water supply brought about a complete reversal in attitude. At least for the duration of the war, the Cua Valley will be their home.

One Among Many. Resettlement of a Montagnard tribe is just one of nearly 100 projects of the 29th. Throughout I Corps (made up of the five northernmost provinces of Vietnam) the company has 14 platoons working in province capitals, villages and hamlets.

The platoons, normally consisting of 8 to 10 men operate as field units. They move among the villages and hamlets, talking with the people, determining their needs. Once a specific project has been selected, they procure funds, coordinate movement of materials, and supervise actual construction.





Montagnard women get water from natural spring while, right, villagers work on dam-building project as part of civic action at Thuy Tu.

One such project is underway in Thuy Tu, a few miles south of Phu Bai in Thua Thien Province. Essentially an agricultural community, the villagers spend most of their time working the low-lying rice fields.

A small stream flowing through Thuy Tu is the village's life blood. It provides a constant source of water for the rice paddies, a place for the villagers to wash clothes and bathe. But the tide of the nearby South China Sea causes the stream to back up, flooding the paddies with salt and sand. The villagers tried various ways to prevent this, but nothing worked.

The 7th Platoon of the 29th at Phu Bai learned of the problem and sent an engineer. A strategically located dam, he reported, could halt the flow of sea water and allow more productive use of the fields. Village and province representatives, plus a man from CORDS, met to discuss a dam-building project. It was agreed the 29th would supervise the project, CORDS would funnel in materials and the villagers would do the actual construction.

Within a few weeks, cement, lumber and rock began pouring into the village. The stream was diverted from its natural course and footings were started. On many days, when there was no planting to be done, more than 100 villagers, including old women and children barely five years old, worked at the dam site.

Initial uneasiness and distrust of the Americans soon vanished, giving way to an easy-going camaraderie between the two peoples.

Then the monsoon rains came. The volunteers had to return to their fields. For the Americans, it was frustrating to see the work force fall from 100 to five or six. Still, no one doubts the dam will be completed. The Americans have come to know and respect the Vietnamese ability to finish a project once it has started.

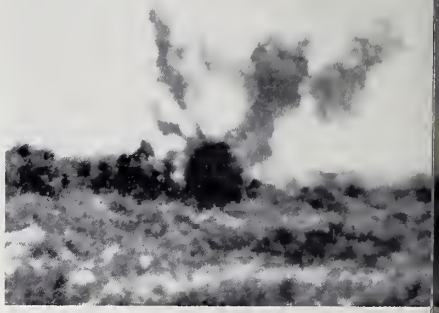
Progress Takes Many Forms. The 29th's success in I Corps is not easy to measure. Since the days of the Tet attacks in February, conditions have noticeably improved. Now there is no place in I Corps where men of the 29th cannot go, and their programs are moving steadily forward.

In the reconstruction of the Republic of Vietnam as a healthy, working economy, progress must be measured by many such advances on many fronts. AJ



When the workers, left page, are finished, the dam at Thuy Tu will be one of the largest projects ever undertaken by 29th Civil Affairs Company.

Danger Is Our Business



SP4 Arnold Braeske
Photos by SP5 Jerry Cleveland
II Field Force Vietnam



Ammunition in small arms burning pit is ignited to produce explosion at top of page.

To the EOD men straddling the 4,000 pounds of damaged bombs, rockets, grenades and explosives in the demolition crater, the atmosphere was casual. They joked while they packed white globs of C-4 plastic explosive on the 500-pound bombs, then inserted the fused blasting cap. The only hint of nervousness came with the run for the jeep and the fast, bouncing ride out of the blasting area when the 10-minute fuse had been lit. The actual blast, viewed from more than a mile away, was almost anti-climactic, although its shock waves rocked the parked vehicle.

This was a routine piece of demolition for the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team attached to the 3d Ordnance Battalion at Long Binh.

In less controlled situations, while prodding a dirt road for a hidden mine or gingerly fusing a mud-caked RPG rocket in a ricefield, the atmosphere is more tense—an eerie, inner silence descends even in a noise-filled area.

"You don't get scared," says EOD Staff Officer CPT William Loveall. "You just respect what you're working with. Everyone, officers and enlisted men, receives the same training in EOD; they sit in the same classes, so everyone knows what he's doing. The school weeds out the people who can't handle it."

The end result of four months of EOD training at Fort McClellan, Alabama, the Naval Propellant Plant at Indian Head, Maryland, and field exercises at Quantico, Virginia, is a large piece of responsibility.

The 10-man EOD team at Long Binh has responsibility for disarming or detonating dangerous explosive devices in 14 southern, coastal and inland provinces in the Republic of Vietnam. Individual units often do their own work, but this 1st Logistical Command team is the authority on EOD in the southern coastal region.

The incidents which the team responds to—1,475 in 1967—are unpredictable in character. For example, during a recent one-week period, the team—

- Removed damaged and potentially dangerous 50 caliber ammunition from three burned APCs.
- Cut the fuse, with 15 seconds remaining, on a Russian-made shaped charge placed by saboteurs among 100 bottles of propane at a U.S. supply yard in Long Binh.



Four damaged artillery rounds are prepared for a "shot." Wooden crates are included to keep the fires burning in the pit.

- Policed up potentially armed bombs and ammunition from a downed F-5 jet fighter.
- Stood by, in flack vests, at the 93d Evacuation Hospital during an operation on a soldier brought in from the field with a live 40mm round lodged in the roof of his mouth. After the operation, two team members detonated the round in a safe area.
- Investigated a reported "suspicious looking" suitcase in the Headquarters Company area of USARV and found it to contain nine Christmas cards.

In January and February, the team was given the job of disarming or detonating the massive number of friendly and enemy explosive devices after the Tet truce violations. The team also had the grim task of checking the bodies of enemy dead for booby traps following the attack on the Long Binh area.

Constant Danger. Tet also made clear the constant threat of physical danger under which an EOD team works.

When approximately 50 Viet Cong saboteurs infiltrated the sprawling 3d Ordnance Ammunition Supply Depot, the help of the nine available EOD team members was urgently requested. Moving into the depot with APCs for security, the nine men hurriedly cut the fuses, in semi-darkness, on seven of the shaped charges the VC had placed on scattered ammo pads. Some charges had as little as seven minutes remaining before detonation.

The team then regrouped about 100 meters from the berm of an ammunition pad filled with 8-inch and 155mm howitzer shells. It was this berm which saved the lives of the nine EOD men when an explosion ripped through the pad seconds later. The thunderous blast threw people out of their beds miles away. It lifted all nine EOD men off the ground and tossed them yards





When thousands of damaged ammunition rounds are hauled in from units throughout entire southern coastal region, as at left, they are piled into pit and burned, above.

away. They crawled for cover from the shower of fragments that ensued, and escaped further injuries.

In February 1968, the team members were awarded nine Purple Hearts, seven Bronze Star Medals with "V" device and two Army Commendation Medals with "V" device.

Although the explosives handled by the 3d Ordnance EOD team are always dangerous, some of the team's work becomes routine. EOD is called a number of times a day by units to pick up discarded, damaged or unserviceable explosive items for disposal.

First Aid. The 93d Evacuation Hospital at Long Binh requests EOD men regularly to retrieve explosive items from wounded soldiers flown into the hospital. Often the wounded will have damaged ammo or Claymore mines on their belts, or hand grenades with pins straightened, ready for throwing.

A routine call to EOD is occasionally more serious than reported, though. Responding to a request for pickup of an ammo box on Highway 1A in Ho Nai, the team arrived to find a case of CS and fragmentation grenades being run over by trucks in the road. The CS grenades were leaking and the pins on the mashed strikers of the fragmentation grenades were nearly out when the team cleared the area prior to disposing of the case.

In all instances of explosives disposal, the policy is to use the "least hazardous" method. The team will blow the shell or booby trap in place, or put it in their holding area for controlled demolition later, depending on circumstances.

All of the team members have great respect for contrived explosive devices. Although Viet Cong gadgets fall into similar patterns, there are always variations. According to one team member, "A bomb is limited only by the imagination of the person making it. You can create a good-sized explosion with a blasting cap and a coffee can of flour if you want to."

Risks involved in the daily handling of contrived bombs, mines and booby traps apparently don't worry EOD men. The Army's corps of less than 1,000 EOD specialists has one of the service's higher reenlistment rates. As MSG Jack G. Sumrall, a veteran with 21 years of EOD experience, phrases it, "If you were a gamb'er, or just liked to gamble, you'd want to play for the biggest stakes you could."

It's An Old Tradition

Indian Fans Abroad

A Navaho Indian was surprised to learn that in Karlsruhe, Germany, there's a monument to the American Indian—and considerable interest in the lore and glamor of the Old West. The American is SP4 Elmer Gambler, of Company B, 102d Signal Battalion. Recently he presented a book on the Navahos, printed in English and the Indian tongue, to the lord mayor of Karlsruhe—and discovered that His Honor the Mayor, Guenther Klotz, is an honorary Mohawk who has been given the name Okwaho.

Gambler broke out an authentic peace pipe and the two went through the ceremony of puffing facing east, south, west and north. Next Gambler danced the "Yai be cha" or "dance of the monster's uncle" which drives out evil spirits and promotes harmony. Explaining the origin of his name, Gambler told Mayor Okwaho that his father, who worked for the Santa Fe Railroad, was known as a smart gambler. The son was called "Little Gambler" and when he entered the service, that was used as his legal name.

U.S. soldiers and officials visited the Indian monument, known as the "suedstadt Indianer," where city councilman Karl Hummel presented a terra cotta plaque to Gambler. They then visited the Western Club Dakota whose members dress in western garb and meet in a "saloon" full of relics and mementos of Indians and cowboys. To mark the occasion, Gambler performed authentic Navaho dances.—*European Stars and Stripes*



SATURDAY NIGHT BATH. This soldier of 5th Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, borrowed the large pottery urn for a makeshift bath after a day in the muddy fields of the Mekong Delta.



OLD HAT—that's what COL Clark O. Irving wore when he took leave as commanding officer of U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command, Alaska. The campaign hat had been worn for many years by his father who commanded the 124th Cavalry when it was still a horse unit, he explained. COL Irving began his career as a cavalryman shortly before World War II, so he borrowed a horse for the review at Fort Richardson. AD

Hobbyists Unlimited

There are soldiers who are trying to save a fort by developing saddle sores. Another likes creepy crawly things. One soldier is a self confessed spider-man. Another makes no bones about collecting bones.

There must be as many hobbies represented in the Army as there are people, but ARMY DIGEST is concerned here with some of the more unusual hobbyists:

Fort Irwin California "We have housed bats, cats, rats and Martha's mother," the lieutenant quipped with a sly smile. "She's still downstairs, would you like to see her?"

The speaker is 1LT Henry Cato, Weed Army Hospital, California, adjutant. The "her" that he refers to is not Martha's mother but a tarantula spider.

The tarantula is part of a happy household of creatures that fly, slither or ooze in the night. The only two permanent residents, aside from the Catos, are an Amazon Venus Fly-trap, that prefers bits of raw hamburger to real flies; and a gopher snake currently hiding somewhere in their five-room home and feeding on who knows what.

The tarantula is the star attraction of the house, however, as well as at Weed Army Hospital where the lieutenant brings her to play occasionally. "It brightens up the day in the children's ward." Captain Dennis Dayton, clinic nurse, smiles.



CATO'S HORATIO—LT Henry Cato has adopted tarantula he calls Horatio.

Fort Sill Another kindred spirit whose tastes run exclusively to tarantulas is SP4 Jerry D. Woods, 5th Training Battalion, at the Army Training Center. Specialist Woods has studied spiders over the years and has come up with the observation: "They're got fantastic appetites, they can eat an incredible quantity of food . . . moths, flies, ants—nearly any insect that gets caught in their web."

Called "Spider-man" by his barracks-mates and co-workers because of his unusual hobby, SP4 Woods insists that while most spiders can bite, they're "not aggressive; in fact, they will try to get away."



Fort Hood Wire, glue, bleach, washtubs, a strong nose and stomach, and a great deal of patience are the main ingredients required in order to pursue the hobby of SP4 Robert L. Ochs, 1st Battalion, 16th Artillery. His hobby is a cross between anatomy, paleontology and zoology—in other words, he collects old bones, the older the better.

Competing with the dogs of the neighborhood, he has, to date, assembled the bones of two dogs, a chipmunk, mouse and a snake.

According to Ochs, the easiest part of assembling a batch of disassembled bones is the teeth. "You just fit the right tooth in the right hole in the jaw bone. Hooking ribs to the backbone is rough, especially in arranging the ribs at the correct angle."

Prior to assembling the bony structure, Ochs immerses the bones in a tub of bleach for three to five days in order to decompose any tissue which has resisted the ravages of time and bacteria. Bleach gives the bones a whiter than normal appearance, which is further enhanced by a coat of paint.

BONE SPECIALIST—SP4 Robert L. Ochs examines his immortal version of man's best friend.



HOLD THAT FORT—From going to ruin, that is. The trio rode 50 miles from Fort Hood to help restore old frontier Fort McKavett.

Fort Hood The 4th Cavalry rides again at Fort Hood, Texas—this time to save a fort not from the Indians but from the encroachments of time.

While visiting in West Texas in search of arrowheads, SP5 Donald Nemeth, SP4 Mike Nye, Pvt Thomas Bailey and SP4 Frank Fisher became interested in the drive to restore Fort McKavett after finding the citizens of Menard trying to restore that frontier fort.

Just recently the foursome made a 50-mile horseback ride between Fort Hood and Fort McKavett to dramatize the need. Fort McKavett has had a colorful history in bringing an end to Indian uprisings in the Texas panhandle.

Acording to SP5 Nemeth, "You stand in the fort and it takes you back 100 years. You expect a company of cavalry to come riding in at any time."

Kansas City, Missouri. SFC Donald L. Smith, IFC maintenance chief of Battery B, 3d Missile Battalion, 128th Artillery, Missouri ARNG, Kansas City Defense, carries on a family tradition started by his great-grandfather: He builds violins.

SFC Smith begins with the selection of materials. He uses flawless, properly cured spruce and sycamore woods. First he carves the neck, a painstaking and delicate operation requiring an extremely steady hand and much patience; then comes the fabrication of the body of the violin using different woods. When both neck and the body sections are completed, SFC Smith glues them together.

In all, it takes 80 pieces to form a complete instrument and over 100 hours of painstaking labor from rough beginnings to completed work. The worth of a completed violin could range from about $70 up to thousands of dollars.

Like his grandfather, SFC Smith plays the violin. He takes lessons from a member of the Kansas City Symphony Orchestra, who is also one of his customers. AD



MUSICAL CUT UP—SFC Smith carves and assembles fine quality violins.

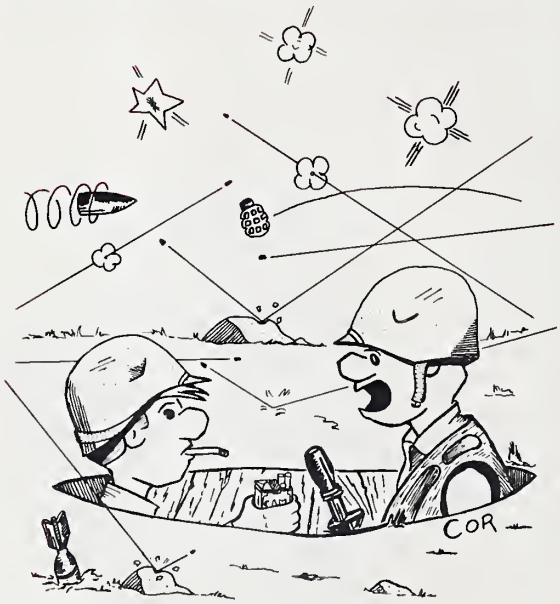
HUMOR



"Oh, oh, looks like a trap."



"What do you mean 'Just swim across'?"



"Cigarette? Don't you know smoking can be hazardous to your health?"



"Looks like they're going to throw everything they got at us this time, men."

AD ARMY TRENDS

OFFICER SHORTAGE

Newly commissioned RA officers detailed to Infantry after 1 Dec 1967 will serve two years with that branch or complete tour in Vietnam, whichever occurs first.

REAL ESTATE BRIEFS

- Army has 2,918 installations worldwide valued at $30 billion and encompassing 14 million acres.
- CONUS-based Army property cost $6.3 billion, excluding National Guard, Reserve facilities, cemeteries and Defense agencies.
- Estimated cost, at today's prices, to replace Army's U.S. real estate is $15.75 billion.

DOD ASSISTANCE

Suggestions from military departments on DOD role in alleviating some of Nation's domestic problems fall into four broad categories: * making available knowledge gained from military education and training to assist underprivileged; * utilizing standby military installations for summer youth programs, on-the-job training or upgrading underskilled workers; * channeling some Defense work and funds to civilian firms employing and training hard-core unemployed, and * providing Armed Forces Entrance and Examination Stations for large scale diagnostic health examinations by civilian medical agencies.

RANGER

Title now applied to men of Army's Long Range Patrols. All authorized LRP units, except Company D, 151st Infantry, to be redesignated part of 75th Infantry Regiment. The 75th traces its origin to Merrill's Marauders of WW II fame. (See story on P. 22.)

FILLS BILL

Army's National Speakers' Program to inform Americans of Army achievements in Vietnam receives excellent acceptance. During two-month test period, 16 volunteer veterans covered 44 states, making 564 presentations to 92,576 people. Early analysis shows that 82 percent of these organizations had never before heard an Army speaker and that 97 percent would like a return engagement. Program to continue with speakers increased to 30.

RECALL RELEASE

Army to release 20,000 Reservists and National Guardsmen from active duty during 1969. Plan affects troops mobilized in spring 1968 and calls for release of • those whose obligation expires prior to time they would otherwise be released not later than date of present obligation; • personnel who serve in Vietnam after completion of normal one-year tour or 15 Dec 1969, whichever is earlier; • all other members between 1 and 15 Dec 1969.

REFORGER I

Major Army exercise to be conducted in Europe during January and February will evaluate and develop techniques for deployment of U.S. NATO forces to Europe. Some 12,000 troops redeployed from NATO commands in Europe last summer, but held under USCINCEUR operational command, will take part in the maneuvers. Exercises had been scheduled for late 1969.

TAX TIP Hospitalized Vietnam veterans are now entitled to combat and sick pay income tax exclusions. Combined exclusions cannot exceed active duty pay.

SUGGESTION $$$ Servicemen may now receive cash awards for ideas submitted and accepted for improvements in non-defense government agencies, under recently signed Executive Order.

CHANGING IMAGE Relaxed social security requirements for disability benefits now allow young people to qualify. Case in point: 19-year-old soldier with only three months pre-military employment. Eligibility determined by age and dates of disability or death.

SENTINEL Army's new defense system may achieve strategic understanding with China, says DOD's Dr. Finn Larson, principal deputy director, Defense Research and Engineering. Decision to deploy Chinese-oriented missile aimed at: * furnishing US cities with protective umbrella; *providing the option to defend some Minuteman ICBM sites; and * protection against accidental launch of ICBM by any power. Result may be US-Chinese impasse similar to that existing between this country and USSR.

DANGEROUS LEVEL Continuing North Korean violations of Armistice agreement reported by United Nations Command in Korea to UN Security Council. Since 21 Jan 1968 attempt on President Park's life, 241 serious incidents have been caused by armed North Korean bands. Result: 72 UNC personnel and ROK civilians killed and 141 wounded.

RECORD FLIGHT Unofficial altitude record set by Army over Arizona. LTC Clifford E. Johnson and 1LT Timothy A. Agersea piloted their OV-1 Mohawk to 37,000 feet, bettering old record for turbo-prop aircraft by almost one mile.

TANK KILLER Army awards $55 million contract for production of TOW (tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided) Antitank Assault Missile System. Intended for use at company and battalion level, missile can score direct hits on moving targets from ground positions or helicopters at ranges over one mile.

SHERIDAN Combustible shell casing and Bore Scavenging System mean greater efficiency and safety for crews of Army's new Armored Reconnaissance/Airborne Assault Vehicle. Combustible casing for M551's conventional round will prevent turret from becoming cluttered, while "Scavenger" eliminates residue burns by cleaning gun tube with jets of forced air.

MOBILITY Giant C-5A transport will give Army airlift capability to any spot on the globe--in days rather than weeks. Examples: 50 tons of cargo 5,500 miles in 13 hours, approximately the distance between California and Japan; or 132 tons across US in less than six hours.

☆ GPO 1968 341-337



iahann Carroll
Movie and
Television Star

Vice President
226 Tigert Hall

CAMPUS MAIL



Vice President
226 Tigert Hall

CAMPUS MAIL



ARMY DIGEST

FEBRUARY 1969

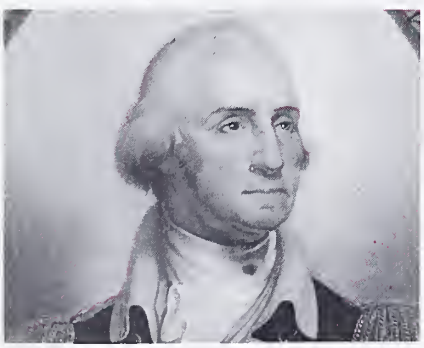
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Tribute to the American Soldier

His bravery, devotion, sacrifice have earned the accolade of every Commander-in-Chief in all the Nation's wars. Following are some tributes to the American soldier recorded in the National Archives and Army files:

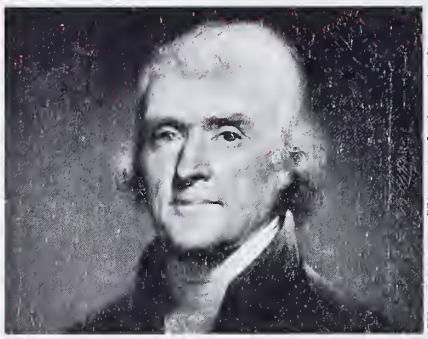
Paintings courtesy National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution





George Washington

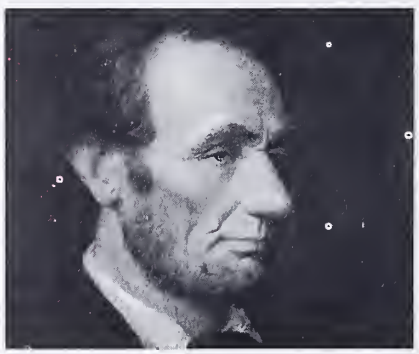
"We must give gratitude to men who have rescued us from the jaws of danger and brought us to the honor of Independence and Peace . . . The Army, who have borne and forborne more than any other class of men in the United States, expending their health, and many of them their all, in an unremitted service of near eight years in the field, encountering hunger, cold and nakedness, must never be forgotten."



White House Historical Association

Thomas Jefferson

"In our native land in defence of the freedom that is our birth right, and which we ever enjoyed until the late violation of it; for the protection of our property, acquired solely by honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves against violence offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors . . . Our cause is just . . . Our soldiers fight not for glory or conquest . . ."



Abraham Lincoln

"I may add that in this purpose—to save the country and its liberties—no classes of people seem so nearly unanimous as the soldiers in the field and the sailors afloat. Do they not have the hardest of it? Who should quail when they do not? God bless the soldiers and seamen, with all their brave commanders."



Woodrow Wilson

"You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything you do will be watched with the greatest interest and with the deepest solicitude not only by those who are near and dear to you, but by the whole Nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence. The eyes of all the world will be upon you, because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom . . . God keep and guard you."



Franklin D. Roosevelt

"Our Army is a mighty arm of the tree of liberty. It is a living part of the American tradition, a tradition that goes back to Israel Putnam, who left his plow in a New England furrow to take up a gun and fight at Bunker Hill."

AD ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

FEBRUARY 1969 VOLUME 24 NO. 2

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COVERS: Tribute to the American soldier's courage, dedication and sacrifice in the Nation's defense is rendered in many media—on canvas in the front cover painting by famed artist-illustrator Norman Rockwell; in color photography (back cover) by SFC Arnold W. Fisher depicting the Sky Soldier of the 173d Airborne Brigade in Vietnam; and in words of appreciation by past Commanders-in-Chief. Their statements (opposite) reiterate the spirit of service reflected in the determined visages of American soldiers in Mr. Rockwell's painting, "To Make Men Free". Page 17 art by Peter Copeland.

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $8.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $10.75 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 30 March 1966.

WHAT'S NEW



STANLEY R. RESOR (right), reappointed as Secretary of the Army, is shown here with (from left) new Air Force and Navy Secretaries, Dr. Robert C. Seamans Jr., and John H. Chafee.

NEW RATES

Introduced for station to station telephone calls between U.S. and Vietnam by leading American telephone company: ● Station to station -- first three minutes, $9; $3 for each additional minute. ● Person to person -- remains at $12 for first three minutes, with additional minute rates lowered from $4 to $3.

STEPHEN AILES

Award approved by Chief of Staff for annual presentation to Army's most outstanding Drill Sergeant. Selection will be made from Army Training Center nominations.

SECOND SELECTION

Board for E-9 promotions will convene at DA on or about 3 Mar. Primary zone of consideration includes all E-8s with minimum of 16 months' time-in-grade and 18 years' active Federal service as of 31 Dec 1968. Secondary zone includes those with same time-in-grade criteria and 13 years of service as of 31 Dec 1968. Maximum of 7.5 percent of selections may be from secondary zone.

AUSA CITED

Association of the U.S. Army, according to GEN William C. Westmoreland, performs valuable service to our Nation by furthering public understanding and appreciation of the Army, supporting national defense and providing members with professional information. Chief of Staff has encouraged all commanders to support AUSA objectives.

NEGRO AUTHOR

Noted historian on Negroes in the Army, Dr. Ulysses Grant Lee Jr., died recently at the age of 55. Dr. Lee wrote "The Employment of Negro Troops," published by the Office, Chief of Military History, as part of its series entitled United States Army in World War II.

GO AHEAD

Plans to implement Aviation Warrant Officer Career Course at Fort Rucker, Ala. have been approved. Input expected to be 100 men for each 22-week intermediate class and 60 for 27-week advanced classes.

REQUIREMENT

Graduate Records Examination Aptitude Test or Admission Test for Graduate Study in Business must be taken by officers applying for Graduate Civil Schooling Program. Most schools used by DA require scores for acceptance.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL recently awarded to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff GEN Earle G. Wheeler (center), shown here with (from left) GEN William C. Westmoreland, Air Force GEN John P. McConnell, Admiral Thomas H. Moorer and Marine Commandant GEN Leonard T. Chapman. In making the presentation, former President Lyndon B. Johnson called GEN Wheeler, "patient, forthright and steady -- a soldier for every season."





Four M's

In a message to participants in the recent worldwide Army Commanders Conference, Army Chief of Staff GEN William C. Westmoreland charted the Army's goals for the future in four key areas—Mission, Motivation, Modernization, and Management. Because of its significance in spelling out policy patterns for the months and years to come, the salient points of GEN Westmoreland's statement are summarized here as a matter of vital interest to Digest readers.

NOTE: *The above symbol will be used in future Digest issues to identify articles describing activities which support the 4M program.—Editor.*

We are an Army in transition in a society in transition. Old guideposts which served us well in the past melt away with uncertainty. Vagueness takes their place. Change is the characteristic of our times. Yet, we who are charged with our Nation's security, while we must be full participants in the dynamic social and technological evolution of the society we defend, must remain steadfast in our adherence to the ideals of the Republic we serve. Such periods of transition are always fraught with uncertainties—but through calculated foresight they also provide the opportunities to build foundations upon which to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

The Army has responded magnificently to the challenge of Vietnam. Certainly, one of our most pressing requirements is to continue to provide the best possible support for these committed forces. However, sometime soon the war in Vietnam either will be over or will be headed unmistakably toward some kind of a termination. The minds of the public and of the Army will be turned toward the future, and in

Keynote Army Goals

that future must be aware that the continuing turmoil in Eastern Europe, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East demands that we possess those forces necessary to counter a variety of threats to the security of the United States.

During this time of transition the Army needs not only to be preserved in adequate size, flexibility, and condition of readiness, but to be strengthened qualitatively as we pass from the emphasis of Vietnam to that of sustaining a posture to meet a continuum of threats to our national security.

But we must face the fact that resources will not be unlimited and that the Army must compete for the people and materiel it requires to carry out its responsibilities in attaining the national objectives. The Army must be ready for the future, efficiently managed, and clearly identified with the aspirations of the public it serves if it is to merit their confidence and support.

The following goals should guide our efforts as we strive to serve best our Army and our country in the months and years to come:

MISSION: The attainment of a balanced Army posture which is responsive to the statutory, on-going, and contingency missions of the Army. Toward this end the Army must evolve a balanced force structure capable of sustaining its efforts in Southeast Asia while preparing to meet other worldwide contingencies to which it is committed by national policy. Qualitative improvement of organizational concepts of Army forces must be fostered, making judicious use of what has been learned in Vietnam and pointing toward a variety of possible future uses of land forces. More attention must be given the balance of our total structure so as to optimize the readiness of all our forces rather than just those in an area of present crisis.

MOTIVATION: The continued enhancement of the dignity, pride, and motivation of the members of the Army. The projection of the Army image in a light that will engender a high degree of public respect and appreciation for the Army's vital contributions in securing the national objectives is essential to increase the attractiveness of service in the Army. Attention must also be given the internal image of the Army by which our soldiers and officers see themselves; the demands of combat and isolated service overseas must not be so continuous as to destroy the prospect of what our society considers a minimal family existence. The Army must promote the tangible and intangible rewards and amenities of military life, and continue to improve the qualitative content of the officer and noncommissioned officer corps through the achievement of the highest possible degree of professionalism.

MODERNIZATION: An expanded equipment modernization program for the forces, making full use of every technological advance. Every effort must be made to avoid obsolescence of the hardware of the force as composition and structure are modified to reflect adjustments for future commitments. Research and development procedures must preclude adoption of systems on or near the horizon of obsolescence. Operations must be refined to permit subprograms oriented toward recognizing and responding to requirements generated in the field which demand timely implementation. An environment of expanded military/industrial coordination and cooperation dedicated to the resolution of the Army's equipment modernization problems must be sought. Hopefully, unproductive staffing, duplication of documentation, and the overabundance of formal reviews which have lengthened U.S. lead time to double that of the Soviet Union, can be drastically reduced.

MANAGEMENT: The advancement of a progressive and imaginative approach toward the management of Army resources. Always sensitive to the public trust involved in the use of public resources, the Army must continue its leadership in the efficient management of the resources entrusted to it. Rapidly expanding management technology and methodology in the field of resource management offer greatly increased opportunities to enhance the Army's ability to achieve maximum benefit from resources made available. The Army cannot afford waste and inefficiency if it is to justify successfully its requirements to an administration and a Congress faced with an ever-increasing number of competitors for available resources.

The Four M's—Mission, Motivation, Modernization, and Management—will be translated into action through the medium of specific objectives that will serve as planning milestones. The goal is that which American soldiers of every generation have always sought: the most responsive, efficient, and professional Army possible to defend the finest way of life we know.



Help For The Asking

Things You and Your Dependents Need to Know

Army Digest Staff
in cooperation with
Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

All soldiers need information—and so do dependents who need to know what privileges are available besides shopping at the commissary and the PX. Have you and your wife taken a recent look at some of the services and benefits available?

Do you know, for instance, all about health benefits for dependents? The *dependent medical care program* includes civilian out-patient services for dependents of active duty military personnel, civilian in-patient and out-patient medical care for retired personnel and their dependents and dependents of deceased personnel. It provides for institutional care, rehabilitation, and special education by civilian facilities for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded of active duty personnel. (See "Expanded Health Benefits," April 1967 DIGEST).

Care which may be provided dependents now includes treatment for nervous and mental disorders and chronic conditions. A few of the expanded benefits include civilian ambulances, services of Christian Science practitioners, artificial limbs and eyes, and family planning services. However, the old restrictions still apply in the field of dental care.

All dependents have free choice between military and civilian facilities for out-patient medical care. Dependents of active duty members living with their sponsors are still required to use military facilities for hospitalization when they are available. But if the family is living apart from the husband, there is a free choice between military and civilian hospitalization facilities.

Dependents of active duty personnel continue to pay the first $25 of civilian hospital charges or $1.75 per day, whichever amount is greater. Retired personnel and their dependents and dependents of deceased personnel pay 25 percent of the total hospital charges including fees of professional personnel. For civilian outpatient care, dependents of active duty personnel, retired personnel and dependents of deceased personnel pay an annual deductible of $50 each fiscal year but a family group of two or more are not required to pay more than two deductibles, $100, in a fiscal year. After the deductible has been met, dependents of active duty personnel pay 20 percent of the charges and retired personnel and their dependents and dependents of deceased personnel pay 25 percent of the charges.

Cost for dependents of active duty personnel under the special program for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped depends upon the pay grade of the sponsor. It ranges from $25 to $250.

Overseas. In case you are due to go overseas on assignment, did you know that student dependents are authorized one roundtrip per school year on a *space available travel* basis for the purpose of rejoining their families in the overseas area? The academic year is normally considered to be from the fall of the year until spring of the following year. The initial travel of the students overseas either with parents or in the spring is normally space required, if the student is otherwise eligible, and all subsequent travel is in the space available category when the student returns to school in the fall, and during the following years while the parents are stationed overseas.

Trips are not accumulative. The program is not designed to provide for travel during other short vacation periods such as the Christmas or Easter holidays. However, if for some reason the student cannot travel during the normal summer period, approval may be obtained for space available travel during some other period of the academic year when the student can travel as long as the limitation of one round-trip per school year is not exceeded. Your local Transportation Officer or Adjutant can assist you by providing additional information. (See AR 55-46.)

If you are headed overseas where the family cannot come along but will be living near a military installation, your dependents can still enjoy the use of the commissary and the post exchange. However if your family decides to live in a foreign country, there may be difficulties because in most cases, international agreements between the United States government and the foreign country do not recognize unaccompanied dependents or other people who normally enjoy these privileges such as retired personnel and their dependents. So if you are going to one foreign country and your family to another, you should check out the family situation with the oversea commander concerned before they leave.

If the sponsor and dependents reside in the United States at the time the member goes on PCS to a restricted tour and he decides to send his *dependents abroad* to a foreign country at personal expense, he should be doubly certain to check with the oversea commander to determine what logistical support is available and authorized for unaccompanied dependents in a tourist status. It is better to check before incurring a large financial burden for transportation expenses.

Education. For those families who are going overseas with their sponsors, the *oversea dependents schools* continue to offer an American-type education. All grades from kindergarten through twelve are available. All high schools operate in accordance with the accreditation rules and regulations of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Courses are similar to those in stateside school systems. High schools offer a college preparatory course as well as other usual high school subjects. Many elementary schools also have foreign language programs. American teachers staffing the oversea dependents schools are professionally qualified with most having at least two years of prior teaching experience.

In cases where there are no oversea dependents schools, provisions are made for elementary students to attend privately operated schools, with tuition costs borne by the Department of Defense. For high school



Army Mutual Aid Association

For more than 90 years, the Army Mutual Aid Association has offered its members a basic amount of permanent life insurance at a minimum cost and has provided immediate cash to bereaved families of its members. Today, approximately 38,000 active and retired career officers are members of the association.

The following are eligible for membership and $3,000, $6,000 and $9,000 of life insurance, which increases in face amount by one-sixth after being in effect for three years:

- Regular Army Commissioned and Warrant Officers
- Reserve Officers and Warrant Officers who have completed three years continuous active service and who are serving in Indefinite Category
- Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy

Applicants must be on active duty, under 60 years of age and in good health. Information may be obtained by writing to the Army Mutual Aid Association, Fort Myer, Arlington, Va. 22211.

Army Distaff Foundation

Army Distaff Foundation, a non-profit, charitable organization incorporated in 1959, provides assistance primarily to widows of Army career officers. The foundation is designed to meet the social and psychological needs of the aged, and to contribute to their health, security, happiness and usefulness in longer living.

Eligibility is limited to the female relatives of Regular officers or Reserve officers with 20 years of Federal service on active duty with the Army. At time of admission, the applicant must be at least 62 years of age, and must be physically and mentally well for her age, as certified by a physician. The foundation is supported by contributions from Army members, officers wives' clubs, and other interested individuals.

Officers may make application to the Army Distaff Foundation, Inc., 6200 Oregon Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015 for future admission of their eligible dependents, and eligible women may also submit applications in their own behalf.

students, not within commuting distance, service-operated dormitory schools are available. Dormitory subsistence is paid by the Defense Department and transportation costs are borne by the sponsor. In those rare situations where there are no schools of any kind, correspondence courses are available. Oversea dependents schools also provide many opportunities to learn about the people and the culture of the country.

The *Army's Educational Assistance Program* provides U.S. Army Merit and Special Scholarships to eligible Army dependent students selected through the testing facilities of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC). Eligible dependents interested in participating must take the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (NMSQT) in their junior year of high school and subsequently be designated as Finalist or Commended Student by NMSC. The sponsor must be on active duty in the Army on 15 December of the student's senior year in high school. Further information may be obtained from The Adjutant General, ATTN: AGMG-D, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315.

Dependents. Full open mess privileges are available to dependents at the open mess at which the sponsor is a member—but did you know that an associate membership in an open mess is extended to adult dependents when the sponsor is stationed at an installation apart from that serving his dependents?

If you are headed on an unaccompanied oversea tour, have you thought about Government *family housing for your dependents?* Under Department of Defense sponsorship, a list of such housing is circulated every three months through the services. Any sponsor going to an unaccompanied tour of duty who desires to have his family live on an Army, Navy or Air Force installation may select the location and type quarters he desires. The family would then enjoy the security of a military post as well as its facilities, such as commissary, PX, dispensary. The Family Housing Manager at your local post has the housing list and is prepared to assist in applying for such housing.

For many years the Army has had a program that gives prompt *assistance to the next of kin* and dependents of deceased and missing Army personnel. An Army Survivor Assistance Officer contacts the next of kin and assists in funeral arrangement and military honors. He determines immediate needs and arranges for emergency financial assistance if required. He reviews all the benefits which may be available, such as *travel of dependents, movement of household goods, Social Security benefits, accrued pay, Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, six months' death gratuity, and Veterans' Administration compensation.* He assists in applying for the benefits and he follows through by making sure that each claim is properly documented and filed with the right agency.

No matter what problems we have, the *Army Chaplain* continues to have a unique role in all of our lives. He is the pastor of the troubled, personal confidant,

How About Your Personal Affairs?

DO YOU KNOW—that members of your family, wife, children, parents may be entitled to one or more of the following benefits in the event of your death on active duty—

- Six months death gratuity pay.
- Dependency and indemnity compensation.
- Social Security payments.
- Insurance payments.
- Burial expense payments.
- Medical care.
- Final transportation and movement of household goods to place of permanent residence.

HOW DO YOU INSURE that your next of kin will be taken care of? As a minimum, you should do the following—

- Consider the preparation of a will or, if you have an old one, make sure it is up to date.
- Select an executor to carry out the terms of your will.
- Keep your Record of Emergency Data card up to date.
- Maintain a bound personal 201 file of records and documents pertaining to your military service. Records should include discharge certificates, separation reports, promotion orders, and awards and decorations.
- Prepare an Annual Legal Checkup (DD Form 1543) and keep it up to date. This record may also serve as a checklist for putting and keeping your personal affairs in order.
- Keep your important documents in a safe place, and tell your next of kin where they are. These documents should include birth and marriage certificates, adoption papers, divorce decree, wills, insurance policies, deeds, bills of sale, contracts and bonds.
- Review your financial situation periodically and do whatever is indicated within your means to meet your established goals for the future.
- Inform your family of the Government benefits they will be entitled to and let them know what else you are doing for their future protection.

and religious leader. He is always ready to minister to the material, mental and moral necessities as well as the spiritual needs of our Army families. His is a source of help that shou'd not be forgotten.

Are you familiar with DA Pamphlet 360-520, "Credit—Master or Servant?" Better get a copy and read it carefully. All of us need to be cautious when entering personal commercial transactions, especially those that call for installment payments. Check with the *Legal Assistance Office* on your post for advice and assistance.

Another benefit that you and your family may not know all about is the *Special Services Program.* Its mission is to stimulate, develop and maintain the mental and physical well-being of the members of the Army community through voluntary participation in planned recreation and morale activities. The program has five basic core activities—*crafts, entertainment, library, service clubs,* and *sports.*

So if your children complain about not having anything to do, it could be that they are not in the know. The Special Services office at the local post can provide the information. Of course, keep in mind that these facilities are primarily for the military serviceman and may not be made available for use by dependents in every case.

Emergency Aid. Working very closely with commanders and family related agencies on post, the *American National Red Cross* assists United States servicemen, veterans and their families worldwide. It furnishes volunteer aid to the sick and wounded, acts in matters of volunteer relief and, in accord with military authorities, serves as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and their Armed Forces. The Red Cross supports and supplements without duplicating those Army activities that affect health, welfare, recreation, and morale. Members of the Army community are thus assured of another service for personal and family problems.

No matter how responsible the soldier may be in steering his financial ship, there are times when emergencies arise—this is where *Army Emergency Relief* comes in. Financial assistance is available for a variety of conditions and situations which cause hardship or distress and are beyond the individual's ability to meet. Such help may be a loan, without interest, an outright grant, or a combination of a loan grant.

Other benefits are available through your local *Army Community Service Centers.* Many include Army Emergency Relief under their roofs. In the three years since its inception, the 180 ACS centers and points of contact have met over a million requests for assistance. They provide a variety of services. For example, you can borrow needed household items when you arrive on a new post; obtain information about on-post services and off-post facilities for yourself and your family; learn about Medicare benefits; get assistance in locating resources for handicapped dependents; and even obtain marriage and family counseling from professionals.

Most of the services provided by ACS are dispensed by more than 3,000 volunteers, most of whom are Army wives. Many serve the Army community in this way while waiting for their sponsors to return from unaccompanied tours.

Why not take this ARMY DIGEST home? Your wife would be interested in being brought up-to-date on services and benefits available. She may, if not already, be interested in joining you in the Army as an Army Community Service volunteer. AD

Accent on Mobility

Helicopters add speed and power to Lightning's punch

SP4 Joseph B. Moore, Jr.
25th Infantry Division

In Vietnam, there is no front line. The battlefield stretches the length and breadth of the countryside; rice paddies, jungles and mountains greatly impede rapid ground movement; the enemy moves in small bands, suddenly masses to strike and then quickly disperses.

PROBLEM: how to find and destroy an elusive enemy operating over a vast area of unfavorable terrain.

SOLUTION: the helicopter.

The helicopter has given the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lightning) Division the mobility and versatility essential in defeating a guerrilla force. Within the Division, helicopters have been completely integrated as a principal component of the commander's plan of fire and maneuver.

The concept of helicopter support encompasses almost every phase of the Tropic Lightning Division's operations in Vietnam. Uses are as diversified as the types of helicopters.

Mobility is perhaps the most evident advantage of the helicopter. A division operations officer remarks: "The ability to put troops on a helicopter and place them in a desired area at a specific time is a great logistic factor in our favor. We have at our disposal the elements of surprise and rapid reaction."

The UH-1D troop-carrying Huey, or "slick" as it is often called, provides infantry units with a degree of mobility permitting them to outmaneuver the enemy on the battlefield. The infantry commander can place his unit on or near the objective, tactically organized for the final assault. Known as an eagle flight, this relocation of troops by helicopter avoids the tiring, disorganizing and dangerous problems of long overland approaches through difficult terrain.

The eagle flight is, however, a risky business. The tactic calls for dropping 30 to 60 men in the middle of potentially hostile territory. Wherever they land, the terrain must be open, and until the assaulting troops reach a tree-line or dike, they are easy targets, exposed from every side. But as PFC Paul Karbel, a Wolfhound infantryman, comments, "Riding into a hot area beats walking. If Charlie's there he's there!"

Command and Control. Helicopters allow commanders to control the actions and reactions of troops on the ground. Understandably, a com-



Helicopters airlift infantrymen from a rubber plantation area to a new staging area as part of a field operation by 25th Infantry Division troops.



Chinook helicopter helps keep firing batteries on move during actions near Tay Ninh, above. Right, shark-toothed Cobra spits rocket at Viet Cong.

mander situated above his troops has several tactical advantages. Perfect communications are possible because of the direct line of sight FM radio contact. This communication capability enables a free-flowing exchange of ideas between the ground forces and the airborne commander. From his aerial position the commander oversees the entire operation and is able to control troop and equipment movement accordingly.

While brigade commanders and higher use the UH-1D helicopter for such command and control purposes, battalion commanders most often make use of the much lighter and more maneuverable OH-23 Raven and OH-6A Cayuse.

Both of these observation helicopters are also used extensively for reconnaissance. The newer and more widely used Cayuse flies daily visual "scout" missions throughout the division's area of operations. A team of two Cayuse ships, one flying at a high altitude and the other at treetop level, search for signs of enemy activity—bunkers, tunnels or fresh trails.

Flying at 90 miles per hour, 10 meters above the ground, the Cayuse can, as LT Charles Rice of D Troop, 3d Squadron, 4th Cavalry explains, "really get in there and hunt Charlie." The majority of scout missions are conducted at sunrise and sunset when the enemy most often moves. At dawn the primary target areas are rivers and waterways, while at dusk the ships scan the area near base camps for enemy mortar and rocket teams.

Included in helicopter reconnaissance is the "sniff mission." The UH1-D Huey is used often as a vehicle for transporting the people-sniffer, a highly sensitive device that detects the odor of humans on the ground. Through the use of the people-sniffer, helicopter crews have been able to discover large enemy troop concentrations, equipment and food storage areas.



Gunships and Dustoffs. The helicopter has vastly increased Tropic Lighning firepower. Warrant Officer David Stock, a Diamondhead pilot with the 25th Aviation Battalion, states, "By calling a gunship for aerial support, an infantry company instantaneously doubles its firepower capability without adding a single infantryman to the fight."

Weapons mounted on helicopter gunships are essentially infantry weapons—machine guns, grenade launchers and rocket launchers. The helicopter has, in effect, extended the range of the infantryman's weapons and given him the capability of reaching deeper into enemy territory. Furthermore, the infantryman now has a highly mobile platform of fire, capable of supporting any scheme of maneuver.

Currently the 25th Infantry Division is supported by two types of gunships. The newest attack helicopter is the AH-1G Cobra. Manned by two pilots, the deadly gunship can be armed with a variety of weapons. Most impressive is the great number of 2.75-inch rockets the Cobra carries. Each rocket, depending on the warhead used, packs a punch equivalent to a 105mm or 155mm howitzer round. Other weapons systems for the Cobra include a 7.62mm minigun and a 40mm grenade launcher. The Cobra's speed, maneuverability, and devastating firepower make it the most feared helicopter in the 25th Division.



Older but still reliable, the UH-1C Huey gunship also provides tremendous aerial fire support. Larger and somewhat slower than the sleek Cobra, the Charlie model gunship carries a four-man crew: pilot, co-pilot, crew chief and door gunner. Standard armament for the older gunship is two M-60 machine guns, 7.62mm rockets and a minigun. Grenade launchers can also be installed with certain modifications.

This highly responsive firepower is only as far from the ground commander as the handset on his radio. Division gunship crews are constantly on a three-minute standby scramble alert.

Two other important roles of the Huey helicopters are smoke and flare missions. Before an eagle flight drops into a suspected hostile landing zone, a smoke ship will emit a thick column of white smoke

between the suspected enemy position and the planned landing zone, thus screening American troops from hostile fire. The Huey is also used to drop flares that provide constant illumination for night battles. Often, flare ships fly over a suspected enemy-infested area throughout the night in an attempt to keep the enemy pinned down.

Still another member of the Huey helicopter team plays an important role in division operations. The UH-1H helicopter provides an efficient means of evacuating wounded troops from the field. Commonly termed dustoff chopper, the medical evacuation helicopter has the oldest history of any chopper serving the division. An early form of the dustoff chopper was effectively used by Tropic Lightning units during the Korean War. Today, 20 minutes after the dustoff crew has been notified, a wounded soldier is receiving medical attention at one of the division base camp hospitals.

Vital Link. The airmobile supply system within the division is unsurpassed in responding to emergency requests from front-line units. Due to the planning possible with organic aviation, prepared loads of supplies can be dispatched quickly to the most remote units. Aerial resupply is a key factor in the mobility required by ground troops.

All helicopters within the division can and have been used for hauling men and supplies. However, the vital link of resupply between base camp and field unit is the huge dual-engine CH-47 Chinook. It is a common sight to see a Chinook slicing through the air at 1,500 feet with several tons of cargo dangling below the craft's mid-section.

During a normal day, each Chinook is flown on 25 to 30 sorties, transporting men, food, fuel, equipment and ammunition to remote areas. Capable of carrying a standard load of 8,000 pounds, the Chinook is often called to move artillery pieces between fire support bases. When an armored personnel carrier or other medium-sized vehicle bogs down in the mud, a Chinook pulls it out.

Largest helicopter operating in Vietnam is the CH-54A Skycrane. Used for moving extremely heavy machinery or loads of equipment or supplies, the Skycrane is of great value during large-scale relocation of units.

Statistical Odds. After all advantages of helicopter mobility are considered, the question is often asked: Just how vulnerable is the helicopter to enemy fire? The Army conducted extensive experiments and found that relatively slow, low-flying aircraft are less vulnerable to visually sighted weapons than was thought. Statistics based on more than 650,000 combat sorties indicate that a helicopter will be hit by ground fire once in every 300 combat sorties, downed only once in every 6,000 sorties, and lost to ground fire only once in 12,000 sorties.

The 25th Division's organic helicopters belong to the 25th Aviation Battalion and D Troop, 3d Squadron, 4th Cavalry. Units that most often support Tropic Lightning include the 269th Combat Aviation Battalion, the 3d Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry, and the 169th Medical Detachment (Helicopter Ambulance).

However, the helicopter is only a machine. Real credit for successful integration of choppers into the Vietnam area belongs to the men who nurtured the concept from idea to reality. The real heroes are not the helicopters, but the men who fly them—the aircraft commanders, pilots, crew chiefs, gunners.

Tropic Lightning aviators have taken their place shoulder-to-shoulder with the combat men who have ruled the battlefield through the ages—the infantryman, artilleryman and cavalryman. Helicopter crews respond within minutes, day or night, fair or foul weather, over any type of terrain, to every imaginable situation. They provide Tropic Lightning with the mobility and versatility needed to maintain superiority in the counter-insurgency environment of Vietnam. ASD



Hovering chopper picks up load of concertina wire to be transported to field fortifications.

Guardian Angels



Army Digest Staff

They were in the tree-line. Fire from the concealed enemy, shrouded by dense jungle growth, had pinned down the company for more than an hour.

"Charlie's all around us—we can't move!" the company commander yelled into his field radio.

Minutes later they heard the steady beat of the machine Vietnam veterans freely admit they love—the gangly, swaying goose called "helicopter." Seconds later, following a salvo of rocket and minigun fire from the gunships, the infantrymen were moving out to mop up another VC force.

In Vietnam where frontlines are any spot the enemy will stand and fight, the helicopter has become a protective umbrella and the warrant officer pilot a guardian angel to the ground trooper.

The Army's young warrant officers, backed up by a handful of vintage WO veterans, are dedicated to supporting the infantry—and support they do. They carry him into battle, cover him with aerial firepower and become ambulances when he's wounded.

Who are they, these young men wearing WO bars and aviator's wings who daily write new chapters to Army aviation history? Many come from Regular Army ranks, picking the aviation program as a way to advance themselves. Others come straight from high school or college, enlisting for this demanding duty for reasons that range from "dedication to serve" to "for the excitement."

"New Breed of Warrant" is the way Aviation Branch of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel's Office describes these men. One official says, "These men are sharp, aggressive and can hold their own with anyone. Their image is not that of the old Army warrant officer—a specialist in one field and a long-time soldier. These men can perform in any environment, handle any situation. They can lead air assault missions, act as operations officers or run units."

"We recently compared one of our graduating classes with an Officer Aviator School Class," says COL Leo D. Turner, chief of the Aviation Branch. "Our men averaged 22 years of age, with one year of college. The officer class average was 23, with the same years of schooling."

Courage and Versatility mark the WO's approach to flying in Southeast Asia. In a normal 12-month tour, the average pilot spends 1,000 hours—15 weeks—in the air. During this time he flies three basic missions: air assault, resupply and medevac. "Though assigned to one specific aircraft, the men often fly an assortment of missions in a single day," reports CW3 R.L.H. Hamilton, Warrant Officer Aviation Branch, DSCPER. "He can come in from a resupply job, and find himself right back out, ferrying wounded; then picking up troops for an assault. Our men have to stay primed and ready for anything, anytime."

The 10,500-man branch has earned its share of decorations, with most pilots holding multiple awards of the Air Medal. Four of their number have been awarded the Nation's second highest award for valor in Vietnam—the oldest of these was 39, the youngest, 22.

One of the Army's flying warrants, CW2 Frederick Ferguson, was recently named Military Aviator of the Year by the Wright Brothers Committee. Mr. Ferguson holds the Silver Star and Bronze Star Medals, the Air Medal with 22 Oak Leaf Clusters, and distinguished himself during the 1968 Tet Offensive by volunteering to lift out wounded and surrounded members of a downed chopper near Hue. Flying fast and low over the roof-tops of Hue, he roared through a hail of enemy fire into a confined area to pick up five wounded soldiers. His aircraft peppered with shrapnel, he returned a second time to save the remaining chopper passengers. AD

Women in Army Service

Philip R. Smith, Jr.



Women have served alongside their men since the beginning of the Nation's armed forces. In 1776 when John Corbin of the Pennsylvania Artillery went off to war, his wife followed him to the battlefield. She was beside him when a cannoneer at a nearby gun was wounded. Molly caught up the fallen rammer, stepped to the muzzle of the gun and took over his duties. When her husband slumped to the ground mortally wounded, his widow served the gun until she too was seriously wounded.

Later, upon her release to the Army's Invalid Corps, Molly Corbin lived the rest of her life as a typical old soldier with the invalid regiment at West Point. Dubbing herself "Captain Molly," she wore an artillery coat and insisted on salutes as her right. After her death, her body was moved from an obscure grave to the cemetery at the U. S. Military Academy, where she is now interred beneath a statue commemorating her role.

Because Revolutionary War records are scanty, it is not known how many women served in the Army but the National Archives has record of a deposition for a pension claim by a woman Revolutionary soldier named Deborah Gannett who enrolled in the Army under the name of Robert Shurtleff. In a skirmish with Tories at Tappan Zee she received a saber wound across the left side of the head. At East Chester she received a serious musket wound in the thigh. Rather than risk exposure, she allowed the wound to heal unattended.

In November 1782 she served with her company at Fort Ticonderoga in action against the Indians. Upon being exposed, she received an honorable discharge. Massachusetts awarded her a bonus and Congress in 1805 gave her a pension of $4 a month as an invalid soldier; in 1818, this sum was doubled.

Later, as perhaps the first female lecturer in the Nation, she delivered a set speech about her experiences and concluded by appearing in military costume to perform the manual of arms.

Additional Duty. In the Revolutionary era and after, women often went along with the men on





Women have performed many mundane but necessary roles in all the Nation's wars during the 20th Century. These National Archives photographs show their work in France during World War I.

military expeditions as laundresses, wives and nurses. An officer's wife very often accompanied her husband. An enlisted man's wife wishing to accompany her husband was usually listed on the rolls of the unit as a washerwife, and drew rations but no pay.

Women were often casualties along with their men. When the Indians attacked an Army column under the command of General St. Clair in 1791, among the more than 900 dead and wounded left on the battlefield were 30 women who had been accompanying the expedition.

A heroine of the Mexican War period was Sarah Borginis. Noted for her bravery at Fort Brown in 1846, she later made cartridges for the troops at Buena Vista. When she died in 1866, she was given a military funeral.

Civil War. A large number of women, disguised as men, enlisted in Civil War units—400 in the Union armies alone.

Dr. Mary Elizabeth Walker, the second woman to graduate from Syracuse University Medical School, served as a contract surgeon with the Union Army. She was captured by Confederates at Chattanooga and imprisoned in Richmond. In January 1866 she was awarded the Medal of Honor for her wartime services. (Her award was later revoked in 1917.)

Sarah Emma Edmonds, under the alias of Franklin Thompson, served for two years as soldier, spy and nurse in Company F, 2d Michigan Infantry with no one suspecting her true sex. When faced in 1863 with hospitalization after a recurrence of malaria, Miss Edmonds deserted rather than be identified as a woman. In 1886 she received an honorable discharge.

Seventeen-year old Annie Etheridge of Detroit, Michigan, served as an Army nurse throughout the Civil War without compensation. Troops in the 2d Michigan Infantry called her "Gentle Anne," yet she participated in 28 engagements and had two horses killed beneath her. For her "noble sacrifice and heroic service" to the Union Army she received the Kearny Cross of Valor—one of the Union's highest battle decorations.

Kady Brownell was as skillful a shot and as expert a swordsman as any soldier in her husband's 5th Rhode Island Infantry Regiment. During General A. E. Burnside's 1862 expedition to Roanoke Island, North Carolina, her bravery saved the regiment from destruction. The Rhode Islanders were passing through a dense wood when another Union unit mistook them for Confederates and opened fire. Unmindful of personal danger, Mrs. Brownell grabbed the regimental colors, dashed in front of the men, and vigorously waved the flag until the identity of the regiment became known.

During the period of the Indian Wars, although there are no instances recorded of women serving in the ranks, wives of enlisted men and officers often shared the same hardships and dangers of the campaigns as their men. Most famous, perhaps, was Mrs. George Armstrong Custer who in her writings immortalized the gallant men and women of that period.

Spanish-American War. After contract nurses proved their worth in the Spanish-American War (*see box*), Congress recognized the invaluable role of women by creating the Army Nurse Corps in the Medical Department of the Army in 1901. However, members of the corps did not receive military rank, officer status, equal pay or benefits until 1944.

Despite success of women service units in other allied armies during World War I, the U. S. Army did not form a Women's Corps. When the American Epeditionary Forces experienced a shortage of clerical and communica-



It was during World War II that the Nation's women made their greatest contributions. (Photo by American Red Cross.)

tions workers, General Pershing asked that telephone operators who spoke French be sent to France. After training, the first unit of 33 operators embarked from New York on 6 March 1918. In all, 233 women went to France in six operating units. They were assigned mostly to the headquarters where traffic was most heavy. One detachment serving with the First Army was the only women's unit that saw service during active operations. Generally, use of women operators was considered a decided success.

Many more women served in the Navy during World War I. In 1917, more than 11,000 women volunteers were enlisted as Navy Yeomanettes and several hundred by the Marine Corps as Marinettes. Assigned primarily to clerical duties, they were honorably discharged at war's end.

World War II marked the greatest contribution by women to the Army in an official capacity when approximately 150,000 WAC members served in all areas of the world.

The Army Service Forces and the various Army Technical Services offered a wide variety of jobs for women. Approximately 100,000 Wacs were assigned to the service commands and the Military District of Washington, serving in post headquarters companies or as cadre at the WAC Training Centers. Nearly all of the Technical Services utilized WACs, both officer and enlisted.

Approximately 40,000 WACs were assigned to the Army Air Forces, where they served in almost every noncombat job. The AAF was the first major command to admit enlisted women to all men's noncombat schools and to integrate them into its grade system, and to permit the wearing of its own insignia by members of the Corps.

Since Army Ground Forces units were mainly combat and tactical, only some 2,000 WACs were assigned to this major command.

More than 650 members of the WAC were decorated for meritorious service and personal heroism during the Second World War, and many WAC units received the Meritorious Unit Citation. Individual awards included ten who received the Soldier's Medal, awarded for heroism not involving conflict with an armed enemy; 16 Purple Hearts, for wounds received during the bombing of London; 62 Legions of Merit; and 565 Bronze Star Medals. COL Oveta Culp Hobby, WAC Director, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in 1945.

Women's Army Corps Service to the Nation

On 14 May 1942, Congress passed legislation, sponsored by the late Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, authorizing the establishment of a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) "for the purpose of making available to the national defense and knowledge, skill and special training of the women of the nation." Approved by Congress on the same day, it was signed into law by President Franklin Roosevelt on the next day. The following day, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby was sworn in as the first Director.

In January 1943, legislation was introduced to make the WAAC a component of Army of the United States, thus simplifying organization, improving efficiency and morale. Sponsor of the new legislation was Congresswoman Rogers who had long sought Army status for the Corps.

As a consequence, on 30 September 1943 the WAAC was renamed WAC. All women who served in the WAAC and joined the Women's Army Corps received the Women's Corps Service Medal.





During the American Revolution and again during the Civil War, women often served in battle beside their men.

The new law established the Women's Army Corps as a component of the Army of the United States for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter or for such shorter period as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation should prescribe.

When the crisis was over, most of the wartime Corps was to be disbanded. Its advocates finally prevailed, however, and on 12 June 1948, a bill was passed reading in part, "An Act to establish the Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army . . . "

One of the purposes of the bill was the extension of the Women's Army Corps, Army of the United States, for one year in order to give time for the conversion of the WAC, AUS to WAC, RA. By this legislation, the wartime Corps ceased to exist on 12 June 1949.

The Act put the women of the Armed Forces on an equal basis with the men except for a few special conditions. Among these were the provisions that the head of each of the women's services should hold the temporary rank of colonel while so serving; that the highest permanent grade in each component be lieutenant colonel; and that the authorized regular strength of each of the women's services should not exceed two percent of the total Regular strength of its respective service.

Most important, the Act gave servicewomen the same privileges, security and retirement as men of corresponding grades; the same opportunity to attend service schools for training in the many occupations to them; and the same opportunity for promotion up to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Permanent Corps. The years 1948 to 1950 were critical in the Corps' history. During this period, long-range personnel policies were adopted; training, discontinued since 1945, was reinstituted, both on a basic and officer level; and the Corps established itself as a component of the Regular Army and Reserve.

The first postwar training center was established at Fort Lee, Virginia, and began operations in July 1948. Its mission—to process recruits and enlistees; conduct basic, common specialist and cadre training; and conduct officer candidate





and newly commissioned officer training courses. The Center at Fort Lee remained in operation until summer 1954 when all training was transferred to the newly established Women's Army Corps Center at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Twelve new WAC detachments were established in the United States during the years 1948 to 1950, bringing the total to 57. Assignment of women overseas, which had been in abeyance for two years, was resumed in April 1949. Since that time, WAC detachments have been stationed overseas in Europe, Japan, Hawaii, Okinawa, and more recently in the Republic of Vietnam.

Korean Service. During the years of the Korean War, Corps strength increased from approximately 7,000 to 12,000. Some 30 percent of the Corps served overseas in this period, many of them in Japan where they were assigned to General MacArthur's Headquarters and to the elements of the U.S. Eighth Army. During the war many WAC reservists were recalled to active duty, in both officer and enlisted status. The Korean War experience indicated that the WAC could fulfill its mission of rapid and efficient expansion in time of national emergency.

An outgrowth of the Korean War was the establishment of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS). Since 1951, working directly with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), it has rendered invaluable assistance in recruiting, housing, public relations, publicity and legislative action for the women's services.

When the Women's Army Corps Center was moved to Fort McClellan, Alabama, in July 1954, General Matthew B. Ridgway, then Army Chief of Staff, dedicated the center on 27 September to members of the Women's Army Corps "who serve their country in peace and war." At the Center is located the U.S. Women's Army Corps School.

Today, WAC enlisted women are used in all of the Army's noncombat occupational areas—principally administration, clerical, and medical care and treatment.

WAC officers are assigned to all branches and services with exception of combat arms, Medical Service and Chaplains. Today they serve at every echelon of command and in the major commands and agencies of both the Army and Department of Defense. AD





For the last quarter century, women in uniform have made outstanding contributions to the Nation and the Army in the Women's Army Corps, Army Nurse Corps and Army Medical Specialist Corps.

The Army Nurse—Officer Professional in Army Service

Army Nurse Corps, the oldest women's organization in the military services celebrates its 68th anniversary this month. Officially established by Congress in 1901 as part of the Army Medical Department, military nursing with the Army actually goes back to pre-Civil War days when civilian nurses were hired by the Army on a contract.

Strength of the Corps has expanded and contracted to meet the Army's needs. During World War II, the corps reached a record size of 57,000; present strength is approximately 4600.

The Army nurse has earned many military awards. For gallantry in action at Anzio, Italy, in World War II, six nurses were awarded the Silver Star Medal posthumously. Innumerable Soldier's Medals have been awarded to Army nurses for their heroic efforts during fires, drownings, and aircraft accidents. One out of every 40 nurses serving in World War II was awarded a decoration, including awards as high as the Distinguished Service Medal.

Concerning the more than 900 Army nurses serving in Vietnam, Colonel Anna Mae Hays, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, says with pride, "Practically everyone of them volunteered to be there, and their performance is unsurpassed. They give full measure in the hospitals and then join as ambassadors of American goodwill in Medical Civic Action (MEDCAP) community health programs after normal duties."

Time has changed the status of Army nursing. No longer a routine job, the Army nurse today has attained stature as a military officer as well as a professional nurse. AD



Army nurse tends wounded Vietnamese civilian.



"You're told you'll be going to the 'boonies' on the afternoon 'log-bird'."



New Gu

SP4 Don Lonsway

1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile)

You learn to distribute the weight of the ammo rounds evenly to make the burden a little easier.



The log-bird helicopter carries food, water and ammo to companies in the field.



During your second week you see your first taste of action.

o Old Hand

Everyone who comes to Vietnam is initially a FNG—a polite abbreviation for "Funny New Guy."

Your first few weeks are usually the roughest. Your mind is filled with stories you've heard from Vietnam veterans in Basic and Advanced Infantry Training, or perhaps from a buddy back home who just returned from his Vietnam tour.

You arrive in-country at a replacement center. While standing in one of many mandatory formations, you hear a passing GI yell "SHORT! Five days till ETS!" —terms which mean nothing to you at the moment and only add to your growing apprehension and confusion about the months ahead.

After several days of details and processing, you finally receive your orders to "go forward." Carrying a duffel bag with your life's belongings, you're taken to a nearby airstrip, manifested for a flight on the waiting C-130 and sent on the next leg of your journey to "the field."

Why do they call it "the field?" you ask yourself. What's it going to be like? These and other questions toss in your mind. In the torrid heat, your odorous, sweat soaked clothes remind you of your high school locker room after a tough basketball game . . . a scene that seems like only yesterday.

Finally, after a flight that leaves your stomach upset and your head spinning, the plane lands . . . where? You don't know and no one bothers to tell you. The "follow the crowd" instinct takes over and you move off the runway to a staging area where you're told that you'll be leaving in three hours.

"Stay here . . . don't wander around," is the greeting you receive as you settle down on your duffel bag in the hot sun. You try to get some sleep but anticipation keeps your mind alert. You sit listening to your fellow FNGs speculate about the coming weeks.

The hot tar pavement makes the air around you even more stifling. Three hours become five and finally word reaches you—your flight is here.

Again you climb aboard the big camouflaged bird that looks so far behind in aircraft design that you wonder how it ever gets off the ground. But it does, and you discover that this flight is only a short one.

Now the civilized Vietnam of wooden barracks is gone, replaced by large brown dusty tents. The air is full of choking dust, stirred-up by trucks, jeeps and helicopters. This is your temporary new home—called a landing zone or "LZ" as you learn later.

Buses arrive shortly to take you to your unit. You receive your field gear, a bagful of stuff you think you'll never be able to lift. But in time you will be lugging it around along with additional items like ammo, grenades, claymores, to name only a few.

More Training. The next three to four days are taken up by training to acquaint you with Vietnam and conditions in the field. You discover that most of it is merely a review of the instruction back in the States, but still you listen, thinking that perhaps you'll learn something that might save your life.

You experience what it's like to rappel from a tower, and discover it's not as bad as it sounds or looks. Still you hope you never have to do it under combat conditions.

With "division training" over, you're told that in the morning you'll be sent further north to your unit. Someone who has mastered the Army's code of abbreviations on your orders says that you'll be going to the 2d Brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and, more specifically, to the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry.

You arrive. After signing into the battalion, you're assigned to one of its five companies. You're told you'll be going to the "boonies" on the afternoon "log-bird." The "boonies" you interpret as the jungle where the fighting is taking place, but "log-bird" . . . such a strange vocabulary.

After watching several of the helicopters referred to as "log-birds" leave the landing pad, you decide that a log-bird is a helicopter that carries food, water and ammo to companies in the field.

The time approaches for your bird to arrive, and you take a last look at the LZ around you. Five days before it would have looked unfit for human habitation. Now you realize it will probably be a welcome sight after weeks in the field.

"Hey Bob! That's your bird coming in," yells one of the guys on the log pad. It makes you feel good to hear someone call you by your first name. It's the first time a stranger has done this since you arrived in Vietnam.

Struggling, you lift the pack onto your back. The helicopter starts to land, whipping up a miniature tornado that nearly knocks you off your feet. Chow is loaded on and you climb onto one of the water cans. The guy on the log pad gives you the "thumbs up" sign just as the bird leaves the ground.

Thoughts race through your mind as the chopper banks to the west and heads out towards the mountains—home . . . your girl . . . your parents . . . buddies back home . . . the enemy . . . getting shot at.

The chopper begins to descend and you see a tiny wisp of red smoke on the ground marking your new home.

New Home. Once on the ground, you're greeted by the log detail and introduced to your company commander. He tells you which platoon you will be in. You meet your new platoon leader. From there, you're further introduced to your squad and fire team leaders.

The next few weeks are learning ones for you. You discover that some of the information given to you about the field in Vietnam wasn't really correct, while other items prove to come in handy.

You're somewhat amazed at the closeness between you and the rest of your buddies in the squad. Your platoon leader is a guy who seems sincerely interested in making sure that you get through your Vietnam tour alive. You find you can talk to him. The situation makes it that way.

During the first week you experience your first combat air assault (better known as a "Charlie Alpha") and rather enjoy it. Then someone begins to tell about a "hot LZ" the company had hit a week earlier and you think again.

You learn a vocabulary unlike anything you've ever heard before: phrases like back in the world, echo mikes, straphanger, deros, ETS, figmo, brain bucket.

You even find yourself using a little Vietnamese—*bu-ku chieu hoi, tee-tee, de-de-mow, mamasan, papasan,* to name only a few of the more common ones.

Slowly, the newness of being a FNG begins to wear off. You find yourself doing jobs without being told, such as setting out tripflares and claymores or digging a foxhole.

Into Action. As a FNG, you inherited the job of ammo bearer. You learn that each new guy carries ammo for the M-60 machinegun. The 300 rounds on your back in addition to all your other gear seem unbearable at first, but you soon learn to distribute the weight evenly to make the burden a little easier.

During your second week you see your first taste of action. While the company is sweeping an area, the enemy open up with a barrage of automatic weapons fire. You have always wondered what it would be like to get shot at, but when it actually happens you don't take time to think about it—you're just trying to get close enough to the ground. It's an experience you can't describe—one of those things that a person has to experience himself.

The firefight lasts about a half hour and leaves two North Vietnamese dead with no U.S. casualties. The enemy soldiers were in a bunker, and a squad managed to move behind them and score several direct hits with grenades.

One of your most memorable moments in the field comes later that day when your squad leader comes up to you and says, "Bob, you're no longer a FNG . . . you've had your first firefight." It's a good feeling.

The next day, a new guy arrives on the morning log bird and you're told that you will no longer have to "hump" ammo. He will be taking over your job.

You take a long hard look at this guy with his new fatigues and web gear, and see yourself only a few weeks before.

You can't help but feel somewhat sorry for him as he struggles up to the CP. Yes, the next few weeks will be tough for him, you think, but you remember how the tremendous rapport between guys in the field helped lighten your physical load and quell your anxieties.

You walk up to the FNG with a smile and say, "Hi buddy . . . welcome to the best squad in the company." AD





"Old Hands" may rely on shank's mare to reach objective or they may call in helicopter for a lift.



Library Services in Vietnam

SP5 Larry Titley
Headquarters, U.S. Army Vietnam

How does a John Updike fan in Qui Nhon get a copy of the latest bestseller, "Couples"? Where can a USAFI student in Dong Tam find a book on the "New Deal"? How can a stock market enthusiast in Chu Lai follow the news in the *Wall Street Journal?*

Obviously he can have these selections sent from home. But if he wants to save time, trouble and expense, he will find these and a wide variety of other books, magazines and newspapers in any one of 119 Special Services libraries—20 permanent and 99 field installations—located throughout Vietnam.

Combining an extensive paperback book and magazine give-away program with the libraries, the Special Services library staff provides the fighting man in Vietnam with a wide selection of books and more than 40 different magazines in any of the libraries. In the permanent-type libraries, the serviceman can relax under a set of earphones with any one of the more than 200 voice and music tapes available.

If his unit operates in an area remote from the libraries, the soldier is eligible for some of the more than 460,000 paperback books and 200,000 magazines distributed each month by the Library Service Center in Saigon—a give-away program designed for readers of all levels and interests.

Korean soldiers can obtain books and magazines in their own language. Eventually, native language publications will be available to soldiers from Thailand and the Philippines.

Read and Fight. Paperback books are extremely popular among troops on the move, many of whom keep a volume tucked in a pocket for any idle moments. Designers of jungle fatigues, intentionally or otherwise, have facilitated this practice by providing pockets large enough to accommodate most paperbacks.

The 460,000 books given away each month range from current bestsellers to classics, from comics such as "Peanuts" to studious historical tracts. Paperbacks can usually be read by at least seven individuals before wearing out. These should keep even the most avid reader's pockets bulging throughout his tour.

Periodicals distributed by the center include timely Asian editions of newsmagazines, selections for sports buffs and many other special interests.

Permanent libraries are staffed by trained librarians and provide most of the services available in

"Special Services library provides the fighting man in Vietnam with a wide selection of books and more than 40 different magazines."





post libraries in the States. Reference books, study desks, magazines and an extensive selection of fiction and non-fiction in hard cover and paperback are available.

The 99 field libraries are set up on installations with limited facilities. Often housed in quonset huts or even in tents, these units contain 1,500 to 2,000 quality paperbacks and recent edition hard-bound books, plus a selection of 40 magazines.

Exchanging Books. Because extenuating circumstances are the rule in Vietnam, library staffs are not concerned when books are not returned on time—or not at all. Sometimes men return books other than the ones they checked out. Some bring in books to trade for the libraries' selections. Librarians are primarily interested in circulating books—by all means.

Troops in the field can obtain practically any book by mail by sending a postcard request to the center in Saigon. Titles not available in Vietnam can be obtained through an inter-library loan service among libraries in the Pacific area. The service is not instantaneous, but every effort is made to fill every reasonable request.

Miss Ruth Rappaport is the present staff librarian in Vietnam. Supervising and advising the library staffs are 12 professionals who travel throughout the country to bring the best possible service to the troops.

While the "war for men's minds" continues in Vietnam, the Special Services library staff is working to insure that the minds of the Allies fighting there are not neglected. AD

If All Else Fails—
Spray
With Aerosol Tissue Adhesive

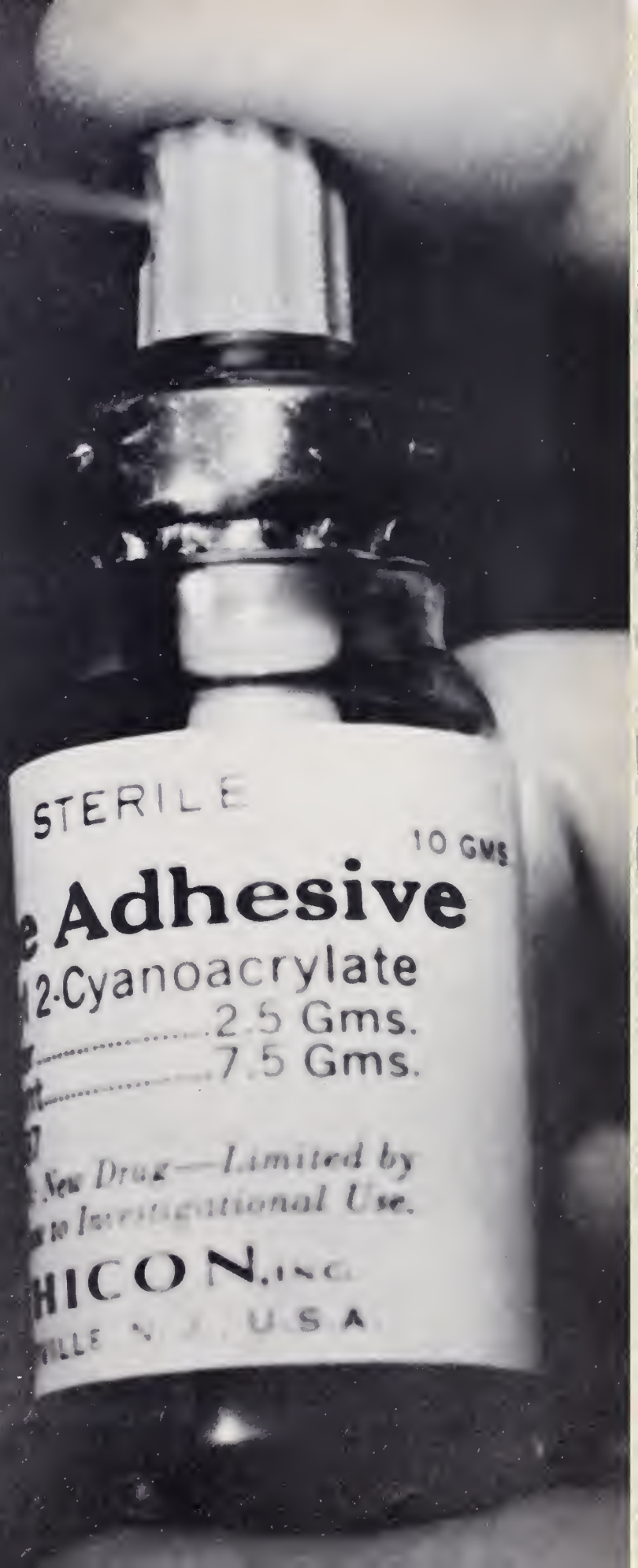
LT Robert W. Engelhardt

SITUATION: You're a member of the U.S. Army Surgical Research Team at the 24th Evacuation Hospital near Long Binh, Vietnam; your next operation is a battle casualty with multiple trauma, including uncontrolled hemorrhaging of the liver.
MISSION: Stop the bleeding. Save your patient's life.
EXECUTION: Use standard surgical techniques.
LOGISTICS: Normal operating room equipment and assistance is available. In addition, your team has a supply of aerosol tissue adhesive spray.
COMMAND AND SIGNAL: Begin at once. Use conventional means to stop the bleeding. If these fail, use the spray.

A combat zone may not be the ideal place to perform a feverish operation, but in this situation you have one thing going for you—aerosol tissue adhesive spray. It is an investigational item and the Surgical Research Team is the only unit to use it. And only as a last resort. But the material works.

The spray is a colorless liquid propelled from its perfume-sized bottle by compressed Freon, a substance common in commercial aerosols. It squirts a fine mist that hardens in 10 seconds to form a plastic coating with the thickness and consistency of dry, clear nailpolish. Quickly and effectively, the spray can stop hemorrhaging in solid organs such as the liver and kidney. It also can "glue together" fragments of these organs and reinforce blood vessel stitchings.

Chemically known as butyl cyanoacrylate, the spray is a plastic glue developed four years ago at the U.S. Army Bio-Mechanical Research Laboratory, Forest Glen, Maryland. Two men are credited for most of the work—Dr. Fred Leonard, scientific director of the laboratory, and LTC Teruo Matsumoto of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. Dr. Leonard, a 1968 recipient of the Distinguished Civilian Service Award,



resolved problems of medical preparation and COL Matsumoto advanced methods of surgery and techniques needed for the adhesive to be effective.

Exhaustive tests were conducted with animals and, when no harmful effects were discovered, the spray was approved for investigational clinical use by the Army Investigational Drug Review Board, an agency of the Surgeon General's office. Then, two years ago, the surgical unit in Vietnam began administering it to battle casualties under an "investigational drug protocol," or, as one doctor remarked, "We've been extremely conservative." Criteria for use: it must be a life-threatening hemorrhage and all other means for control of the hemorrhage must have failed.

Due to these strictures, only 30 casualties were treated with the spray in the two-year period. Twenty-eight of the patients who, doctors believe, would have otherwise died, are now recovering. In two cases that were unsuccessful, doctors believe the patients died in spite of the spray—not because of it.

Follow-up studies are still in progress. Four of the men are back on active duty, doing very well with apparently no problems. A soldier who sustained multiple fragment wounds from a mine blast is presently recouperating at Walter Reed; a seaman is convalescing at a naval hospital; and one man has returned to college following discharge from the service.

Because the spray remains in the body for a long period, long-term follow-up studies are necessary for doctors to be certain there are no harmful effects. So far, none has been reported.

"We still consider it an investigational item because we know the glue stays there," says LTC Charles Heisterkamp III of the Surgeon General's office.

When exposed to moisture, single molecules of the cyanoacrylate join together—or polymerize—to form a hard, thin membrane on the surface. Then, Colonel Heisterkamp added, "it appears from Dr. Leonard's studies that a molecular bonding occurs between the adhesive and the tissue." Meanwhile, most of the Freon vaporizes when the aerosol is sprayed. A small amount of the substance absorbed by the tissue enters the bloodstream and leaves the body through the lungs.

Altogether, doctors are encouraged by the results of the studies. In another year, the Army hopes to have sufficient data to allow wider clinical use.

Advantages. While saving lives, the spray can also greatly shorten operating time. Surgeons merely cut a window in a polyethylene sheet, isolate and temporarily dry an organ, and then apply the spray. This time-saving factor is particularly significant in a combat situation where mass casualties are routine. Also, multiple organ trauma is common in combat wounds. Quickly stopping a hemorrhage or reinforcing a suture, the spray frees surgeons to move ahead with a long operation.

Aerosol tissue adhesive spray is working but doctors are quick to point out that it won't become a cure-all. LTC Heisterkamp suspects that of perhaps 100 patients, only one would have wounds which might require this treatment. Nor will it take the place of stitches. LTC Matsumoto notes: "It should be emphasized that the cyanoacrylates are not a replacement for sutures, but rather a supplement to them. If sutures *can* be used, they *should* be used."

Despite these limitations, the spray is a neat trick in the doctor's medical bag. A better spray—one which eventually dissolves—may someday be developed. Meanwhile, there are at least 28 people who will agree that the aerosol tissue adhesive spray represents a useful advance in surgery. AD

Training Local Medics in Vietnam

A group of South Vietnamese teenagers listened raptly as Vinh rattled off answers to their questions on how to treat wounds. Vinh—a medic with the Viet Cong before coming to the Allied side—now works as an interpreter and part-time medical instructor with the 173d Airborne Brigade.

He and his audience are part of the first classes in a Health Workers School and Dispensary, designed to provide training in medical treatment, preventive medicine and sanitation. The experiment was conducted by the 173d Airborne Brigade near Bong Son.

Clad in crisply starched white jackets, the initial class of 10 students received three hours of instruction that first day on the care and treatment of wounds. Then they were given a chance to see their instruction in practice as U.S. Army doctors and medics treated Vietnamese patients in the new dispensary. The Health School is one part of a vigorous new approach to Civic Action by the paratroopers.

Opening of the new dispensary was announced from a loud speaker mounted on a truck that moved though hamlets in the area. Both the curious and sick came in droves to the two tiny white buildings that had been built for the occasion. By the end of the day, more than 100 patients were treated.

The youthful students, selected from local schools, will be given certificates upon completion of the course. Some of the lesson plans scheduled for the Health School include the explanation and prevention of diseases prevalent in the area, the importance of sanitation in combating disease, and emergency first aid. *—173d Airborne Brigade.* AD

The Scientist Is a PFC

Army Digest Staff



Soldier working on a wide-frequency video amplifier for use in a laser system, PFC Thomas Rietman is typical of skilled members assigned to Fort Monmouth laboratories.

What does the Army do with a draftee holding a graduate degree and job as a senior physicist for Motorola's Semiconductor Products Division?

Contrary to popular belief, men like PFC John Fisher end up as Physical Sciences Assistants in a laboratory—if they're fortunate enough to be selected for the Army's Scientific and Engineering (S&E) Program.

This little-known program places qualified enlisted men in some 1,377 slots as assistants to Army scientists and engineers. On the basis of education and experience, the men are tagged as potential S&Es at the reception station, then selected and assigned to stabilized tours in one of 22 commands by Department of the Army.

PFC Fisher, who holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Williams College, a Master of Science Degree in physics from Purdue University, and part-time credit towards a doctorate in physics at Arizona State University, is one of more than 50 S&Es assigned within the Army Electronics Command.

The 26-year-old is an assistant to an Army scientist doing experimental and theoretical work on humidity sensors in the Electronics Command's Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

Across the street in the Electronics Warfare Lab, PFC Thomas R. Rietman, 24, with a degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Colorado and a year and one-half experience as a petroleum engineer for Caltex on a Persian Gulf island, works on a Laser Technique Team as an assistant to a civilian scientist.

The Elk River, Minnesota, native had nearly completed Engineer Officer Candidate School when he decided he didn't want to spend the extra time in the Army required of an officer and dropped out. A sharp-eyed personnel clerk, aware of the Scientific and Eigineering program, began the ball rolling. There was an opening projected at Fort Monmouth and, because of his experience and degree, the PFC now tests and assembles components for lasers.

"I have to admit I fell into something that's 10 times as good as I thought it would be," he says. "This is a great program for people like me who are scientifically oriented," acknowledges the former $800-a-month wage-earner. "We get something from the program and so does the Army. Of course," he adds, "we realize we're still privates."

Which means that all S&Es pull normal housekeeping details and training. As a whole, the men perform their soldierly duties with a minimum of complaint, according to SGM Eugene E. Kodadek. He keeps tabs on the Electronics Command S&Es. "I've found that their general attitude is good," states the SGM, who travels about the command interviewing the men to insure they are used properly in the labs. "I don't hear any gripes about details they have to pull and I get no phone calls from First Sergeants. Overall, they're eager and you can give them responsibility."

Ability Recognized. "I can't praise these men enough," says LTC W. W. West, deputy director of one of Fort Monmouth's labs. "They're good soldiers, and there are no complaints from them or their supervisors. Why, we send PFC Fisher on temporary duty to Washington, to coordinate with the National Bureau of Standards. I think this speaks pretty well for the program."

The attitude of most of the S&Es is similar to that of SP4 William S. Hagar, a graduate of Worcester

Polytechnic Institute: "I'm as happy as I could be and still be in uniform." SP4 Hagar, a member of Fort Monmouth's honor guard and an air conditioning expert, is an engineering assistant in the post's Installations and Services Division.

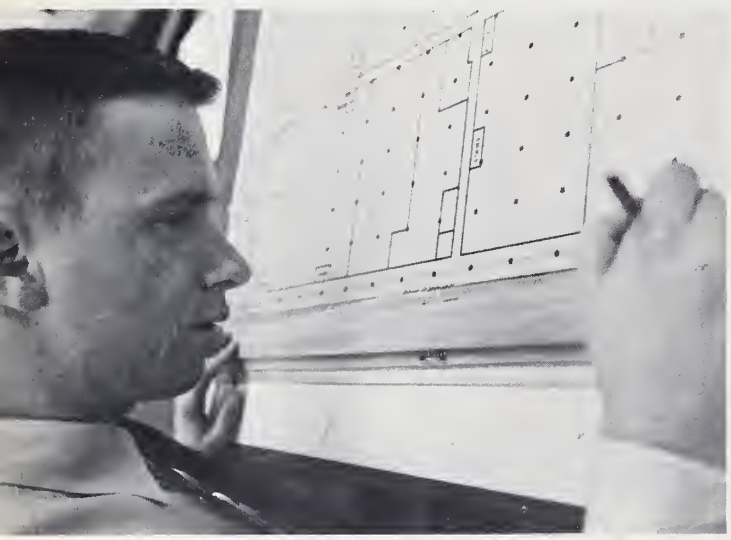
Like SP4 Hager, most S&Es realize that theirs is a fortunate position. Of the 21,500 college graduates drafted from July to November, only 585 were tabbed for the S&E program. Officials say the program is expected to remain at its present ceiling of just under 1,400, and only those individuals with outstanding qualifications will be selected.

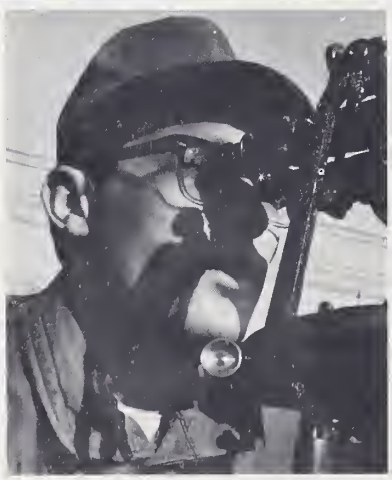
Explains LTC William McClain, who monitors the program from the Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel in the Pentagon: "With the high ratio of college graduates entering the Army now, a man probably has to have a master's degree even to be considered—and then, an S&E position has to be available at the time he will finish basic training."

Placement. S&Es are normally assigned from three to five weeks before they complete Basic Combat Training. An officer at each reception station interviews a potential S&E to determine his qualifications —currently a master's degree in a scientific or engineering field and some solid working experience. After an interview and/or completion of personnel forms, the results are forwarded to the Pentagon, where the final decision is made. If accepted, a man is normally assigned Stateside, where he will remain for two or (for enlistees) three years.

The remainder of college graduates entering the Army are placed where their education and experience can best be utilized in more than 400 Military Occupational Specialties—after requirements for the combat arms are met. The Army is now using about 35 percent of college graduates in the combat arms, where an attempt is made to attain a blend of manpower based on educational and geographical background.

For most of those in the Scientific and Engineering Program, as is true for many other soldiers in any field, the Army has been a blessing in disguise. They have been able to use their experience to benefit the Army and vice-versa. AD







A graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, upper left, a former engineer for the state of Indiana, lower left, and advanced degree holder from Purdue are all on the team at Fort Monmouth. (Photos by SSG Paul D. Richard, Jr.)

What's New at Natick?

SSG Paul D. Richard, Jr.

Food, footwear, body armor, aerial delivery equipment—in many fields of endeavor teams of civilian researchers and soldier-scientists strive to make life simpler, safer, more comfortable for the soldier in the field. Following are reports on some projects currently underway at U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts.—Editor.

Peaches and Popcorn



Ever eat a sponge?

"No, no," said Dr. F. P. Mehrlich, chief of the Food Laboratory at U.S. Army Natick Laboratories correcting my first impression. "That's peaches—freeze-dried peaches."

"Looks like a sponge to me," I mumbled.

"Try some," suggested the doctor. I broke off a corner of the sponge, looked around to pinpoint the location of the nearest wastebasket in the doctor's spacious office, and placed it on my tongue.

"Let it melt in your mouth," the doctor ordered.

I did.

"Well?"

"Peaches. A little spongey, but peaches."

The peaches, Dr. Mehrlich went on to explain, are just one dessert for the "Meal, Ready-to-Eat, Individual" food packets which eliminate such nuisances as tin cans. And when water is added, the food reconstitutes to nearly normal size, shape and consistency. An entire 1,200-calorie meal weighs less than a pound and most items are the shape of a thick envelope.

The food packet is just one small example of the multitude of items under constant development at the Natick, Massachusetts, laboratories, where some 1,425 civilians and 150 soldiers are dedicated to making life simpler and safer for the American soldier.

Natick's physical laboratories are not as elaborate as one might expect. They do have some impressive equipment such as a wind tunnel, rain-room and kitchens that make the average mess hall look like a roadside snack bar.

However, Natick's scientists and engineers—many of whom are renowned throughout the research and industrial community—frequently travel to test sites, seminars or anywhere soldiers are, for on-the-spot evaluations.

The Laboratories are generally concerned with trying to improve food, clothing and equipment for the soldier operating in any environment. An estimated 80 percent of

Mickey Mouse and Other Boots

At Natick Army Laboratories, they call it the "Mickey Mouse boot." Mickey Mouse or not, it may eventually replace the standard general wear boot. A shoe expert at Natick states that physiological studies reveal that every ounce a man wears on his shoe represents six on his back. So the Clothing and Personal Life Support Equipment lab has come up with a lightweight, plain-toed, all-leather, molded sole boot. Heel and sole are molded to the boots. Thus no stitches, no nails—and no boot. When the boot wears out, it will be cheaper to throw it away than to replace the heel and sole. The inside of the boot is soft leather—warm and comfortable. The Mickey Mouse Boot is in the development stage.

More on Boots. A new set of boots, newer than the recently innovated "Paddy Boot" (see November ARMY DIGEST), is being evaluated in Vietnam, along with a comfort sneaker and two pair of socks.

The Paddy Boot has been found to be an improvement over the normal tropical one for wear in the Delta regions of South Vietnam, but it has not measured up in durability. A new eight-ounce, lightweight but durable, boot with an all-nylon zipper is being tested. The boot features five drainage eyelets to let water out and air in, thus keeping feet as dry as possible and yet protected.

Also being evaluated is an encampment comfort sneaker. When in camp, the soldier can quickly remove the Delta boot and slip into the sneaker, which is actually a cross between a sneaker and slipper. At six ounces, it is lightweight, yet offers some protection if a man has to function in it. Obviously, the comfort sneaker can be used by soldiers anywhere. It could even replace the old shower clogs. Twenty thousand have been sent to Vietnam.

Two different types of socks are also being evaluated in Vietnam—one is a new cushion-sole sock, the other an open mesh sock. Both are designed to be worn with the new Delta boot.

their development funds are for new items.

While most requirements come from the U.S. Army's Combat Development Command and the Limited War Laboratories, many ideas are born within Natick.

Popcorn. Following Dr. Mehrlich's spiel on the sponge, he opened a plastic bag of what looked and felt like yellow popcorn, but tasted like pork and scalloped potatoes. This, the doctor explained, was part of the popular Long Range Patrol Subsistence Packet designed for special action forces in remote areas. Each of the eight menus is flexibly packaged, containing a pre-cooked dehydrated combination item (such as pork and scalloped potatoes that look like yellow popcorn), a cereal or fruitcake bar, coffee or cocoa with cream and sugar, toilet paper and matches. The packet weighs an average of 11 ounces and can be carried conveniently—inside a shirt, for instance.

As development and use of dehydrated foods and its packaging continue, said the doctor, the well-known C-rations will eventually be a thing of the past.

In Vietnam freeze-dried foods have also been added to the standard 28-day menu (a different menu for each 28 days in a cycle). One can of freeze-dried peas, with water added, equals 27 normal cans. One can of cherries replaces 50 regular cans.

Freeze-Dry Method. Under the freeze-dry method, food is frozen until small ice crystals appear. Water is drawn off through a process called sublimation and, finally, the food is compressed by 50 percent or more. (Pressure on items like peas and cherries is 1,000 pounds per square inch.) This results in a product that takes less space, weighs from 50 to 80 percent less, yet retains most of its flavor and shape when combined with water. Some items can be eaten dry.

Perishable food like steaks can stay on the shelf for up to two years and remain fresh-like when cooked. Tests have shown that packets containing freeze-dried food dropped 300 to 500 feet in a free fall is 90 percent recoverable.

Success of the freeze-dried items used in the Long Range Patrol Packets has prompted letters from the Rangers asking where they could obtain the goods commercially—they think mother should have a supply on the pantry shelf.

This writer can substantiate the testimonials. I was led to the Laboratories' amazing SPEED (Subsistence Preparation by Electronic Diffusion) kitchen where freeze-dried foods and other goodies are cooked in micro-wave ovens. But that's another story (See December 1968 ARMY DIGEST).

Two-month-old pre-fried frozen chicken was sizzling hot after five minutes in the SPEED oven. It was served with 18-month old irradiated potatoes (Natick's pioneering in the radiation of food is still another story), and four-day old bread, both popped in the SPEED oven to make them taste fresh. No cake mix was handy, but the SPEED oven bakes a cake from the mix in under five minutes.

Astro Cookies. Mention of des-

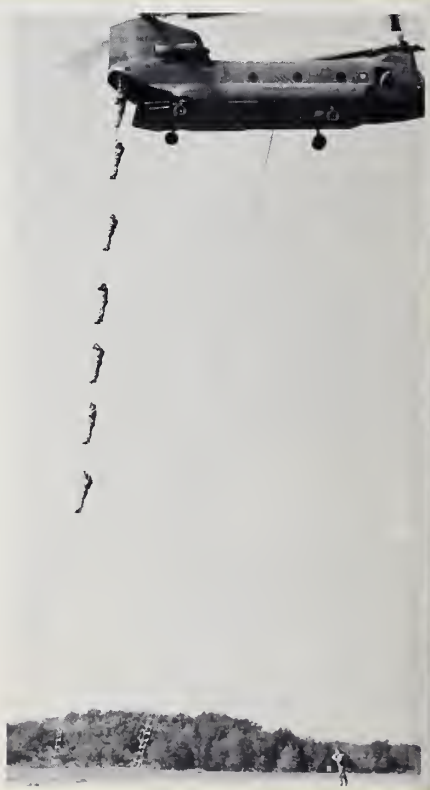
Sky-Escalator

An "escalator to the sky" is being developed at Natick's Airdrop Engineering Laboratory. The escalator, actually a powered ladder in a CH-47 Chinook helicopter, can lift and lower men and supplies as the helicopter hovers from 40 to 100 feet. All the passengers have to do is hold on (far right).

The continuous loop ladder is operated by a 42-horsepower gasoline engine. Normal working load is 3,000 pounds, 6,000 maximum.

Moving 4 to 5 feet per second, the ladder can lower or recover 20 men in four minutes or 2,000 pounds of cargo and 16 men in eight minutes. Officially called the Lowering/Retrieval System, it is a prototype. Airdrop Engineering Lab officials hope to cut down the time it presently takes to assemble the system in a helicopter from one hour to 20 minutes.





sert prompted Dr. Mehrlich to tell of Natick's "saga of the molasses cookies." Natick Labs prepare all food for the U.S. astronauts. "When an astronaut goes up," recalled the doctor, "they try to honor any special request for food. Well, when John Glenn was about to go up, we got a call the night before the launch. One of our sergeants was asked if he could make molasses cookies like John Glenn's mother used to make. He said he could if he had the recipe."

The cookies were made, the doctor continued, and flown to the launching site, where they were placed aboard the spaceship in a plastic bag. Evidently, just before take-off, someone making last minute checks on the craft stepped on the bag.

"Soon after blast-off," said Dr. Mehrlich, "we got a call wanting to know why the molasses cookies were crumbly."

And that's one food problem for which Natick Laboratories didn't have a solution. ASJ



Rockets Away!

A Parachute Retrorocket Airdrop System (PRADS) is being investigated for Natick Army Laboratories to allow cargo to be dropped below enemy radar range.

Currently, airdrops are normally made at heights of 1,100 feet from C-130 aircraft. With PRADS, a combination of parachutes and rockets is used to enable drops at 500 feet, under the range of radar.

A standard ring-slot parachute is used to extract the load from the aircraft. Small diameter canopies are then deployed and inflate in a cluster. Two ground sensing probes reel out.

When the ground sensing probes make contact with the earth at 25 feet above the terrain, they set off a mild detonating fuse which ignites rockets almost instantaneously. The rockets slow the speed of the load from 65 feet per second to 25 feet per second to make possible a relatively soft and safe landing.

The number of rockets used depends upon the load. Current plans call for development of a 35,000 pound load drop, requiring 35 rockets.

PRADS may also be used for drops of 50,000-pound loads from the C5A aircraft.

Besides allowing an aircraft to drop below radar range, the retrorocket system increases accuracy and decreases dispersion of the load.

Body Armor

SP4 Charles Smith, door gunner in a Chinook for the 242d Assault Helicopter Company, 1st Aviation Brigade, Vietnam, had 54 days to go. For only the second time, he decided to wear his protective armor, supplied under a Natick testing program for the Army's Variable Armor System.

During the mission a deadly AK-47 round smacked him dead center —in his protective chest armor. The impact knocked SP4 Smith unconscious and careened him clear across the inside of the helicopter. And that's all.

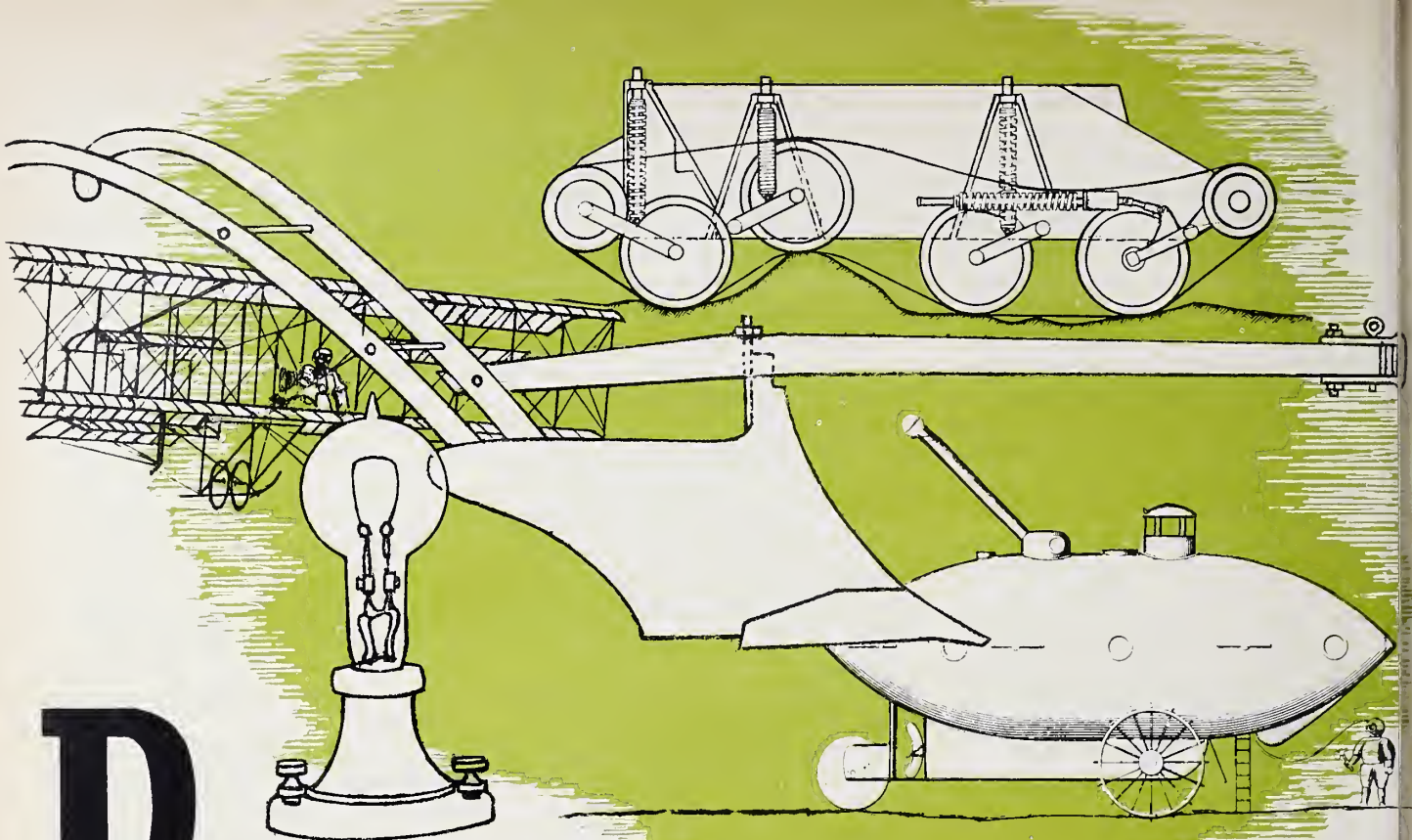
Needless to say, he wore the variable armor system for the remainder of his tour.

In December, 46,000 variable armor systems were delivered to Vietnam for operational use. The system, developed by Natick Army Laboratories, consists of a lightweight felt vest (with pockets) that slips on over the head. In front and back ceramic fiberglass composite armor plates fit in each of the large pockets.

The plates have their own webbing and straps to allow the plates to be worn independent of the vest. The vest can also be worn without the plates to provide protection against grenade, mortar and shell fragments. With plates, the most vulnerable parts of the torso are protected against .30 caliber ball ammunition at 100 yards.

Weight of the system can be varied, depending upon the situation and protection desired, from 5½ to 22 pounds. The right shoulder of the vest has snap fasteners, webbing and adjustment buckle for ease in donning and quick release.





Patents, Inventions, the Army

INVENTORS WANTED

U.S. Army soldier-inventors are being asked to submit their ideas to the Patents Division of the Office of The Judge Advocate General for evaluation.

Soldiers can receive money for their ideas, as well as possible commercial rights. The Army pays $50 for each patent application filed and an additional $100 for patents issued.

Inventors may contact the Chief, Patents Division, Office of The Judge Advocate General, Department of Army, Washington DC 20310.

Private A discovers that by inserting a spring-actuated hexagonal widgit in an ordinary lawn sprinkler, he can build a fantastic, foolproof gopher trap. Thinking, perhaps, that he has invented something new, he wonders how he can protect his invention and market it.

A group of civilian and military researchers working at Walter Reed Army Hospital develop a new medicinal compound and find a variety of new beneficial uses from its application. Will this new information be made available for widespread use by the general public?

Though seemingly unrelated, a Private's gopher trap and the researchers' new compound are just two of the many occurrences which bring the U.S. Army into the business of patents.

JAG Role. Army patent affairs are conducted under the direction of The Judge Advocate General. The Patents Division in that Office furnishes trained attorneys to control and coordinate patenting and licensing inventions. This may include determining and recording the Government interest in patents, investigating and settling claims against the Government for patent infringement, assisting the Department of Justice on patent infringement suits, and assisting the Commissioner of Patents in matters relating to classified inventions. Counsel is also available in procuring use of patents and technical data, and foreign patent rights. Questions involving copyrights and trademarks are also handled.

Why Patents? Patents are designed to promote the early dis-

CPT Donald C. Casey
Office of The Judge Advocate General

And You

closure of new inventions to the public by the inventor who, in return, receives a limited monopoly and the right to exclude others from making, using, or selling his invention.

From a legal standpoint, a patent has the attributes of personal property. It can be bought and sold. Parts of patents, such as the right to use, may be licensed for a fee, or royalty.

The patent owner cannot, however, stop the Government from infringing his monoply rights. He may sue for compensation, though, if the use of his invention by Uncle Sam is unauthorized.

Members of the Patents Division as well as patent attorneys in procurement commands assist individual inventors when the Army has an interest in using their inventions. The Army patent attorney represents both the Army and the inventor.

How Aid Works. The story of Private A and his gopher trap illustrates how Judge Advocates represent both sides before the Patent Office.

Private A takes his gopher trap to the legal assistance officer where he learns that Army Regulation 27-60 provides for the submission of inventive proposals to the Chief, Patents Division. The proposal, held in the strictest confidence, will be circulated for an expression of interest by the Army or any other Government agency. If there is an interest, Patent Office records will be searched to discover if the gopher trap is new and different from all other traps, and if so, if the difference is non-obvious.

If Private A was not assigned the job of inventing a gopher trap and used his off-duty time and his own materials to build the model, he retains title to the invention.

Private A decides to submit his invention to the Chief, Patents Division as a proposal. It is discovered that an Army engineer activity has developed a need for this type of gopher trap. A patentability search is then conducted in the records of the Patent Office by a Judge Advocate from the Patents Division.

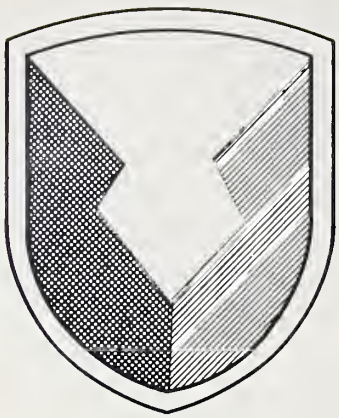
This search discloses that others have patented combination gopher traps and lawn sprinklers, but no one has patented the combination using a widgit. The search also determines that the use of a widgit is not an obvious modification and therefore the invention is probably patentable.

The Chief, Patents Division, then informs Private A of the result of the search and offers to prepare and file a patent application and pay all fees if Private A will grant the Government a royalty-free license to make and use the gopher trap for governmental purposes only.

Private A, realizing that patent prosecution is expensive, and that the Government license will not limit his commercial rights, accepts the offer. A Judge Advocate patent attorney then prepares and files a patent application free of any charge to Private A.

When the application is filed, Private A is informed that under AR





Army Materiel Command Works With Patent Office

Every working day a courier of the U.S. Army Materiel Command delivers a batch of documents to the U.S. Patent Office. These documents may include new patent applications covering anything from missiles to microorganisms, from electronic equipment to aircraft and tank equipment. They also include amendments to earlier applications arguing the correctness of the inventor's claims of novelty in their inventions; they concern assignment of invention rights in various sections of the world, as well as the security status of classified inventions. These papers must be moved within time limits established by law.

Giving some insight into the involvement of the Army Materiel Command and the Patent Office, approximately 450 new patent applications are filed per year from 10 patent agencies within AMC. Some 800 amendments are made to applications already on file. Approximately 380 patents issue annually to AMC inventors as the fruits of this effort. This work is carried on by 38 AMC patent attorneys and advisors plus a supporting staff of patent draftsman and clerical personnel.

Army Materiel Command thus exercises a friendly, cooperative relationship with the Patent Office. AMC members who practice before the Patent Office are ever mindful of their dual role as employees of the Department of Army and officials of the Patent Office, concerned alike with the Nation's industrial advancement and its security as well.



672-20 he is entitled to an incentive award of $50 and will be eligible for an award of $100 if a patent issues. This incentive award applies whether the inventor is military or a Department of the Army civilian. It is in addition to any cost reduction award applicable if the device is actually used by the Army.

After the application is filed, Patents Division attorneys prosecute the case before the Patent Office until the patent issues, or the application is finally rejected. When the patent issues, the original grant is presented to the inventor and he is recommended for the additional $100 incentive award.

Unsolicited Disclosure. Private A's device is classed as an unsolicited disclosure. Patent assistance will be undertaken by the Army in such cases if there is an expression of governmental interest, and if the inventor is willing to license the Government.

Results of experiments by researchers at government facilities such as Walter Reed Medical Center and from Army research contracts provide the primary source of invention disclosures. Generally, research personnel are employed to invent, and the Government retains title to their inventions. In many cases, however, an independent determination will result in a license to the Government for its contribution to the invention with commercial rights retained by the inventor. In the case of contractors, determination of invention rights depends on the terms of the contract.

In the example of a research project from Walter Reed which produces a beneficial treatment for a disease, the disclosure is forwarded to the Patents Division for a search in the U.S. Patent Office files and an opinion on the patentability of the treatment. If the opinion is favorable, an application is prepared and filed.

Combat Development Command Sponsors Creative Thinking Award

The Creative Thinking Award was originated by Combat Development Command to stimulate original and imaginative thinking by students in the Army service schools. Students in the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and in the Advanced courses given by the various service schools are eligible to participate.

"This is another way of showing how firmly we believe in the primacy of ideas over 'things' in the design of a combat effective Army," LTG W. O. Kinnard said recently. "We know that a contest of arms 20 years from now must begin with a contest of minds today. Our Creative Thinking Award will reward those inventive people who see this point."

As soon as the Creative Thinking Awards Programs was announced by CDC last year, the CDC Supply Agency at Fort Lee and the Quartermaster School acted to implement the program. A screening process was set up to review all entries.



CPT Rodney L. Wright (left) was recipient of first Creative Thinking Award presented at Quartermaster School by COL R. T. Bull.

Original ideas may be about materiel, techniques, doctrine, or organization. The ideas must be expressed in not more than 1,000 words, however, and must include a recommendation. Entries are judged on the potential of the idea for Army application, and on creativity, imagination and clarity.

Even though only one such award may be presented to each Advanced class, all of the ideas which appear to merit consideration will be staffed for further evaluation.

Title to the drug or the process for its use normally is assigned to the Government in most cases because the inventor is employed to invent and uses government time and materials to invent. Patents issuing which are assigned to the United States are recorded, and licensed through the Patents Division, free of charge to the licensee. The assignment appears on the face of the patent, and is made a matter of public record in the Patent Office.

Although patents issuing on Army research inventions produce no income through licensing, they serve an important defensive purpose. Publication by the Patent Office alerts potential users to the invention, thus stimulating licensing and technological progress. When the patent is indexed, it serves Patent Examiners, attorneys, and inventors by contributing to an indexed storehouse of technology which in logical progression, illustrates the state of the art for each subject. Quite often initial research is speeded up or even eliminated if patents on the subject are collected and studied. Lessons learned from prior patents may lead a researcher to a short cut answer, or they may show that someone else has already solved the problem.

Other Activities. The Patents Division also acts as liaison with foreign countries on patent exchanges and security matters having to do with classification and declassification of foreign patent applications. Other liaison functions are performed for the Justice Department in gathering evidence for Army-related infringement suits against the Government and for the Commissioner of Patents on matters relating to the security of classified inventions. Administrative claims for patent infringement are also investigated and settled. In addition, the Division registers a variety of trademarks for Army associated activities, such as the Army and Air Force Exchange Service. AD



Significant Legislation Affecting Servicemen passed by the second session of the 90th Congress includes:

- PL 90-275 -- provides that increased social security benefits will not affect veterans' pensions until 1970. Law also establishes new scales of dependency/indemnity compensation related to recipients' outside income.
- PL 90-321 -- requires creditors to disclose full cost of credit and express cost in dollars and cents.
- PL 90-330 -- extends for two years authority to grant 30-day, non-chargeable leave and round-trip transportation to CONUS or other place of member's choosing to servicemen extending tours in hostile fire areas.
- PL 90-374 -- increases by four the number of alternates congressmen may nominate for each vacancy at military academies. Old law permitted five alternates for each vacancy.
- PL 90-301 -- increases maximum guarantee on VA home loans from $7,500 to $12,500.
- PL 90-491 -- prevents employment discrimination against Reservists and National Guardsmen for their periods of Reserve and active duty training. Law also extends periods of active duty certain Reservists and enlistees can serve without losing reemployment rights.

Army Has 1.3 Million EM serving in CONUS and 94 foreign countries. Men represent 13 different ranks, 985 separate skills and serve eight different tour lengths.

Exceptional Civilian Service Medal -- Army's highest to civilian employees--and $5,000 cash award presented to Dr. Robert Swern Wiseman of Electronics Command for his role in developing new night vision devices. They amplify moonglow, starshine and even faint skyglow 40,000 times to illuminate personnel and terrain without giving off light and disclosing operator's spot.

United Servicemen's Organization (USO) continues to brighten lives of soldiers overseas. Year-end statistics show 1,187 entertainers with 157 shows gave 5,599 performances to an estimated 7,917,628 servicemen in 1968. Officials say number of groups entertaining in the Pacific area will double in 1969.

Confusion Over Criteria for CONUS station or area of choice reenlistment options prompts DA to reiterate categories of eligibility:

- EM serving in Vietnam and those in grades E-6 and below in other overseas areas who reenlist prior to return to CONUS.
- Medically evacuated personnel when released for duty from hospital patient status and credited with completed overseas tour.
- Soldiers in grades E-6 and below with less than four years of service who have returned from a completed tour and are due for separation without further CONUS duty assignment. These individuals may reenlist for option prior to separation or within three months afterward.

Designators "N," "O" and "P" For Infantry Companies used for first time with recently activated 75th Infantry Regiment. Previous use of these designators was by artillery units at the turn of the century. Army's new "Ranger Regiment" will also have distinctive shoulder insignia.

"Here Come The Judge" as military judges are now authorized traditional black robes. Attire may be worn for Court of Military Review.

Top Honors in the 1968 Freedoms Foundation Letter Award Contest taken by Army LTC William R. Ellis, Provisional Military Assistance Advisory Group, Korea. Writing on "A Free Ballot -- A Free Country," he stated: "The time has come for all Americans, who respect laws and are loyal to the Constitution, to stand up and be counted as our forefathers have done before us. How can we stand up and be counted? Part of the answer is to VOTE. After all, we have a Free Ballot -- a Free Country; let's do our share to keep it that way!" Four other Army entries were among the 14 best from all services.

DA Has Selected 915 E-8s For Promotion under new centralized enlisted promotion system. Records of 1,560 men were considered by first board; 645 were not selected and will compete in next DA selection process this spring; while 180 other E-8s were deleted from list because of death, separation, field promotion or other administrative actions.

Brushing Teeth Now Part Of Vietnam In-Processing. Replacements are given special fluoride toothpaste and taught "by the numbers" how to use it. Officials say just two brushings a year with the new paste will reduce tooth decay by 40 percent, if teeth receive regular and proper brushing.

Four Percent Retired Pay Increase effective 1 Feb for about 600,000 retired servicemen. Retirees get raises based on cost-of living index. Last raise was in April 1968.

More Minority Group Youths being sought to apply for admission to service academies. Number of such youths has grown from 29 attending in 1963 to 116 today, with DOD asking Nation's educators to submit names of qualified high school students for possible July 1969 and 1970 enrollment.

Special Maps And Starlight Scopes to be prepositioned strategically at special locations across CONUS to assist National Guard commanders and city/state authorities in combating civil disturbances. Maps are "blow-ups" of cities overprinted with key installations and facilities, while "scopes" will be used for surveillance during civil disorders.

Combat Infantryman And Combat Medical Badges added to growing list of awards authorized soldiers in Korea. DOD recently approved hostile fire pay for certain parts of that country and award of up to Silver Star Medal for valorous actions against hostile forces there.

Tuition Free Kindergartens for dependents at military installations around the world established by DOD -- affects estimated 20,000 children. Previously, services required payment by parents or used non-appropriated funds to defray operating costs.

World's Largest Motion Picture Chain operated by Army/Air Force Motion Picture Service. Organization has 1,136 paid admission theaters, 408 free theaters at isolated sites and 1,600 free movies in Vietnam. In 1968, theaters had 72.5 million paid attendance and 37 million free patrons.

Draftees Applying And Accepted For OCS now face mandatory three-year obligation starting 1 Mar 1969. Policy change calls for discharge and immediate three-year reenlistment. Same rules also apply for college option and active duty Reserve applicants.





It's the Same Everywhere

ARVN Basic Training Makes Combat-Ready Soldiers

SP5 Ronald Pejsa
II Field Force Vietnam

Basic training is much the same all over the world. A stern-looking drill sergeant barking "drop;" seemingly endless miles of double-timing up and down rolling hills; daily inspections; a clock that seems to defiantly stand still. In Vietnam, another factor is always present—an elusive and deadly enemy is lurking everywhere.

It is the mission of the isolated 18th ARVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam) Division training center at Gia Ray, Long Khanh province, to prepare newly drafted Vietnamese soldiers to combat this enemy. The ARVN basic and advanced individual training (AIT) lasts a total of nine weeks, compared to the usual eight weeks of basic and another eight weeks of AIT in the States.

The first five weeks at Gia Ray are devoted to basic military subjects. Emphasis is placed on weaponry, first aid, military discipline and physical training. The final four weeks, devoted to advanced individual training, teach infantry tactics. More than 90 percent of all the ARVN soldiers receive advanced infantry training. The others learn about artillery, administrative procedures or other specialized tasks in ARVN.

Vietnam has no national guard or reserve units, so all the men who report to the Gia Ray training center are draftees. "This creates a morale problem even before we begin. They are like men everywhere. They do not want to leave their wives, girl friends or families, particularly with the uncertainty before them. We try to instill a pride in them, make them not only feel a part of a company but make them feel they want to be a part. This is done largely through singing patriotic and military songs and by having each platoon wear its own colorful scarf," according to Lieutenant Colonel Tran Van Nhut, commanding officer of the training center.

Another morale booster is the fact that the trainees are allowed to have their families visit them on weekends. "More often than not the families follow the trainees around until they are assigned to regular units. This makes them better soldiers. They feel better and fight better with their loved ones near. And they know if they train well during the week, they can look forward to seeing them on the weekend," says Colonel Nhut.

Day's Detail. A trainee's morning begins with a familiar reveille formation at 5 a.m. First on the schedule is a half-hour of physical training—pushups, situps, knee bends, squat thrusts and more pushups, topped off with a two-mile run around the camp just before breakfast. After breakfast, the men return to their aging wooden billets for clean-up details. There are no tile or concrete floors to scrub but there are wooden floors to be swept, wooden bunks to be made and dusted, and areas to police up cigarette butts, papers and tin cans.

Classroom training begins at 8



They call it the "Gay Go" but it doesn't mean that it's fun. It really means "the tough one" as trainees struggle on this training device.



a.m. and continues until noon. After a lunch of fish, rice and soup, the troops are given until two o'clock to prepare themselves for afternoon training. Classes are completed about 6:30 p.m.

Mornings are usually devoted to lectures on military courtesy, military discipline and initial exposure to weaponry. Applications of lessons learned in the morning are taught in the afternoon.

Rifle practice is one of the most popular exercises. "Before we began using the M-16 it was one of the most unpopular. We were using the Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR) or the M-1 and the soldiers were afraid of the recoil. It was heavy for them and hard to handle. The M-16 is much lighter and more their size. They take excellent care of it and are becoming exceptional shots," according to Colonel Nhut. The soldiers also continue to practice with the BAR and M-1.

City and Country. Colonel Nhut notices distinct differences in the attitudes and abilities of his trainees from the farmlands and those from the villages. "The farmers



Learning how to field strip, reassemble and fire the machine gun is just one phase of the training.



are excellent in jungle and field training while city boys are much more afraid of the jungle and its uncertainties. On the other hand, farm boys are very slow in technical classes such as map reading while city boys zip right through," the colonel notes.

Farm boys also are particularly adept at finding edible food in the jungle. "It is easy for them to differentiate between normal-looking bushes, weeds and plants which have a food content and those that don't. Greens you and I would overlook could very well be the food that might save your life if you were ever lost or stranded," says the colonel.

The Tet Truce violations quickly made another phase of training mandatory in the curriculum—city fighting. Before Tet the soldiers were taught only jungle warfare. "Tet showed us the necessity and importance of understanding building-to-building fighting. We quickly adjusted our program and now simulate house-to-house searches as well as building ambushes," Colonel Nhut says.

Although training officially ends at 6:30 p.m., military responsibilities do not. The trainees pull guard duty and serve as a reaction force for the village Gia Ray. To be certain no one falls asleep on guard duty, a special alert system has been installed on each sandbagged bunker. A beer can dangles from the front of the bunker on a securely fastened rope. Once each hour a designated guard strikes the can. It is then the responsibility of the man in each successive bunker to hit his can, until the clanking completely circles the compound and comes back to where it began. If a clank is missed, the sergeant of the guard quickly checks the reason.

Obstacle Course. As training nears completion, the men must complete two requirements: they must go through a difficult obstacle course, and they must conduct a three-day operation in a nearby jungle. They do not have to successfully complete a physical training test as do U.S. soldiers.

The obstacle course—crawling through barbed wire under automatic weapons fire, around and through water-filled holes, and near simulated artillery explosions—has been livened up occasionally by local Viet Cong who drop in real mortar rounds. The mortars haven't caused any injuries, but they have given the men an early taste of a frightening combat experience.

The three-day operation is the culmination of training. During the reconnaissance-in-force operation, the men try to make contact with an enemy element. If they do, they are given first-hand experience in calling in artillery fire and air strikes. Even if contact isn't made, the trainees are directed to adjust artillery fire and air support. "Perhaps this, more than anything, makes a new soldier aware of how powerful his capabilities truly are. It certainly is an impressive, confidence-building sight," concludes the colonel.

After being drilled as soldiers and trained as fighters, the graduates from Gia Ray are assigned to elements of the 18th ARVN Division, ready to take a professional position in the South Vietnamese Army.

Pacification Progress

Despite setbacks caused by the Communist Tet Offensive, the pacification programs in South Vietnam are very much alive, and gained increasing momentum during 1968.

Pacification aims at winning the allegiance of the people by providing greater protection for the hamlets and helping the Vietnamese to build a better life through their own efforts.

Assisted and advised by the Free World Forces, the Government of Vietnam set about this arduous task and gave new impetus and support to the pacification programs. The eight programs include Territorial Security, Elimination of VC Infrastructure, People's Self-Defense, Revolutionary Development, Economic Revival, Local Government, Refugee Welfare and Chieu Hoi—all designed to enhance the security and well-being of the countryside and strengthen its commitment to the Government of Vietnam.

Computer-analyzed field reports from 44 provinces show that the "Pacification Plan" was working well and a slow but solid recovery in hamlet security and development was taking place. By the end of November 1968, almost 74 percent of the 17½ million Vietnamese people were living under conditions of relative security.

Other 1968 reports showed that by the end of November almost 400,000 Regional, Popular and National Police forces now provide territorial security; more than 11,000 VC have been neutralized; about 815,000 Vietnamese people are participating in local self-defense; more than 700 RD teams have assisted almost 2,000 hamlets in self-help and reconstruction; almost a million refugees have been cared for and resettled; some 13,201 Hoi Chanh rallied to the Chieu Hoi program; and the agricultural yields of rice, hogs and fish have almost doubled.

These 1968 results have shown that pacification is working and will continue even more so during the current year. Through pacification, South Vietnam is emerging as a more viable, stronger and independent country and is taking its rightful place in the modern community of nations.—**MACV Observer.**

Binh Duong Province mirrors problems and progress of

South Vietnam

LT Robert Pfohman
Photos by SP5 Joel Whitsell

Binh Duong province is a microcosm of South Vietnam. Nearly all of Vietnam's distinguishing characteristics are mirrored in this tiny land.

The vast majority of the people live in the southern part of the province. The southern districts are well developed and have a sophisticated, educated, functioning society. Government of Vietnam (GVN) control extends into the night in some areas in the south. North and west, however, the countryside turns to primitive, VC-infested jungle. The enemy controls all of this area except for district capitals.

As a miniature of its fatherland, Binh Duong features everything from a well-developed city to a triple-canopy jungle. The province has the same problems and successes as the nation itself.

Early Vietnamese settlers called the area "Binh Duong," which means "peaceful west." But with the highest number of enemy-initiated actions in III Corps Tactical Zone (CTZ) last year, Binh Duong province hardly lives up to its name. Instead, it should be called the "unpeaceful west."

With 1,170 square miles of territory, this microcosm is roughly the size of the state of Rhode Island. Approximately 70 percent of Binh Duong's 274,000 residents live in the southern quarter of the province. This densely populated area has great quantities of rice and fruit growing in the flat plains land. Saigon military officials have declared it a national priority area because of its strategic location and population concentration.

The enemy has long made the province a base for attacks on the national capital. With War Zone C in the west and War Zone D in the east, the enemy has been able to gather his forces for the final thrusts at the national capital—and the province capital of Phu Cuong is a scant 20 miles from Saigon.

Bordering Binh Duong on the north are Binh Long and Phuoc Long provinces; on the south is Gia Dinh; and on the east are Long Khanh and Bien Hoa provinces. Tay Ninh and Hau Nghia provinces form the western boundary. Geographically it forms the heart of III Corps Tactical Zone.

Long History. Like Vietnam as a whole, Binh Duong has existed as a political entity for only a short time. It was created in 1956 from the south and central districts of Thu Dau Mot province. But

n Miniature



Bustling marketplace in Binh Duong gives proof of continued success of the agricultural program throughout the province.

the area has a long history of conflict.

The Cham Indian tribe, which used to live in what is now Binh Duong, was among the earliest and most powerful nations in that part of Vietnam. When a civil war broke out among the Chams, neighboring Vietnamese warlords saw an opportunity to get more territory for themselves. This eventually led to the ousting of the Chams and a complete takeover by the Vietnamese.

In the late 17th century, the villages and hamlets in the southern part of what is now the province were governed by Vietnamese mandarins and the dense jungles in the northern part of the province were uninhabited. Vietnamese expansion lasted until 1861, when a French military expedition arrived to explore the area. Phu Cuong was founded and rubber trees were planted by the new colonial rulers.

Because of the province's agricultural potential, French colonial officials carefully guided the region's economic development. The Michelin Rubber Company cleared the jungle in the northwestern part of the province and started cultivating rubber in 1923. The French instituted many improvement projects. Besides large-scale irrigation projects, an inter-district and inter-province road-building project was begun. By 1937, the province was considered by the French to be a highly developed cultural center. Production of rubber, lumber, fruit, pottery, lacquerware and

porcelain increased steadily until the outbreak of World War II.

During the Japanese occupation of Vietnam, the present airfield at Phu Loi was used by the Japanese to attack allied shipping, but Japanese forces generally limited their influence to the economic side. Agricultural production was increased, with economic development of this region given high priority in the Japanese occupation plan.

The 1954 Geneva Accords gave independence to South Vietnam. However, stability for Binh Duong, like Vietnam, did not come with freedom. For example, there were five province chiefs during an 18-month period ending in 1965—reflecting the turbulence and political unheaval following the overthrow of the Diem government in 1963. Finally, in October 1965, Lieutenant Colonel Ly Ton Ba was given the post. His administration provided the badly needed stability.

Both Vietnamese and American officials hold Colonel Ba in high regard. A courageous soldier as well as a good administrator, he would go out on operations with the RF (Regional Forces) and PF (Popular Forces) as well as stay overnight with the villagers in hamlets, according to COL Alfred Kitts, former province senior adviser. (Colonel Ba was replaced in September by Lieutenant Colonel Tran Van Nguyen.)

Military Action. As the fighting picked up in the early 1960's, enemy units moved freely in Binh Duong province. No large military actions curbed their influence until 1966. The 1st Infantry Division (Big Red One) conducted several operations designed to support the pacification program. Operation Cedar Falls was set in motion. Its twofold objective—to relocate villagers from the enemy-controlled hamlets of Ben Suc, Bung Cong and Rach Bap and to destroy a long-time enemy base camp area.

Operations of this type began to take effect on the enemy and his ability to accommodate large numbers of troops in the southern part of the province. By early 1967, the enemy reverted to Phase Two of what military officials consider to be his plan. He now emphasizes unit actions, including harassment and sabotage.

By June 1967, with the enemy main force units finally driven into the jungles of the northern part of the province, Colonel Ba was free to carry on the province pacification plan on a more solid footing.

Tet Attacks. Tet Truce violations came at a time when the pacification program was gaining momentum in the province. Though many areas were still contested, especially in the sparsely populated north, important strides were being taken.

Elements of two enemy divisions in the province moved south to attack Saigon and the province capital. American and Vietnamese officials were aware of the enemy's intentions before the attack actually began, thanks to a tip from a local farmer. Once the information was verified, artillery fire and tactical air support rained in on enemy positions. This massed firepower was an important factor in breaking the backs of subsequent attacks on the province capital.

After Tet, provincial officials were faced with the back-breaking job of reconstruction. The Vietnamese staff responded by organizing emergency recovery teams even before ordered to by Saigon. Responsible citizens in the province were organized to maintain control over the all-important rice stockpiles. Food for refugees was housed in temporary shelters until it was safe for the people to return to their hamlets.

Figures later revealed that a total of 4,000 homes had been destroyed, creating more than 31,000 refugees. Large rural areas were threatened, driving refugees into the security of the cities and overburdening the already crowded towns. Refugees are still a problem in Binh Duong, as they are in South Vietnam in general.

Assistance. The province advisory staff is organized for maximum efficiency. Approximately 200 people make up the staff—a diverse group with representatives from the U.S. State Department, Agency for International Development, PHILCAGV, JUSPAO, Army, Navy and Air Force.

Staff responsibility for Revolutionary Development (RD) belongs to Army CPT Bob Antonuic, acting province advisor for Revolutionary Development. The RD program is progressing, despite the fighting going on in the province. Even though Tet and the subsequent fighting prevented the completion of the 1968 program as scheduled, officials are optimistic.

Agriculture is one of the more successful programs in the province. Innovation of the improved IR-8 rice program is progressing well, according to Walt Begley, CORDS (Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support) agricultural advisor. If present production rates continue, Binh Duong will be self-sufficient in rice production within two years.

Another who has done much to promote agriculture is Jackie Heggemann, a former Peace Corps member who helps the chicken raising program in the refugee villages. In this program, refugees borrow enough money from the Agriculture Development Bank to buy 200 chickens. After eight weeks, the chickens bring a 20,000 piaster profit. Demand for chickens far outstrips the supply.

A civil affairs platoon is kept busy coordinating civic action projects with local military units. Under supervision of CPT Cecil Woolums, the platoon has done much to help the villagers help themselves.

When the war is over on a national scale, this microcosm of Vietnam will once again be the land of the "peaceful west." With pacification and peace, progress will accelerate to turn both the province and the nation into a developing country, rather than a struggling one. AD



CPT George R. McCahan, Jr., 5th Special Forces Group veterinarian, works with Pasteur staff members to save sick water buffalo.

Dr. Dolittle, I Presume?

U.S. Army veterinarians in the Republic of Vietnam are making lasting contributions in their work with water buffalo. CPT George R. McCahan, Jr., veterinarian for the 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), is working with other medical personnel at the Pasteur Institute in Nha Trang to save the water buffalo that are the source of smallpox vaccine used throughout the Republic of Vietnam.

Enough vaccine can be made from a single animal to immunize 200,000 Vietnamese for a year. Smallpox vaccine for the entire country comes from the Pasteur Institute.

Each month personnel of the Institute scrape clean the abdomens of about 15 water buffalo. The exposed skin is infected with cowpox which grows on the flesh of the animal for about four days. It is then scraped off and processed into smallpox vaccine for human immunization. After the cowpox has been gathered, however, there is no practical way that the animal can be saved—and water buffalo are exceedingly valuable in that agricultural nation.

"What we are trying to do," says CPT McCahan, "is replace the body fluids of the animal with a saline solution and at the same time inject enough antibiotics in the solution to prevent general infection of the animal after it has been scraped of cowpox.

"This is just an experiment. We aren't sure that it will work," CPT McCahan adds. "If it does work we'll save a lot of useful animals."

Recently, another such combined Vietnamese-American veterinary effort was successful in combating an epidemic of respiratory disease that threatened to kill hundreds of water buffaloo in the Da Lat region of Vietnam. AD



ARVN in the field—



LT Thomas J. Moore
Photos by SP5 J. J. Angley
I Field Force, Vietnam

A tropical dawn broke over the men of South Vietnam's 1st Battalion, 42d Infantry Regiment. Half-rested troopers hauled themselves upright, wiping mud from their jungle fatigues, pulling together rifles, ruck sacks, ponchos and helmets.

Another day had come—and for this unit it was the seventh day in a mission of mopping up remnants of North Vietnam's decimated 24th Division (NVA). Their final objective —now but two days away—was the enemy division's headquarters. Aerial reconnaissance had told of the heavy toll taken by a B52 strike, and now the men of the 42d would move in looking for straggling enemy troops, weapons and food supplies.

This is the unspectacular work of war—plowing through mud and rain, hacking out jungle and eating hurried meals. But it showed some of the elements of the slow success that has come in Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese troops got some invaluable help from a former enemy—a North Vietnamese who came over to South Vietnam's government under the Chieu Hoi program. He guided the unit through the jungle, showing the way through

A line of ARVNs snakes its way up mountainside through splintered brush on way to bomb impact area.

Operation Mop-Up

booby traps and back trails to the enemy positions.

The 1/42 troops performed well, their morale buoyed by one piece of new equipment: the hard-and-fast-shooting M16 rifle.

Before the mission had started the senior advisor reflected on the progress of the 42d Regiment.

"The ARVNs of this unit are as good if not better than many American units," says John F. Daniels Jr., senior advisor. "There has not been one day when traffic couldn't move on Highway 14, our major road responsibility in the 42d's area."

Mop Up Begins. The seventh day began when a mud-splattered Huey chopper settled in through the jungle trees and dropped rations, ammunition and other supplies needed for two more days.

At the pre-operation briefing, the first to speak is the Hoi Chanh (a returnee through the Chieu Hoi "Open Arms" program). He is a treasure house of information, for he has lived and fought in the jungle between Pleiku-Kontum City for two years. Along the tortuous and thicketed route to the NVA headquarters he knows every path, every trail, every booby trap, the tunnel complexes and spider holes, the water supplies, the escape routes. Extra time devoted to this briefing will not be lost. Men's lives will be saved.

About 10 a.m. the search jumps off. Major Bui Van Lim, veteran commander of the 1/42, divides his battalion into several segments, he and about 30 others forming a command section. American advisors



Before moving out on seventh day of ARVN operation, U.S. advisers are briefed by ARVN battalion commander.

CPT Edward T. Devlin, and LT Brian J. Clark. study their maps and are briefed by Major Lim.

Now comes the nitty gritty—hacking through the choking jungle, climbing steep mountainsides.

The ARVN troops still remember the preceding day when four "left overs" from the 24th NVA Regiment squirmed in close in the heavy vegetation and fired a B40 rocket. ARVN casualties were very light, but three of the four NVA were killed. So the men are cautious, both for a trap and for a possible enemy victim—signaled by a telltale flash or a glimpse of human flesh.

For hours they trudge on through the jungle. At last comes a welcome break by a clear mountain stream which snakes almost hidden through the undergrowth. Canteens are filled, cased, and another slope is climbed. Men grab hands, trip on vines, search for footholds in the rain-slicked mud. The rain pours down.

The unit tops out on a mountain, and grins break over weary faces

as they see fairly level terrain ahead. Still, heavy bamboo thickets clog the way. The single-file line snakes on, eyes still to the front.

During a pause, LT Clark checks by radio on the location of a Bird Dog spotter plane and asks whether it will be over his area shortly. The answer is "yes." The Bird Dog will help guide the unit to an artillery impact area—their final objective.

Artillery fire in preceding weeks has been so intense it has altered the topography, making map-reading difficult. What was a bamboo thicket may now be only splinters; what once was open terrain may be pocked with craters 10 feet deep and 20 feet across.

At 6 p.m. Major Lim orders camp for the night. The rain has stopped, but the men remain soggy and cold. For supper, the ARVN soldiers will enjoy only a light meal. They light fires, remove rice bags from packs and place bamboo chips in pots of boiling water to make bamboo soup. Other soldiers eat cans of cold hot dogs and beans. Though the camp is welcome, it is a long, wet and uncomfortable night. Sleep comes hard, and about 4 a.m. a shower increases the misery.

At 6 a.m. breakfast fires are going. Talk about the day's work—and pleasant thoughts of home that night—competes with the chattering of animals. The warm sun breaks through the looming clouds. Though it shines only briefly, the rays boost spirits, and once more the ARVN begin to hack through the endless jungle.

Impact Area. The route to the impact area crosses a series of small hills. The muddy ground and the fatigue of seven days in the field slow the group. The first rest break comes about two hours after moving out. CPT Devlin notes that ration cans litter the ground, the cans just beginning to rust—evidence that the enemy also took a break here. There is no doubt the Hoi Chanh has been keeping them on the right trail.

A tired ARVN sighs and Lieutenant Clark replies, "How many miles more 'till I sleep?" The ARVN smiles. Soon they are at an unnatural clearing—where the map indicates a heavily wooded area. The soldiers line the rim of an immense excavation.



Two ARVN soldiers check direction tree will fall before hooking up TNT demolition charge.

The Hoi Chanh stares in amazement. This is where the B52s have left their payload, a place where from top to bottom of the mountain, along a 1.500-foot incline, bombers dumped tons of explosives that undid nature. What were once three-foot-thick trees are only splinters. The ground is churned-up soil. This expanse of death and destruction was the headquarters of the 24th NVA Regiment. The 750-pound bombs had landed dead on target.

"I have seen many B52 impact areas," said Lieutenant Clark, "But this one is the most obliterated I've ever seen."

Four huge, overlapping boulders, larger than a small barracks building, had formed the core of the NVA headquarters. Even their granite bulk failed to protect the occupants from the tons of explosives that rained from the silent sky.

While combing the debris of the impact area, one American soldier spots a bamboo pipe and starts to fill his canteen. An excited hand taps his shoulder. It is the Hoi Chanh, who motions for him to empty his canteen. The Hoi Chanh smiles as he learns the soldier has not taken a drink. He knew that several dead NVA were in the tunnel complex among the rocks, and that their bodies had poisoned the water.

The weapons cache at the command post is not found—only broken bits of weapons where the bombs ripped apart men and equipment. After an hour of prying their way through bamboo thickets, the unit reaches its last objective, an impact area of an artillery strike. The rice cache is probably there—but it has been buried under tons of dirt and shredded bamboo.

After the area is given a thorough check, Major Lim gives the order to move out on the final trek toward Highway 14.

The men wait beside the road for trucks to take them to Pleiku. Meanwhile, they gather firewood, which although plentiful here, is scarce in the city. As in any army, these soldiers are also husbands and fathers. Tonight they will enjoy the home fire, a peaceful meal of fish and rice and the pleasure of a warm bed. AD



IS THE ARMY GOING TO THE DOGS?

Army Digest Staff

More and more, the Army is going to the dogs. And the dogs are going to the enemy, to mines and tunnels, and, in some cases, to "pot."

Here's a capsule summary of the various types of Army dogs and how they're trained:

Sentry Dogs trained by the Army's 180th MP Detachment in Okinawa and 820th MP Platoon in Korea receive six hours of training daily over a six-week course. Their handlers actually work about 10 hours daily for they also feed, groom and care for the dogs.

The six week course begins with a week of basic obedience, followed by two weeks of agitation, two weeks of scouting and patrolling techniques, and a final week of night patrolling. Handlers receive one week of orientation training at Fort Gordon before the six-week course.

Types of Army Dogs

SENTRY DOGS—German shepherds trained by the Air Force in the United States, and by the Army in Korea and Okinawa, to warn their handlers of the presence of any other person, to pursue and attack upon command, and to assist in apprehending intruders.

SCOUT DOGS—German Shepherds used to provide early silent warning of snipers and infiltrators for infantry patrols. An average of 80 German Shepherds and their handlers go through a course conducted by the Scout Dog Detachment at Fort Benning, Georgia, before being sent to Vietnam for four to six weeks of additional training

TRACKER DOGS—Labrador Retrievers functioning as members of six-unit tracker teams (four infantrymen trackers, a dog handler and the Labrador Retriever). The men track by sight, the dogs by scent to detect the location of an enemy.

CONTRABAND DETECTOR DOG—A German Shepherd trained to discover upon command hidden marijuana by scent, particularly in post offices and customs areas.

MINE AND TUNNEL DOGS—Mixed-breed German Shepherds trained to uncover mines and tunnels by scent. Their training is being conducted by a contractor civilian team, headed by a psychologist.



A Sentry Dog in Alaska casts a wary eye at photographer while on patrol at a missile site.

Sentry Dogs are selected not only for their adaptability to training but for aggressiveness.

Scout Dogs, on the other hand, are selected from among the more aggressive ones at Lackland Air Force Base on the basis of their gentleness. Both dogs and handlers go through a 12-week course at Fort Benning with a Scout Dog Detachment under the 197th Infantry Brigade.

In addition to detecting and providing silent warning of an enemy, Scout Dogs are taught to assist in finding tunnels, booby traps, caches of food and equipment.

Upon graduation from Fort Benning, dog and handler split up and fill individual vacancies overseas. In Vietnam, newly arrived Scout Dog handlers receive a two-week orientation course at the U.S. Army Vietnam Dog Training Detachment at Bien Hoa Air Base. Generally, once assigned to a unit, the dog and handler will receive an additional four-weeks training before being sent out on actual scouting operations.

Tracker Training incorporates three separate courses: Visual Tracking, Combat Tracker Dog and Handler, and Combat Tracker Teams. The Visual Tracking Course trains infantrymen in the art of tracking, which can reveal how many people are being tracked, their direction of travel, age of the track and the load they are carrying. Graduates—only 70 percent make it through the course—have spent five and one-half days a week chasing the enemy nearly 24 hours a day for five weeks. Graduates are generally point men for infantry platoons.

The Combat Tracker and Dog Handler Course consists of nearly a year of vigorous training to separate the men from the boys, the dogs from the pups. During the first 19 weeks, dog and handler walk and run daily. In the morning it's a two-mile run and a five-to-seven mile forced march in the afternoon.

As in other dog courses, the handler cares for his dog in addition to attending regular training periods.







Combat Tracker Dog and Handler training at Fort Gordon begins with basic obedience training, above, and works up to jungle tracking. (Photos by SFC James Stuhler)

The dogs get regular checkups and blood tests for heart worms, have a set of medical records and are even issued sick slips if ill.

Initially, the dogs are taught to follow the trail of their trainer. After they get the idea of tracking, they can be switched to strangers. Then the trail is made more difficult and older, until they can follow a trail 24 hours old, track across water and rocks, or through populated areas.

The third tracker course is the Combat Tracker Team, designed to train four visual trackers and a dog tracker-handler to function as a separate unit capable of following the enemy over extended periods of time. The course is a month long.

The forward visual tracker concentrates solely on signs on the ground, while the two flank visual trackers observe primarily for enemy presence to protect the team. One of these is also a radio-comunications man responsible for maintaining contact with the main security force only 50 meters, at most, behind.

Acting as team chief, the fourth visual tracker constantly observes all team members and particularly the hand signals of the forward tracker since no words are spoken. The dog handler serves as rear security and provides for the safety of his dog. If the forward tracker is unsure of the trail, the dog and handler are brought up front to sniff it out.

Marijuana Sniffer. At a recent special demonstration, several mail packages and pieces of luggage were strewn about a Pentagon office. Gunnar, the Army's first Contraband Detector Dog, was led into the office by his handler, SP4 Barton Pierce. Two words were spoken: "Search, Gunnar." The dog immediately began sniffing the various packages his handler patted. When he came to one particular piece of luggage, Gunnar became noticeably excited and began pawing it. Specialist Pierce opened the luggage and pulled out a shaving kit, which Gunnar also pawed. Inside was a packet of narcotics.

Another piece of luggage was patted and Gunnar went through his pawing routine until his handler pulled out a baby doll. The German Shepherd grabbed







Scout and Sentry Dogs are used extensively in Vietnam. Top, Sentry Dog and handler exercise; above, all dogs receive frequent medical checkups; right, Scout Dog leads 173d Airborne Brigade patrol.

the doll and began pawing. Sewn inside the doll was marijuana.

Gunnar was trained by a Bio-Sensor Research Team under the cooperation of the Provost Marshal General's Office and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

Gunnar is living proof that it is feasible to train and use military dogs to detect marijuana. A dog can screen up to 125 mail packages in seven minutes and 50 pieces of luggage in three minutes. These dogs are primarily trained for inspections in post offices and customs areas to prevent the flow of contraband marijuana into this country.

Trained to sniff things, not people, the dog can also be used to assist on narcotics raids. After surface marijuana is found, he can detect it in hidden areas.

Gunnar was trained for 12 weeks at Fort Meade, Maryland. Obedience training for Contraband Detector Dogs is minimal: sit, stay and search. The main training method is teaching the dog to retrieve by rewarding him.

Contraband Detector Dogs have also been used suc-



Handler and dog of 49th Scout Dog Platoon, 199th Light Infantry Brigade, search for enemy holed up in a Vietnamese pineapple plantation.

cessfully by civilian police agencies in the United States and abroad. The U.S. Customs Bureau uses these Detector Dogs, as do police departments in Florida and California.

Mine and Tunnel Dogs. A study has shown that dogs can be trained to detect by smell the presence of mines and tunnels. Under a testing program, mixed-breed German Shepherds are trained in these areas at Fort Gordon with an infantry Scout Dog Handler Platoon.

As the Army's use of dogs increases, so does the need for dog handlers. Scout Dog and Tracker Dog handlers are volunteers from the ranks of infantry, who meet necessary prerequisites. Sentry Dog handlers are volunteers from the Military Police Advanced Course at Fort Gordon. Besides learning about the care and training of dogs, handlers must know infantry tactics and counterguerrilla warfare.

Just as the Army's canine members are selected by meeting high standards, so also are their handlers and trainers. The combination is a highly-trained team responsive to a variety of missions around the world. AD

Man of Action:

General Creighton W. Abrams

SP4 Richard A. Dey, Jr.





A legendary tanker and today, MACV commander, GEN Creighton W. Abrams has never left his tanks: for him, home is the turret.

Of the "fightin'est" and most forward tank. And those he commands from, like the snorting, clattering Sherman Goliaths in which he charged across Europe in World War II, all have one name—"Thunderbolt."

Racing from Normandy, through Bastogne and finally to the Rhine, he was the terrifying, rampaging combat commander in the 4th Armored Division of GEN George Patton's Third Army. The men he led used to say "Thunderbolt" could be easily spotted: it didn't just roll ahead like others. It galloped.

GEN Abrams too. "Wherever you find 'Abe'," said the 1936 West Point yearbook, "you'll find action. The two are inseparable."

The former cigar-chomping, track-stomping tanker still gnaws on long, black unlighted cigars; and his cigar still looks like just another gun capable of an overwhelming firepower.

GEN Abrams is a man—more than a man, a commander—for all turrets. So, because he is a general without illusions: he sees what is and is not betrayed by imagination. Still he is a brave man with Danger, Challenge and Risk gleaming like sunshine in his eyes.

As a commander, he can generate electrifying firepower and keep a cool hand on the trigger. With his capacity for determination, he can effect a violent execution when needed as well as gain the respect and affection of those he commands.

A professional, he is a soldier of conviction. Power is his. Judgment, essential to the payoff of determination, is also his, deliberate judgment that will lead to action and in turn to victory in whatever kind of engagement.

GEN Abrams is like he looks: he's genuine, tough—with a ruddy complexion weathered like plated armor; he's a straight shooter with the drive of an entire battalion of tanks. But that drive, charged by judgment, is also tempered by it. His is honest, calculating, courageous. It has the measure of a man who harbors behind the toughness a deep compassion.

The turrets he has commanded since 1945 have carried him over a broad range of lands. Following his epic spearheading, he served as a staff officer and then a corps chief of staff in Korea. In the Germany of 1961, when the Cold War was brought almost to the boiling point, GEN Abrams was there as the commanding general of the U.S.'s key 3d Armored Division. When civil disturbances broke out at the University of Mississippi and Birmingham, Alabama earlier in the











decade, it was GEN Abrams who was sent in to take command of the troops.

Later, he served as Vice Chief of Staff from 1964 to 1967 and then as Deputy Commander, MACV. He assumed his current duty assignment in September 1968.

While waiting for other turrets to revolve and find their barrel's mark of an honorable peace, GEN Abrams stands strong and ready with his gun—and cigar—aimed unerringly, violently, capably at the Communist threat in Vietnam.


Peak of Professionalism—
RECONDO

by MSG William W. Church

"The RECONDO schools that will be organized will stress fieldcraft and will be built around the independent combat patrol. They will be conducted under realistic conditions. They will place emphasis on field leadership and will employ confidence courses. I intend for them to be so demanding that the student will incur prestige for having successfully passed the course. . . ."—*GEN William C. Westmoreland, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army*

"It's three weeks of pure, physical hell, but it'll save our lives later," is the way one student put it.

"Yea, I wish I'd had a chance to take it before I went to Vietnam. I learned mine the hard way—against Charlie," a combat veteran and NCO instructor added.

The "it" they are talking about is the double-demanding 18-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week RECONDO School at the Fifth U.S. Army RECONDO Center, Fort Carson, Colorado. It's one of three such schools currently operating in Continental Army Command (the others are at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Fort Hood, Texas), and has been classified as one of the roughest training courses in the service.

RECONDO—a composite word meaning Reconnaissance, Commando, Doughboy—is strictly volunteer for both students and instructors. And physical stress is a constant commodity.

"We push the students and push them hard," explained Fifth Army RECONDO Center commandant, CPT Richard W. Whelan. "We expect them to produce with every ounce they have, then produce a little more. With only three weeks to mold a soldier into a RECONDO (a small unit leader specializing in long range patrolling), we have to cram 24 hours of training into an 18-hour day, every day. We don't have time to worry much about spit and polish; men have to be 'gung ho' just to get here."

When students report in for training they trade their rank for the title "RECONDO."

"It has to be that way," added CPT Whelan, a 30-year-old, two-tour veteran of Vietnam. "We stress field leadership. Every student has frequent chances to lead his squad through tactical exercises; that means PFCs are leading lieutenants and sergeants, and vice versa."

And wherever they turn, there are always cadre urg-



Rivers don't stop RECONDOs. After three weeks of rugged training, students are masters at rope-bridge building and the other special skills of long-range patrolling experts.



Combat realism is the key word at Fort Carson's RECONDO Training Center, where BB "lead" flies from hidden enemy positions along the 1,600-meter Reaction Course, and student squad leaders have only seconds to make the right tactical decisions.



ing them into a doubletime cadence—whether headed for the quonset-classroom, on a mountain walk or on the PT grinder. These instructors, all NCOs, average 27½ years of age. Most are not only combat vets, but wear the distinctive insignia of Ranger, airborne trooper and jungle expert. Only two men on the staff have not been in combat, and they hold the Expert Infantryman Badge. However, they all have two things in common: they volunteered for the duty and are fiercely dedicated to turning out "the best professionals in the Army."

The Fort Carson RECONDO School is located at Camp Red Devil, a 25-mile drive from main post and three more miles off the highway over a washboard road surrounded by scrub pine and cactus. Students and cadre agree that it is ideally located for this training, with almost every type of terrain within walking distance: from rolling foothills to towering, sheer rock cliffs, and from now-dry-now-raging creeks to parched prairie.

Typical Day. The student's day begins at 0430 hours, with an extra dose of the Army daily dozen, followed by a pre-breakfast run "just to get the juices flowing." Classes start at 0700 and keep a fast pace until supper at 1800, which is usually topped off by a stomach-settling road march that never stretches less than four miles.

Classroom subjects range the spectrum of combat know-how—patrolling, first aid, escape and evasion, guerrilla warfare, map reading, field radio procedures, ambush planning, forward observer techniques, selection of helicopter landing zones, offensive and defensive mines and booby traps, and the many other crafts needed by small unit leaders in combat.

But the real test is in the doing, and practical application is the keynote for RECONDO students. After the first week, they find themselves outdoors more than in—leading and being led on mountain walks, rappelling drill, road marches, terrain familiarization treks, and compass-reading their way back from a 20-mile helicopter ride that sets them down in the middle of a rolling "no man's land."

Based on Combat. "Everything we teach is based on a need resulting from combat," states CPT George H. Groves, a Vietnam vet and the school's director of instruction. "We pooled the experiences of our NCOs and officers, plus battlefield reports, and tailored the course to fill these needs." With about 80 percent of combat leadership at the squad level in an infantry battalion, the school does not overlook anything and is constantly modifying instruction to meet new needs.

One training highlight is the RECONDO Reaction Course—a 1,600 meter trail loaded with tricks and a real "shooting enemy." Here every student leads his squad through one of 10 typical Vietnam combat situations.

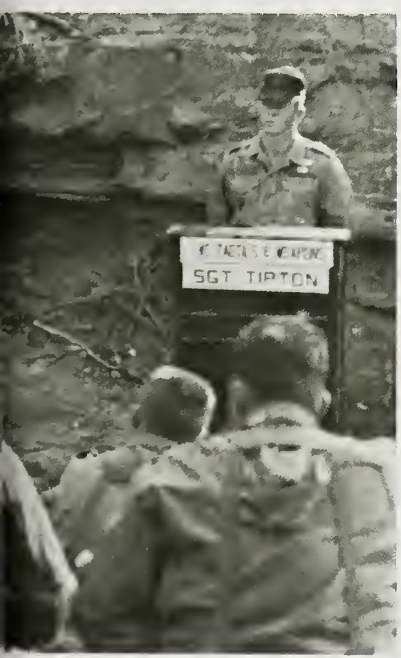
"It's as close to the real thing as we can get," says



The battlefield can be a lonesome place—and students learn to take one-man action, as well as function as a team.



Physical stress is a constant requirement at the RECONDO Schools—with most training days topped off by stomach-settling tactical road marches that never stretch less than four miles.







After a creek bed session on VC tactics and weapons (left), students form into patrol teams and are briefed on their mission by combat-seasoned NCO instructors (center). As a special training treat, students sometimes get to catch their own "live off the land" dinner instead of C-Rations.

SSG Kenneth R. Hair, an experienced combat leader and instructor. "What really sets our course apart from others is that we arm the 'enemy' with loaded BB guns. It's one thing to simulate combat with 'bang, bang, you're dead' and another to actually be shot at and hit, even if it is with BBs. You'd be surprised at the realistic responses we get from the students when the 'lead' starts to fly."

During the course, every student squad leader has just minutes—sometimes only seconds—to make the right decision. It should bring into play nearly everything he has studied so far at the school, instructors report.

How tough is the training? Tough enough that about 25 percent of those who start drop out before the third week. But those that make it and don the RECONDO patch know they have climbed to the peak of professionalism.

FACES OF COMBAT



Hidden Weapon

When they asked the two repatriated Montagnard laborers—newly freed from enforced work with the Viet Cong—whether they knew the location of any enemy equipment, the two calmly stated they did. And it was "a big one." It took 60 men to carry it, they said. Further questioning brought a description that made it appear to be a 105mm howitzer.

The Montagnards reported that they had been forced to drag the weapon to a stream bed after it had been taken by the Viet Cong during the Tet offensive. They couldn't give any directions as to its location except to draw a crude map on the ground.

An interrogation team of the Americal Division's 4th Battalion, 3d Infantry, and a unit of Company B, 4th Battalion, set out with the two informants. Slipping and sliding in the mud, they located some landmarks and soon the cannon itself was found buried under six inches of sand and mud. Everything was there except the panoramic telescope. Small movable parts had been enclosed in plastic bags and buried with the big barrel. The barrel, shields, cradle and wheels were lugged across a rice paddy and soon a Chinook was lifting everything back to Landing Zone Bronco where the cannon was finally reassembled and put back in service.—*MACV Observer.*

Dig This

Paratroopers from the 101st Airborne Division's Brigade moved up the side of a steep ridge through a thick steamy jungle and came upon a very unusual find—a trio of red bulldozers, all in good condition.

They were arranged in a wedge formation as though the North Vietnamese had been clearing a road and had quit hurriedly and abandoned their heavy equipment.

Chinook helicopters soon lifted out the equipment. "Special Forces personnel around here will be able to put these to good use," said one officer. " 'Charlie' sure is going to be disappointed when he comes back to finish his road."—*101st Airborne Division (Airmobile).*

Broadsides Afloat

Psychological leaflets are distributed in many ways, but the 9th Infantry Division's 3d Battalion, 47th Infantry, is probably the only unit to circulate them by toy sail boat.

The leaflets, resembling the Vietnamese national flag, are attached to large spikes driven into foot-long pieces of two-by-four wood. The miniature rafts carry messages encouraging the Viet Cong to lay down their weapons and return to their families and friends. The leaflets are set adrift on streams and canals by infantry patrols and Civil Affairs teams.—*9th Infantry Division.*

VC Propaganda Stilled

In most armies, in governmental agencies and even in civilian business, red tape is blamed for tying up the wheels of progress. In the Viet Cong infrastructure, red crepe is used instead of red tape—for displaying propaganda signs. Recently, the seizure of VC red crepe tied up a whole psychological warfare operation. A cache of red streamers was found by a platoon of the 173d Airborne Brigade while on a reconnaissance mission near Bing Song. Beside the crepe paper, the troopers captured signs, drawing paper, song books, flags, a heap of prepared patriotic speeches and other documents.—*173d Airborne Brigade.*

Trick On the Trail

Halloween is "trick or treat time," and it was on Halloween that a group of 173d Airborne Brigade paratroopers played a trick on the enemy—and had themselves a treat in doing it.

As the seven men of the reconnaissance team told it later, they had finished preparing a night defensive position and settled down to wait in a drizzling monsoon rain when they heard voices on the road. The Americans were sure they had been spotted—but apparently the North Vietnamese thought the paratroopers were some of their own men, for they continued talking and laughing as they advanced up the slope. Finally, the waiting troopers saw them examining the claymore mines that had been laid out. SGT Clive M. Hensen, Fayetteville, North Carolina, blew up the mines while the others opened up with rifles and M79 grenade launcher. Next morning they found five NVA bodies, two automatic weapons, a grenade launcher, pistols and miscellaneous equipment.—*173d Airborne Brigade.*

Battle of the Crater

A few thousand years ago the volcano near the hamlet of Duc Lap was throwing up fire and brimstone for miles in every direction. More recently, the site of the old crater was throwing out hot lead at 4th Division helicopters flying to break the siege of the Duc Lap Civilian Irregular Defense Group.

The extinct volcano had been a favorite staging area for North Vietnamese Army units coming in from Cambodia. But today the NVA have been routed from their lair and driven to seek sanctuary across the border. The rim of the volcano is now occupied by Ivymen who hold the high ground that dominates the valley.—*4th Infantry (Ivy) Division.*

Additional Duty

What do dog handlers do when there aren't any dogs to handle? In at least this one instance, two of them handled an M-60 machinegun with good results.

When C Company, 1st Battalion, 503d Infantry, found itself pinned down in the Suoi Ca Mountain region, SP4 Peter M. Malae, Hono-

lulu, left the scout dog team to run forward. He took over a machine-gun and laid down such an effective cover of fire that the rest of the element was able to move into a better defensive position. Then SGT Richard Vaughn, another dog handler, made his way up with more ammunition. While Malae kept firing, SGT Vaughn caught the ammunition that the other troopers tossed to his gun position. The paratroopers of the 173d Airborne Brigade finally were able to outflank and rout the enemy. The two dog handlers then returned to their own unit.—*173 Airborne Brigade.*

Vietnam Wild Life

PFC Daniel Bennett of Memphis, Tennessee, was out on a reconnaissance in force mission with the 3d Battalion, 22d Infantry, northwest of Tay Ninh city when he saw a movement on the right flank. Suddenly a large deer charged at him, knocked him into an artillery crater, then fell in on top of the startled soldier, knocking him unconscious. The deer leaped out of the crater and bounded off, leaving the soldier with punctures, abrasions and contusions. —*25 Infantry Division.*

★ ★ ★

Then there's the case of the Charge of the Wild Boars involving a patrol from the 3d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division. When PFC Walter Lee Jackson, Memphis, Tennessee, heard something crash through the thick jungle while he was on guard in the middle of the night, he alerted a 81mm mortar crew at a nearby Fire Base, then kept a sharp eye out for what he thought was an incautious Viet Cong patrol. Instead, it turned out to be a huge wild boar with sharp tusks gleaming like scimitars in the moonlight. The boar was leading a herd of wild pigs, charging straight at the patrol position. PFC Jackson yelled for live mortar fire. The resulting fire frightened off the charging herd. —*4th Infantry Division.*

★ ★ ★

Still another 4th Infantry Division patrol got involved with a different type of night marauder near the Cambodian border. Amid a clump of dense bamboo, the men heard noises that sounded like a tree falling. As SP4 Toil Smith, Kansas City, Missouri, tells it: "The sounds came in from a semi-circle and we thought we were being surrounded." The SRP team called for mortar fire. By the light of illumination rounds, the SRP team caught sight of the "enemy." It was a long-armed orangutan leaping from tree to tree. "After he saw us, he began jumping around and clapping his hands," Smith recalled. "He seemed to be happy to have company out there in the jungle."—*SP5 Jeffrey Tarter, 4th Infantry Division.*

★ ★ ★

How would you operate on a 1,500 pound wounded water buffalo. Answer: Very carefully.

Whether it's operating on a water buffalo, taking the temperature of eggs, or feeling a head of cabbage, the four members of the 176th Veterinary Detachment, 44th Medical Brigade, play an important role in the support and pacification programs in the Nha Trang area.

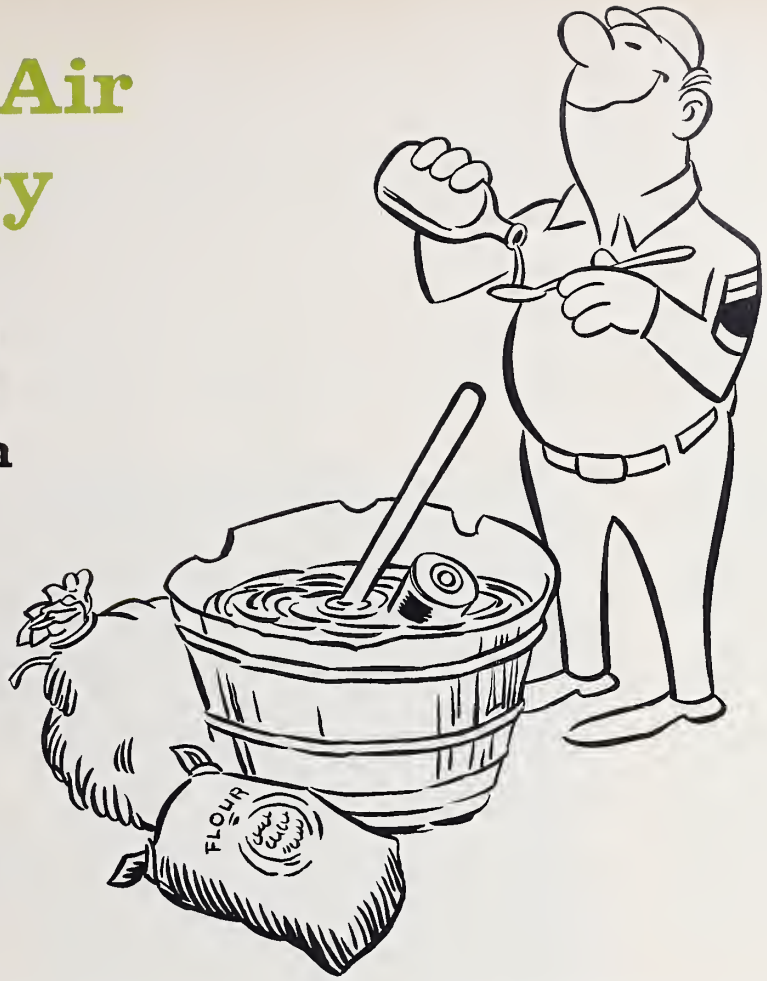
CPT Daniel J. Fritz of Fredericksburg, Texas, has treated about 15 water buffalo wounded by shrapnel or small arms fire during firefights. He cleanses the wound with antibiotics to prevent infection, then removes the missile.

Water buffalo, of course, aren't the only animals treated. The unit advises in many matters of animal husbandry. It helps take care of a 4,500-head hog farm, second largest in the country, lends support to the Vietnamese Army in treating sentry and scout dogs, and also vaccinates civilian dogs as part of a rabies control program. Acting in an advisory capacity, the unit insures that food procured from farms in the Dalat region meets military standards. Most of the fruit and vegetables grown in the fertile area compares favorably with American-grown produce, they have found. AD



Fresh-Air Cookery

New Taste Sensations in Vietnam



Anyone who thinks Yankee ingenuity went out with baling wire mechanics should question a few paratroopers from the 101st Airborne Division's Company B, 2d Battalion, 502d Airborne Infantry, concerning C-rations.

Do you know that damp envelopes can be sealed with just a touch of peach jam? PFC James R. Redden, Cave Spring, Georgia, claims it is better than glue. "It tastes better," he says.

PFC David L. Marrs, of Columbia, South Carolina, doesn't use envelopes. He cuts up individual meal cartons and makes post cards. PVT Marrs is also a strong advocate of saving the wire that binds C-ration cases. "If you happen to be someplace reasonably permanent, just weave the wire into a grill and have a barbecue," he says.

PFC Mike A. Murphy, Indianapolis, is strong on the candy-chocolate-disk. "Take two," he says, "and put them in an empty fruit can. Add a can of peanut butter, one package each of cream and sugar and a little water. Boil until thickened, let cool and presto you've got chocolate fudge. Just like home."

SP4 James H. Sibert, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has a simple recipe: "Worcestershire sauce on everything," he says.

Another trooper favors ham slices with cheese in a cracker sandwich. "I don't really like them," he says, "but we call them hamburgers, and it makes me feel like I'm home."

PFC Gerald R. Reed, of Pontiac, Michigan, is a bit of a gourmet. His recipe: one can of beef with spiced sauce, one can of boned chicken, one can of beans with franks, a cup of rice, cheese, salt, Worcestershire sauce, garlic salt, ketchup and crackers—serves three. PFC Reed not only claims it's edible, but insists it's delicious.

LT Zanie O. Smith, of Columbia, South Carolina, keeps it simple or complicated, depending on how you look at it. "I just put in a little bit of everything I can get my hands on," he says. And the favorite right out of the can—beans with franks in tomato sauce—was the runaway choice.

SGT William C. Donnelly, of Bellingham, Washington, used to have trouble deciding whether to have cocoa or coffee on a chilly morning. "Now," he confided, "I have cocoa-china. That's the two of them mixed together."

Another favorite is "french fries." Take the potatoes from beef slices with potatoes and gravy (known in some circles as "beef with shrapnel"), slice the potatoes and fry them in gravy over a tin can.

PFC John L. Dean, Chicago, a medic who should know, made this reassuring statement. "C-rations are so packed with food value that no matter how you eat them, they're good for you."—*101st Airborne Division (Airmobile)*.



It's a Many-Talented Army

He may be a politician, lyricist, rodeo clown, city planner, zoologist, high wire walker—the Army is made up of many such talents. A few of them are reflected in the following vignettes.

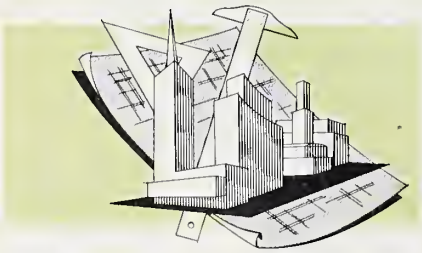
Long Binh, Vietnam

Vietnam-based 1LT John R. Michels, one of several Army members who ran for office in last November's election, was unopposed for a seat in the New Hampshire House of Representatives. A civilian supply officer for the 29th Civil Affairs Company, he entered the Republican primary in New Hampshire's 19th District and emerged as nominee for both parties. Polling 58 percent of the votes against a 10-year incumbent in the GOP race, the Danbury, New Hampshire, native also secured a plurality of write-in votes in the Democratic primary.



Running a campaign from 10,000 miles was an enormously difficult job, he says. Since Army regulations and distance prohibited active campaigning in his own behalf, LT Michels had to rely on family and friends for much of his support. His main contact with the voters was through personal letters, written after a full day of supplying materials to civil affairs platoons throughout the I Corps Tactical Zone.

Stationed in Vietnam since February, the lieutenant reached his decision to run in July. His campaign expenses were $4.69 spent in Vietnam and not more than $60 in New Hampshire. Commenting on his decision to run, LT Michels said, "I felt I could do a good job."



Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Urban problems so much in the news today are the concern of PVT Paul William Fox at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Temporarily, however, at least for his Army tour, he is a city planner at Fort Bragg, developing long-range master plans for the expansion and modernization of the post.

No specific job title or position exists for the work being done by PVT Fox. He works in the Post Engineer Master Planning Branch in a Military Occupational Specialty normally held by an officer or professional civilian planner. This unusual situation may change at any time, however, because PVT Fox has applied for a direct commission. He holds a bachelor's degree in architecture from Cornell University and a master's degree in city planning from University College, London.

"Fort Bragg," says PVT Fox, "has problems that are not uncommon—they happen all over the country. Some of the problems stem from planning the land-use structure before planning the communications structure. Right now, we have intersections that are not equal to the capacity of the highways they serve. This accounts for some of the traffic backup during rush hours. Nothing can be done to change the intersections without changing present land usage."

Prior to Army service, PVT Fox worked on the problems of several major cities, including London and Hastings, England, and New York City.

"Set Me Free"

Fort Belvoir, Virginia "Set Me Free" is the title of the latest hit by SSG Carl C. Bennett of Fort Belvoir, Virginia. According to the sergeant, "I never thought about writing for money until I submitted lyrics to a major music company in Boston last March. I got an acceptance five days later. They composed music to my lyrics and are now promoting the record before official release."

Writing poetry ever since he can remember, SSG Bennett turned to song lyrics when he was about 18. His creativity is spontaneous; it only takes him about 10 to 15 minutes to create lyrics for a song. No "eight-to-fiver," he often wakes up in the middle of the night and writes while the words are still fresh in his mind.

Since acceptance of his first song, he has written 27 new sets of lyrics. Four more are now in the hands of the Boston company awaiting musical scores, since SSG Bennett does not write music. As he explains it, "I just get the idea of a tune in my mind when I'm writing the words to a song. I guess I've just got a natural ear for lyrics."

4th Infantry Division, Vietnam A former member of the Great Wallendas, the world renowned high wire act, is now serving with the 3d Brigade Ranger team of the 4th Infantry (Ivy) Division. In civilian life, SP4 Barry Toll performed all over the world and on many television programs.

According to Toll, "My act included a three-man pyramid, riding a bicycle across the wire, dancing on the wire and a few other tricks that are fairly hard to do. I never appeared in the seven man pyramid. I was working up to that when I quit the act."

The Ivyman learned gymnastics at an elementary school in Cleveland, where he developed the muscles and confidence needed for work on the high wire.

The Ivyman's confidence and self-control at great heights paid off for one of his Ranger buddies. The team had been on a mission in a hot combat area and was being extracted. When the pickup chopper made its run, one Ranger who had been providing rear security was unable to reach the rising helicopter



in time. Toll climbed onto one of the skids and grabbed the soldier with what he calls a trapeze hand lock. He then pulled the man to safety aboard the helicopter.
—USARV Reporter.



Fort Hood, Texas Dressed in baggy overalls, football shoes and make-up, Donald B. Endicott, a member of the 169th Maintenance Battalion, 13th Support Brigade, in Middleton, Idaho, livens up rodeos as a clown.

Endicott started riding steers at age 11 and then graduated to bulls. He tried riding horses but didn't like that because they kick too much. Soon after graduation from high school he began developing his act as a rodeo clown.

The trick in clowning is to run circles around the bull. On the straightaway, a bull's speed is faster than a man's but because of its bulk, the animal cannot turn as quickly.

Aside from raising laughs in the audience, Endicott must draw the attention of a jumping bull away from its thrown rider. While the bull is distracted, the rider runs for cover.

Upon separation from the Army, Endicott plans to return to clowning. He hopes to join the Rodeo Cowboy's Association as the first step in becoming a professional.

EUCOM Vacationland



When more than 679,000 military vacationers from all over Europe and the United States annually swarm to a military resort area, it must have something special to offer.

Armed Forces Recreation Centers (AFRC) in Berchtesgaden, Chiemsee and Garmisch, Germany, have that something special—every type of recreation imaginable, along with some of the best hotel accommodations and dining facilities available in Europe.

All three areas are nestled deep in the scenic grandeur of the Bavarian Alps, and each has a mission to provide servicemen with maximum, year-round recreation for a minimum cost. And nowhere can the American soldier and his family get so much for their recreation dollar—from food to night life.

The Berchtesgaden area is about 20 miles southeast of the Munich-Salzburg Autobahn, approximately two hours by car from Munich. Berchtesgaden and the surrounding area is world-famous for its scenic beauty, the like of which is rarely found in any other part of Europe. Its jagged mountain terrain gives a direct representation of the ageless Bavarian Alps, as well as providing picturesque scenic subjects for photo enthusiasts.

Chiemsee is situated on the southern shore of Germany's largest inland lake and just off the autobahn, half-way between Munich and Berchtesgaden. In one direction there are 50 square miles of water; in the other lie the Bavarian Alps.

The Garmisch recreation area is located about 1½ hour's drive south of Munich in a beautiful valley of the Wettestein Mountains, with the majestic Zugspitze —Germany's highest peak—towering over the landscape.

Each area offers luxurious hotels at reasonable rates, excellent facilities and well-rounded programs of sports, tours and entertainment. Each caters to families with children of all ages, and all are easily accessible by car throughout the year.

Vacation information is available by writing: Armed Forces Recreation Center, Berchtesgaden-Chiemsee, APO New York 09108. AD



When the vacationer tires of climbing Berchtesgaden's steep streets, he can relax at Bavarian Show and drink in colorful display of local customs and dances.

'Cacti Green' Down Tiger

PFC John Uhlar

Big game hunters and sportsmen usually spend lavish sums for high-powered rifles, hunting attire and knowledgeable guides to fill their trophy rooms with game.

PFC Joe Barber and PFC Bob Luster, members of a patrol from Company D, 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry may never make the big game hunter status. But they have pictures and relics of a 400-pound male tiger which would make big game sportsmen green with envy.

While working in support of the 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, the patrol was on a mission to secure an area along Highway 19-E. Patrol leader LT James Tefteller placed his men in their positions. After five hours of jungle quiet, PFC Gilmer and Luster spotted movement far to their right flank.

"We both thought the movement was coming from a stray water buffalo," PFC Barber recalls, "so we held our fire in order to continue the mission."

More than an hour passed and the movement in the brush continued around the position of the two Ivymen.

"The noise came closer," said PFC Luster, "but we still could not distinguish what it was. It was about three meters away when we first saw it was a tiger," he exclaimed.

Without much time to think, the two men opened fire on the crouched jungle cat. Five full magazines



were emptied into the cat as it leaped toward the men and then fell back dead.

In the morning, the unusual trophy was carted back to Blackhawk Firebase where infantry and cavalrymen marveled at more than seven feet of tiger.

Tiger suits in the jungles of Vietnam have become a common sight; however, when the suit is still on the tiger it can be a nightmare—as two Ivymen now know.—*Ivy Leaf.*

The Real Meaning

You may have seen it before, but for those who haven't, following is a list of common military terms heard almost every day around Army Offices (and their "real" meaning):

Note and return.
—Don't know what to do with it so will let you have it for awhile.

For your information.
—We don't know what to do with it so you keep it.

Review and comment.
—Do the dirty work so I can forward.

For necessary action.
—It's your headache now.

For immediate action.
—Do something in a hurry before we both get caught.

We should confer.
—Send your sergeant over to see mine.

You will remember.
—I forgot and so did you.

It is desired.
—The old man wants it.

Concur.
—Don't know enough about this to write anything on it.

Action is being taken.
—Your letter is at the bottom of my file basket.

For guidance of all concerned.
—Your guess is as good as mine.

Army tradition demands.
—I just talked it over with an old colonel.

You will show him every courtesy.
—His uncle is a general.

You are to be commended.
—There is a particularly dirty job coming in the next paragraph.

Lingo of War

SP4 Richard A. Patterson
25th Infantry Division

The American soldier has always developed his own vocabulary to describe the sights and sounds of war, and Army men today are maintaining that tradition.

In Vietnam, soldier jargon is often humorous, sometimes confusing. From the moment a replacement enters the country he is subjected to the lingo of war.

A new man is a "turtle" to the man he replaces because he seems to be so slow in arriving. If he did not know before coming across the "big pond" (Pacific Ocean), the new man learns that MACV stands for Military Assistance Command, Vietnam; USARV means United States Army, Vietnam; and "short-timer" is a soldier going home soon.

A few of the terms for his fighting comrades, "jet jockey" and "Saigon warrior," are self evident. Many are not.

It is possible to spend an entire tour of duty in Vietnam without learning all the terms for an infantryman. He is a grunt, or a stump jumper, a gravel crusher or, most often, a leg.

The enemy is called as many names as the infantryman, not all of them printable. To a cocky replacement the "bad guys" are called "chuck" or "Uncle Ho's boys."

After a few months in the "boondocks" the soldier respects the courage of his tenacious foe and calls him "Mister Charles" or "Sir Charles."

A large bunker or tunnel complex is labeled "The Hanoi Hilton."

Enemy-infested jungles become

Strictly UNOFFICIAL

By Will Green, Fort Lee, Virginia

That familiar purveyor of timely information, the Army post's "Daily Bulletin," typically carries everything from duty details to the sale of French poodles.

The official section is, of course, required reading. But the unofficial notices are strongly recommended because, aside from their intrinsic value, they can be a tonic for the spirit.

For example, here are two candidates for the "How Optimistic Can You Get" department:

"FREE: Moving to a new location necessitates finding good homes for two adult female cats and four kittens . . . "

FOR SALE: Set of golf clubs. Set consists of 1, 3, 4 woods, 2-9 irons, 15 club bag . . . Never been used. Cost $180 and will sell for $180 . . ."

A rather sad little epilogue to this last item was inserted later by the hopeful golfer:

"FOR SALE: Set of golf clubs (etc.) . . . Cost $180, will sell for *$150* . . ."

This might be labeled simply "A Brave Try":

"WANTED: A good home for a sweet, loveable, but rather large St. Bernard . . . "

Anyone who has ever had his quiet home life disrupted by raucous bird sounds can surely recognize the desperate state of this unhappy advertiser:

"FOR SALE: Like new, bird cage with stand, fully equipped. Young noisy green parakeet included free of charge, if wanted . . . "

Dog, cat, and bird fanciers are not the only ones whose notices appear in the Bulletin. Along with the fellow who owned a piranha, this person owns some equally unusual pets:

"FOR SALE: Mongolian Gerbils, small, clean, odorless, alert . . . Ideal pets for mothers who don't want to be bothered with pets . . . "

And here is a prize-winning reason for wanting to sell merchandise:

"It was purchased in a box without seeing it first . . . "

An honest explanation if ever we heard one.

Obviously, the following announcement has been ingeniously worded to appeal to even the most jaded appetite:

"FORT LEE LADIES GOLF SHOP: Oldtimers, newcomers, everybody come! It's monthly coffee time —iced tea, gorilla milk or what-have-you! . . . "

In this ad, someone has given a new twist to the time-honored occupation of babysitting:

"WANTED: Reliable woman five days a week to do housework and "boy watch" two boys . . . "

And then there's the novel suggestion for the lady of the house who has everything:

"FORT LEE FLYING CLUB: Surprise your wife with a distinctive gift, buy her a plane . . . "

No gag either—the Flying Club was selling an airplane, in "mint condition," as the ad put it. AD

the "VC National Forests."

A wounded soldier is "zapped" by Charlie and enemy soldiers are "greased," "massaged," or "blown away," by "friendlies".

Abbreviations are used extensively in this war, and it is possible to carry on a conversation that would leave a linguist dizzy.

The military units of Vietnam are divided into several catagories. The "good-guys" are:

ARVN—Army of the Republic of Vietnam. This group is the Vietnamese regular army.

CIDG—Civilian Irregular Defense Group. A Vietnamese force that maintains territorial border surveillance.

PF—Popular Forces. This force, recruited at local levels and kept in their home villages, is concerned with civil defense.

RF—Regional Forces. These troops maintain public order and security in rural areas.

Opposing the "good-guys" are members of the:

NVA—North Vietnamese Army. Trained and well-equipped soldiers, the NVA have taken over much of the fighting.

NLF—The National Liberation Front is the political organization of the Communist forces.

VC—Viet Cong. This term, dating back to the French Indochina War, refers to the local guerillas.

Local Color. From the Vietnamese language the Americans have adopted "chop-chop" for food, the French words "beaucoup" for many, and "xin loi" for the phrase "sorry 'bout that."

A snake is called "Mr. No-shoulders" and "Sabre Jet" may refer to the Vietnam mosquito.

The briefing room language of attack pilots includes:

SAM—surface to air missile used by North Vietnamese against American aircraft.

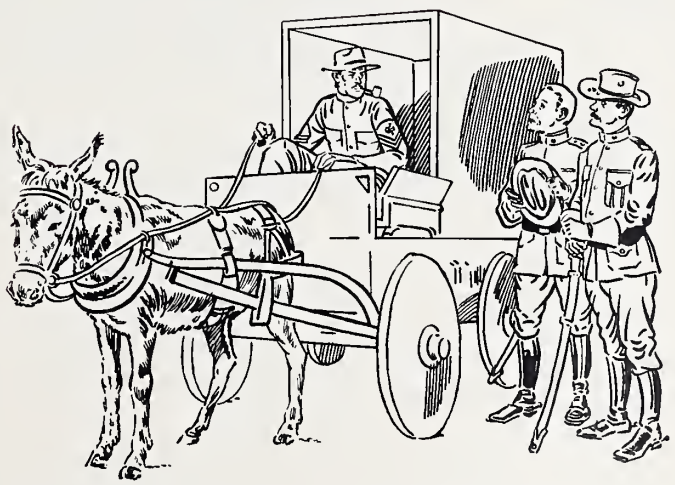
Jinx means to take exasive zig-zag action to avoid SAM's.

Junk. What becomes of a million dollar war plane that zagged when it should have zigged.

Beginning the day a "turtle" arrives, and until he leaves Vietnam as a "short-timer," the most important term in a soldier's vocabulary encompasses everything from his sweetheart to Mom's apple pie and a soft bed when he refers to the United States. Reverently, he calls it "The World." AD

Not all fine writing reaches print. Here's some old-fashioned eloquence resurrected

From Old Army Files



Following is a file copy of a letter from an officer stationed at Headquarters, Department of Southern Luzon, Manila, Philippine Islands, dated July 6, 1900.

SIR:

I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that application was made some weeks ago for a suitable conveyance for the Inspector General of the Department and myself. The only result thus far has been the "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick" and which, at the same time makes the rest of one's individuality extremely tired.

The fact that the conveyance issued to Major B. and myself is an unattractive combination of a hearse and a chickencoop, is one that I can endure in a becoming spirit of humility, though it might seem proper that there should be some visable evidence that in the matter of transportation, the senior staff officer of an important department is given more consideration than is habitually extended to a company slopbarrel; but it may be well doubted whether it accords with the best interests of the service to provide such rickety and jolting conveyance for a staff officer, that upon his arrival at his station he finds his inner-man churned into an unlovely omelet composed of the wrecks of viscera, his conscience and his professional attainments. AD

HUMOR



Something tells me we're witnessing an important military break-through.





Gee, no, Mom. It's nothing like a Den Father!

AD ARMY TRENDS



ELEMENTS OF 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION arrive at Rhine-Main Air Force Base, Germany, to take part in REFORGER I. Airlift of 12,000 CONUS-based troops represents largest trans-Atlantic troop lift since "Operation Big Lift" in October 1963. Exercise is scheduled to end in February, with all airlifted troops returning to CONUS stations following maneuvers.

SIMULTANEOUS Wear of new Pathfinder and Parachutist Badges now authorized. When worn together, badges will be side by side with latter to wearer's right.

CHANGEOVER Date for mandatory wear of subdued name and U.S. Army tapes has been extended to 1 Jul 1969. Reason: printing and supply problems.

MEDEVAC Helicopters in Vietnam transported over 170,000 patients during first 10 months of 1968, surpassing 1967 total by 76,000. Since start of Vietnam hostilities, 350,000 patients have been airlifted. Contrast: 25 choppers evacuated 20,000 men during Korean War.

BIG BOOST Military support of local economy reflected by 1968 expenditures at Fort Eustis, Va. Installation payroll was $70 million for military and $26 million for civilians. In addition, $18 million went to support training and installation operations, of which $11 million was spent directly on the local market.

MANPOWER TEST

DOD plans survey of Project 100,000 youths 10 months after discharge from active duty. Reason: to compare how these men fare against those in similar circumstances without military service. Statistics show 96 percent of Project group passed basic training, compared to 98 percent for all other trainees. About 62 percent of the men were schooled in technical specialties, with the remainder trained for combat jobs.

FALSE

Rumor of a special GI insurance dividend are deceiving thousands of WW II veterans. VA officials say that veterans will receive only their regular 1969 dividends--and these are paid without application.

CHOPPER ARMOR

Cheyenne helicopter will carry recently developed lightweight aircraft armor capable of stopping .50 caliber, armor-piercing rounds. Made of boron carbide composite, the new system is about one-inch thick and weighs only 12 pounds per square foot.

MINI-MUSIC

Field organ is latest item to be miniaturized, with portable tape recorder undergoing Vietnam tests as possible replacement in outdoor services. System, with external speakers, packs into standard attache case.

RETIREE'S CHOICE

Soldiers retiring on or after 31 Mar 1969 may now select area of retirement. Location is limited to CONUS transfer activities identified in AR 635-10, except for Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Policy applicable only to eligible members who are: ● Stationed in CONUS at the time of retirement; ● Required to be returned to CONUS for retirement; ● Required to transship through CONUS to area of residence; ● Non-residents required to be processed in CONUS.

POLICY CHANGE

DA precludes submission of retirement application for men alerted for shipment, or who have received assignment instructions, until they reach their new duty station. In such cases, retirement will be effective on or after 12 months have been completed in the new assignment. Also, men moving dependents at government expense will be required to serve 12 months in the new assignment before retiring.

NCO LEADERS

Skill Development Base Program's NCO Candidate Course graduates rated excellent after four-month performance evaluation period in Vietnam. Report shows over 80 percent performing exceptionally well in grades E-5 and E-6, most with less than 15 months' service. To date, about 9,000 EM have completed the course and are now filling important positions throughout the Army.

CENTENNIAL

A 100-year history that started with operations against the Plains Indians and continues today as the Home of Artillery is being celebrated this year at Fort Sill, Okla. The historic post was founded 8 Jan 1869.

☆ GPO 1968 341-338 5



Eileen Wesson
Movie Starlet



ARMY DIGEST

MARCH 1969



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Active Army Divisions

Following are shoulder patches, designations, organization dates and present locations of the eighteen divisions which form the main fighting force of the Active Army today:



1st Infantry Division
"The Big Red One"
Vietnam
Organized 8 June 1917



2d Infantry Division
"Indianhead"
Korea
Organized 26 October 1917



3d Infantry Division
"The Marne Division"
Germany
Organized 21 November 1917



4th Infantry Division
"Ivy Division"
Vietnam
Organized 10 December 1917



5th Infantry Division (Mechanized)
"Red Diamond"
Vietnam
Organized 11 December 1917



7th Infantry Division
"Bayonet Division"
Korea
Organized 1 January 1918



8th Infantry Division
"Pathfinder"
Germany
Organized 5 January 1918



9th Infantry Division
No Designation
Vietnam
Organized 18 July 1918



24th Infantry Division
"Victory Division"
Germany
Activated 1 March 1921



25th Infantry Division
"Tropic Lightning"
Vietnam
Activated 1 October 1941



1st Armored Division
"Old Ironsides"
Fort Hood, Texas
Activated 1 March 1932



2d Armored Division
"Hell on Wheels"
Fort Hood, Texas
Activated 15 July 1940



3d Armored Division
"Spearhead"
Germany
Activated 15 April 1941



4th Armored Division
No Designation
Germany
Activated 15 April 1941



1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile)
"The First Team"
Vietnam
Activated 13 September 1921



82d Airborne Division
"All American"
Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Vietnam
Organized 25 August 1917



101st Airborne Division (Airmobile)
"Screaming Eagles"
Vietnam
Organized 2 November 1918



23d Infantry Division
"Americal"
Vietnam
Activated as Americal Division
27 May 1942

AD ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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COVERS: Name and emblem, man and unit—a name identifies the individual; a division patch bespeaks the personality of a fighting unit with all that it connotes in heritage and combat tradition. The soldier who dons the shoulder insignia of one of the Army's 18 active divisions associates himself with an organization that links the past with today's defense of the Nation's future. SSG Robert J. Petriga is the soldier pictured in front cover montage by PFCs James V. Galloway and Tom J. Welch of Army Exhibit Unit. Back Cover: Other emblems of tradition are West Pointers' "tar-bucket," sash and sword worn by Cadets at "The Cradle of the American Army." (See page 14.)

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $8.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $10.75 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 30 March 1966.

WHAT'S NEW



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF visits Department of Defense. President Richard M. Nixon is joined by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, GEN Earle G. Wheeler.

ROTC CHALLENGE

Protests on U.S. college campuses against military training have no effect on ROTC officer input, as 268 colleges and universities will turn out 16,606 new lieutenants this fiscal year -- an increase of more than 2,000 over FY 1968. About 150,900 students are enrolled in ROTC, with 104 schools having required programs and the remainder, elective programs. PL 88-647 states in part, "membership of students in ROTC program shall be on elective or compulsory basis as provided by state law or by authorities of institutions concerned." Therefore, program choice reflects a school's educational philosophy, with the Army remaining neutral in such decisions. ROTC scholarships totaled 3,907 for 1969, will reach 4,759 in 1970, and hit the maximum authorized by law -- 5,500 -- by 1971.

QUICK SERVICE

Waiting time for replacement of eyeglasses in Vietnam takes drastic drop. Army now has team of optometrists with each division in Southeast Asia. Replacement time cut to 45 minutes in many instances.

RANGER CREST

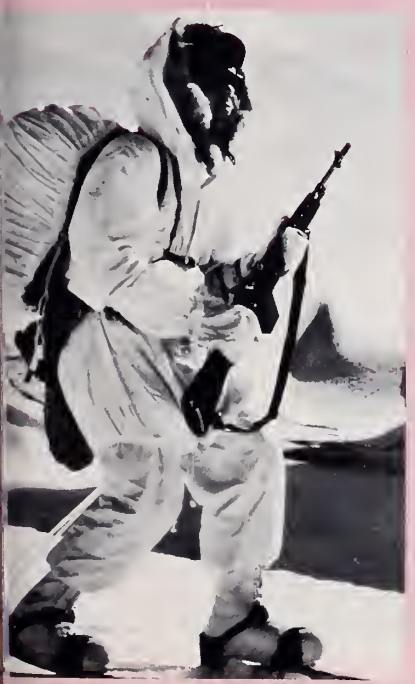
New distinctive unit crest for 75th Infantry Regiment (Ranger) will be redesign of original Merrill's Marauder shoulder patch. Shoulder sleeve insignia for Rangers will be that of division or separate brigade to which assigned.

EM BRIEFS

- Overseas area of choice available to EM in grades E-6 and below as reenlistment option. Policy guarantees assignment to area of choice. DA says length of tour men can expect to serve in areas cannot be assured; it depends on Army's worldwide needs by grade and MOS.
- Soldiers in grades E-4 and below with less than four years' service can ship 200 lbs. of personal baggage on receipt of PCS and TDY orders.
- Troops serving in, on their way to, or returning from Southeast Asia (SEA) are exempted from MOS evaluations. Period of exemption begins the first day of the month preceding the month in which EM goes to SEA and ends the last day of the month he reports to his new non-exempt station.

ARMY EDUCATION

World's largest campus -- the Army school system -- comprises two colleges, 22 branch schools and two specialist schools, offering 650 courses of instruction in 17 states. Army also makes full use of civilian educational facilities, sending selected officers to leading civilian schools to acquire Baccalaurate through Doctorate degrees. Today, more than 1,000 officers are enrolled in 90 U.S. institutions pursuing degrees in 450 fields. DA statistics show nine out of 10 career officers have undergraduate degrees, with 20 percent holding advanced degrees. About 75 percent of career officers may expect the opportunity to gain advanced degrees while in the service.



MORE THAN 7,000 SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN taking part in the 30 Jan-13 Feb Alaskan Command winter maneuver, "Acid Test I, Punch Card V," earned the following tribute from the editors of the Anchorage Daily Times: "Every crisis or adventure produces its heroes, men whose cool courage and dedication prevail against all odds. But for many of us, these all pale before the classic and authentic American hero--the infantryman....He has faced death with a rifle, canteen and entrenching tool--and found dignity and honor while living in mud and horror....And we're reminded of him today, and his heritage, by the military exercise being conducted by the men of Alaskan Command southeast of Fairbanks. They are conducting their mock war...in temperatures of 40 degrees below zero. It is rigorous duty for all of them....But we have a special admiration again for the infantrymen among them--the rifle-toting foot soldiers, whether they reach the scene of action by jumping from high-flying troop carrier jets, or move by truck and by jeep through biting sub-arctic cold... On the snow covered fields and in the frosty timber... these men are polishing their military skills. We offer them our praise--and our thanks."

Silent Warfare

Chemical and Biological Agents At Work

Army Digest Staff
in cooperation with the
Office, Director of CBR and Nuclear Operations

Rolling out of hissing tanks in the German trenches, the greenish yellow cloud moves across no-man's land to carry death and consternation into the Allied lines.

Thus in 1915 near Ypres was introduced the new weapon—GAS—to the already awesome arsenal of destruction available to modern armies. That cloud has never totally evaporated. Its specter still haunts international diplomacy, befogs military doctrine with its murky memories, still spreads consternation among the peoples of the world.

For hardly had the contents of the cloud been identified as chlorine, and protective measures hurriedly adopted, than the Allied propagandists were off in full cry to convince the world that use of such material was "contrary to the rules of war," was in fact "inhuman." And this despite the fact that the Allies themselves were almost ready to launch a gas of their own, and soon would be using more lethal aerosol weapons such as phosgene and "mustard gases."

Although more than a half century has elapsed since its employment, the use of gas and other chemicals in warfare continues to be the subject of much discussion and resolutions by various official and unofficial organizations, considerable soul-searching by governments, and adoption of what is commonly called the Geneva Protocol, an international agreement condemning poisonous chemical and biological agents for war.

World War II and After. Hitler's Germany reportedly had vast supplies of advanced types of chemical agents—all more lethal than those of World War I. However, as the Western powers made it known through various channels that retaliation would be swift and thorough if those chemical agents were used, the threat proved a total deterrent.

Since the end of World War II the United States has maintained an active chemical and biological program emphasizing research aimed at deterring use of these weapons by unfriendly nations. As one government official has put it: "We seek international understandings to limit chemical and biological warfare" which has resulted in this country "placing increasing







"Today Russia is better equipped defensively, offensively, militarily, and psychologically for chemical and biological warfare than any other nation in the world. She has placed a great deal of emphasis on these systems in her military machine.

She has a wide spectrum of chemical munitions. She considers chemical tactical weapons to be used in conjunction with nuclear weapons or separately, as the case may dictate.

Her agent stockpile includes a spectrum of agents capable of creating military effects over a wide range."

From Hearings of the House of Representatives Appropriation Subcommittee, 1968.





Gas cloud of World War I looked like that at top of page as Yank troops train during mock assault. Left, nurse and medics at field hospital in France treat patients from 82d and 69th Divisions. Above, protective devices were provided for horses as well as men during World War I.

The conclusion is inescapable that the Soviet Union and other Communist countries plan to use CBR if they find it to their advantage. Otherwise, their research effort would not have been continued to large-scale manufacture of materials and delivery devices. This country must make sure that it is not to their advantage to use this form of warfare against us.

Report of the House of Representatives Committee on Science and Astronautics, 1959

emphasis on defensive concepts and materiel."

However, this Nation's interest in developing capabilities both to use and to defend against the use of chemical and biological weapons was given sharp stimulus in 1959 when it became known that the Soviet Union and other Communist countries plan to use these weapons if they find it to their advantage.

Thus the entire picture has changed as congressional committees and other fact-finding groups were informed—

- that the Soviet Union has a wide spectrum of chemical weapons—
- that the Soviet Union considers them of use in conjunction with nuclear weapons or separately—
- that they are treated as just another weapon in the Soviet arsenal—
- that Comunist troops are receiving intensive training and take their chemical warfare training very seriously—
- that the Soviet soldier is being conditioned to the very real possibility that chemical weapons will be used by his side in any future conflict.

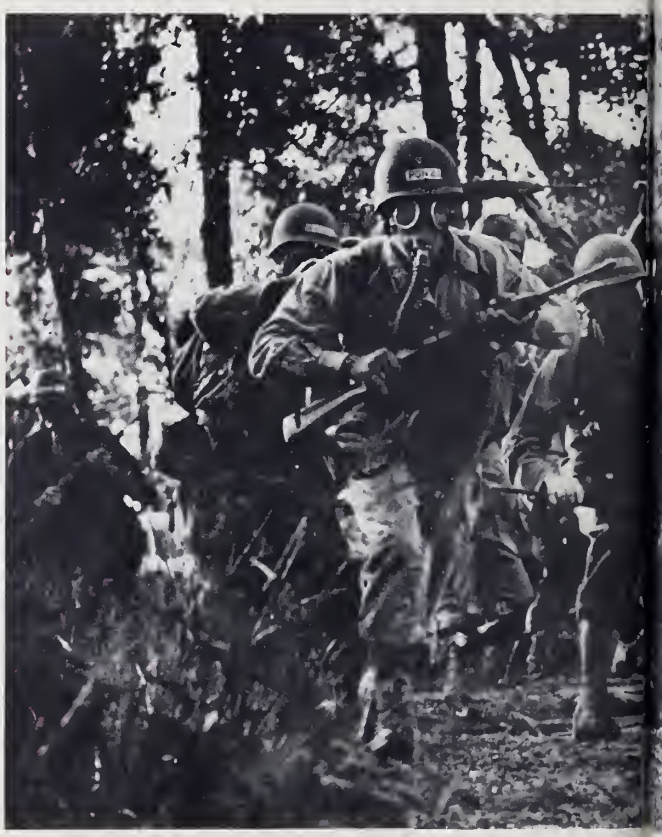
So as world conditions change, the attitudes of this Nation toward uses of chemicals and other agents have also changed. It has now become necessary for this Nation to have the capability to wage Chemical-Biological (CB) warfare if it is used against us. The Geneva Protocol of 1925 condemns the use of various types of such agents. International law recognizes the right to retaliate if attacked, and many countries signed the Geneva Protocol with a specific reservation to this effect. Therefore, the possession of a capability to use chemicals is definitely not in contradiction to the Protocol, as is so often claimed by those who would for various reasons see us weak in this phase of national defense.

In a 1959 report of the Committee on Science and Aeronautics of the House of Representatives, the situation was summed up thus—

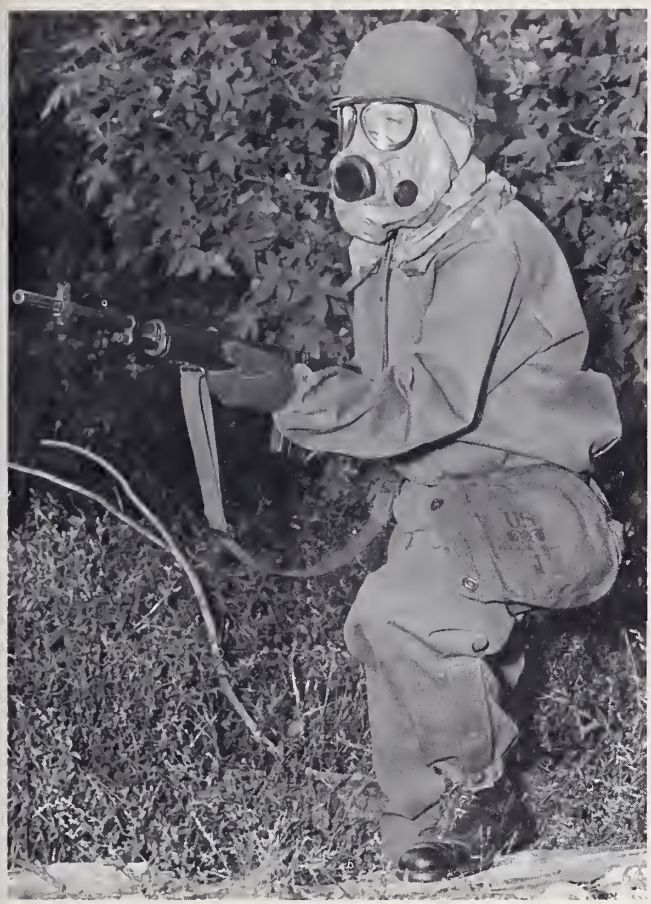
". . . in the present world situation, with other countries pursuing vigorous programs of CBR development, the best immediate guarantee the United States can possess to insure that CBR is not used anywhere against the free world is to have a strong capability in this field, too."*

* Designations regarding use of chemicals have changed several times. CBR here refers to Chemical Biological Radiological warfare.





Troops wear early form of protective masks in World War I. Below, Chemical Corps troopers train on obstacle course just before World War II. Right, new M17A1 protective mask with hood is combined with protective clothing.



Discussing United States policy regarding use of chemicals and biological agents, Cyrus R. Vance, then Deputy Secretary of Defense, reported in February 1967—

"We have consistently continued our de facto limitations on the use of chemical and biological weapons. We have never used biological weapons. We have not used lethal gases since World War I and it is against our policy to initiate their use. We have used riot-control agents in Vietnam—agents similar to those used by police forces throughout the world. We have also used herbicides to destroy vegetation and crops . . .

"I have indicated that we seek international understanding to limit chemical and biological warfare and that we have not used weapons of the sort condemned by the Geneva Protocol. I should also point out that we have at the same time maintained an active chemical and biological program. In the past few years, we have placed increasing emphasis on defensive concepts and material. As long as other nations, such as the Soviet Union, maintain large programs we believe we must maintain our defensive and retaliatory capability."



Varied Agents. The agents which will provide this "strong capability" are as different from the early crude cloud of chlorine gas as an M16 is from a Civil War musket. During World War I, soldiers stationed at strategic points in the trenches could alert their comrades to don gas masks when they observed gas clouds rolling in—or when they sniffed the chlorine or other type of agent. Later in the war, however, gas was dispersed by artillery shells, which made early detection difficult with resulting increase in casualties.

Today the various chemical agents that have been evolved are mostly colorless, odorless, tasteless. First indication that they were being used would probably be the actual appearance of casualties. And if chemicals are difficult to detect, biological agents that are now available are even more so. In both cases, surprise is more readily achieved, whereas the earlier gases were comparatively easy to detect.

While both are difficult to detect, and have other common characteristics, chemicals and biologicals should not be lumped together in considering the entire field. As for the common characteristics—

- both are primarily area weapons that will travel around corners, or permeate woods, or penetrate dugouts and more complex fortifications.
- both offer a wide gradation of effects, ranging from mild temporary incapacitants to death.

both work without destroying physical facilities—thus they can be used without causing damage to military or civilian installations that would be useful to the conquering country.

If all these are common characteristics, what then are the differences—and what is the significance of these differences? The answer lies quite apparently in the very names of the two agents:

Chemicals are agents which can be manufactured, stored, moved about, disseminated in exact quantities according to the type and effects desired to be produced, which may range from irritants through incapacitating to lethal effects.

Biological weapons are living micro-organisms that cause disease in man, or in his foods, whether animals or crops. They can be produced, stored under specific conditions and disseminated to cover thousands of square miles. They may range from incapacitating to lethal. All are subject to a delay of a few days after exposure before the effects are apparent. Because of all these factors, biological warfare is usually considered strategic rather than tactical, although under certain circumstances biological agents may have application to theater land warfare.

In any discussion of chemical weapons, the specter of that first cloud still befogs the issues. Most people tend to look only at the lethal side of chemical warfare, unaware perhaps of the non-lethal capabilities. Chemical lethal weapons are designed for use in mid-intensity warfare or total war, when the job is to kill the enemy. But there are many types of chemicals that are designed specifically not to kill but rather to incapacitate an enemy temporarily—a unique characteristic among weapons. At the non-lethal end of the spectrum are the riot control weapons, which are irritants designed to cause people to disperse. (See "Silent Weapons," November 1968 DIGEST.)

Nerve Agents. Lethal chemical agents include those commonly known as nerve agents, GB and VX. Both are liquids that are disseminated as aerosols. GB is a non-persistent material that is relatively volatile. It can be put down in heavy concentrations to catch troops before they can put on protective masks. VX is a persistent compound that can penetrate the skin and normal combat clothing.

It is virtually impossible to detect GB and VX with the ordinary senses of smell, sight, taste. They can enter the body through the skin, can be breathed in, can even enter through the eyes. Action is rapid, and small amounts will cause paralysis, prostration, death, while microscopic amounts will impair vision, cause nausea and muscular incoordination.

Incapacitating agents are not designed to kill at all, but rather to reduce effectiveness of an individual for varying periods of time with extremely low probability of causing death. However, since human response to chemicals varies, there is no assurance of total non-lethality. Currently Army researchers are working with agents where the amount required to produce lethality is at least 100 times that required to immobilize.

On the battlefield, such incapacitants could make many contributions. They would be particularly useful

They Called Them "Hell Fire Boys"

It is a little-known fact that fully 30 percent of all American casualties in World War I were caused by gas. And the Germans had only 6,000 troops in their chemical warfare branch. Only two percent of the gas casualties died—whereas nearly 26 percent of non-gas casualties died.

When the first troops of the American Expeditionary Forces landed in France they had to be equipped with French or British masks until protective equipment could be made and sent over from the United States. GEN John J. Pershing was swift to organize the 1st Gas Regiment in 1917. Soon after the Chemical Warfare Service came into being this later became the American Chemical Corps.

Members of that 1st Gas Regiment were known as "Hell Fire Boys"—a name the survivors still treasure. It was created, trained, transported to France, as the only offensive gas unit in the American Army. It operated on nearly every section of the Western Front.

Troops of this pioneer chemical organization conducted nine operations on the stabilized fronts, 10 in the Chateau-Thierry fighting, 30 in St Mihiel, 84 in the Argonne-Meuse, for a total of 133 actions. Immediately after the Armistice in November 1918, the Regiment was reassembled, shipped back to the States and mustered out. Surviving members of the unit still maintain contact with each other through newsletters and an annual convention—and still like to call themselves Hell Fire Boys.

The Chemical Warfare Service was made a permanent branch of the Army in 1920 when the Army Gas School at Lakehurst, New Jersey, was named the Chemical Warfare School and moved to Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

As was the case with so many



Self-contained, inflatable truck-portable shelter provides protection for 10 men against chemical-biological agents under combat conditions.

Although the modern history of the use of toxic chemical agents in warfare dates from World War I, techniques would have been possible during the American Civil War. In a letter to the Union War Department on 5 April 1862, a New York City chemist suggested the use of chlorine-filled artillery shells. The letter included sketches of the shell's construction, described the effects of chlorine, and outlined how such shells could be employed. The proposal was technically sound and feasible at the time; but, apparently, the letter received no serious consideration.

Fifty-three years later, almost to the day, the capability was to be demonstrated on the battlefield—the chemical surprise attack by the German Army at Ypres.

where an enemy mingles with friendly civilian populations. The effects last longer than the riot control agents which produce an instant desire to leave enclosed areas and seek fresh air. Long lasting incapacitants could keep friend or foe in place so that the enemy could be captured and the friendly civilians released.

Biological Agents. As is the case with the nerve agents, it is almost impossible to detect most of the bioligical agents through the ordinary senses, since they also are colorless, tasteless, odorless. Yet their early detection is important because preventive or immunizational measures may be taken if their presence is detected in people or their foods.

All in all, there is a very wide variety of bacteria, rickettsia, viruses and fungi that can cause disease in man or in animals, or that can infest plant life over extremely wide areas. Some of these can cause temporary incapacitation with minimal loss of life, putting large populations out of action for a few days or a few weeks. Others can be considered lethal agents, such as

other units, strength of the Chemical Warfare Service dropped down to about 350, counting all ranks—but still this small group was able to provide considerable training of Reserve, National Guard and Regular Army personnel so that when World War II came along, the Service was swiftly expanded to about 70,000.

While chemical agents were not used in World War II, the Chemical Warfare Service units made extensive contributions to combat operations. Chemical mortar battalions fired the 4.2-inch high explosive rounds that were known for their accurate fire in close support of the infantry. The chemical equipment also included the flamethrowers that were so useful in driving fanatical Japanese defenders out of their caves. They also were very effective against German pillboxes in Europe.

Further, the Chemical Warfare Service developed practical methods of screening large areas with smoke to prevent enemy observation of friendly operations. Smoke was used extensively in Italy to cover many of the operations of the Fifth Army.

In 1946, the Chemical Warfare Service became the Chemical Corps. At the same time, the school became the Chemical Corps School and soon was to outgrow its facilities at Edgewood. With the Korean War buildup, the school was moved to Fort McClellan, Alabama. In 1963 it became the U.S. Army Chemical Center and School—today it has closed circuit television systems for classroom instruction, more classrooms have been added, the training load has built up because of the Vietnam fighting.

In Vietnam the Chemical Corps does not play the same role as in World War II or Korea. Smoke screens are not used on a large scale because the fighting does not involve large unit movements. The function of the 4.2-inch mortar battalion is now handled by conventional artillery and mortars organic to infantry units.

However, today the Chemical Corps is carrying on in its traditional role of being prepared for any future call on its services. It continues large programs of research and testing to prepare American forces for any eventuality—and to provide a strong deterrent capability in a troubled world.

the organisms causing plague, tularemia, anthrax, typhoid, typhus.

In considering the field of biologicals, one can conceive of the possibilities of developing mutant types of disease that would defy present known methods of treatment. Such new diseases would be extremely difficult to diagnose. Detection and treatment might be further complicated by using various mixtures of agents such as those causing tularemia and typhoid.

Adding to their elusive nature, biological agents may be delivered in a variety of ways—from aerosol generators and spray tanks over a small area or sprayed from aircraft (either manned or drones) or carried in missile warheads. It also is possible to use insects that can be infected with micro-organisms and then released from aircraft, or even from ships or submarines, to be carried inland by prevailing winds.

Preventive Measures. The Army keeps its scientists and laboratories busily at work developing defensive equipment while at the same time developing various toxic agents and studying strategical and tactical doctrine for employing them as a necessary adjunct to understanding the defensive problems.

Detection, protection, treatment are the main phases of individual defense.

To detect chemical agents, the Army has recently developed a portable automatic chemical detector and alarm, light enough to be carried on a soldier's back. Laboratories also are working to develop alarms that will detect the presence of biological agents—which are much more difficult to identify and detect.

Protective masks and clothing afford reliable protection against both chemical and biological agents, if they are donned in time. This is where intensive training pays off on a battlefield.

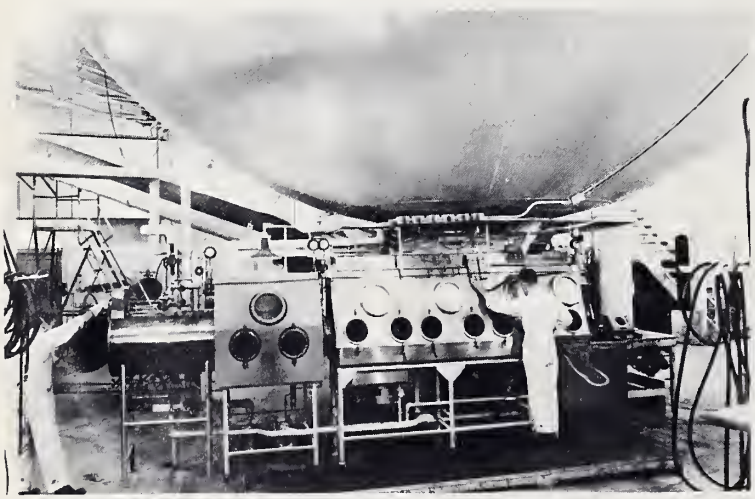
Treatment for nerve agents must be administered quickly to counter their quick reaction. Atropine syrettes can be effective against some types of the aerosols if used promptly. Artificial respiration also can be effective in countering reactions to the agents—again, if used in time.

For protection against biological agents, immunization is available for many micro-organisms that might be employed. However, it is relatively simple to provide biological agents for which immunization is not readily available. Principal problem in this area is to discover just which type of biological agent is being used so that appropriate medical treatment may be provided.

While scientists are continually endeavoring to provide protective masks and lighter, more efficient clothing for individuals, the Army has also produced a Chemical Biological Pod which can be carried on a light truck and pumped up ready for use in less than half an hour. It comes complete with filtered air pumps to provide a sort of all-encompassing gas mask for several men who can work without wearing their own cumbersome protective equipment. Such pods would be useful as aid stations, headquarters, communications centers, and so on—but obviously the individual fighting man in the field would still have to wear his individual gear.

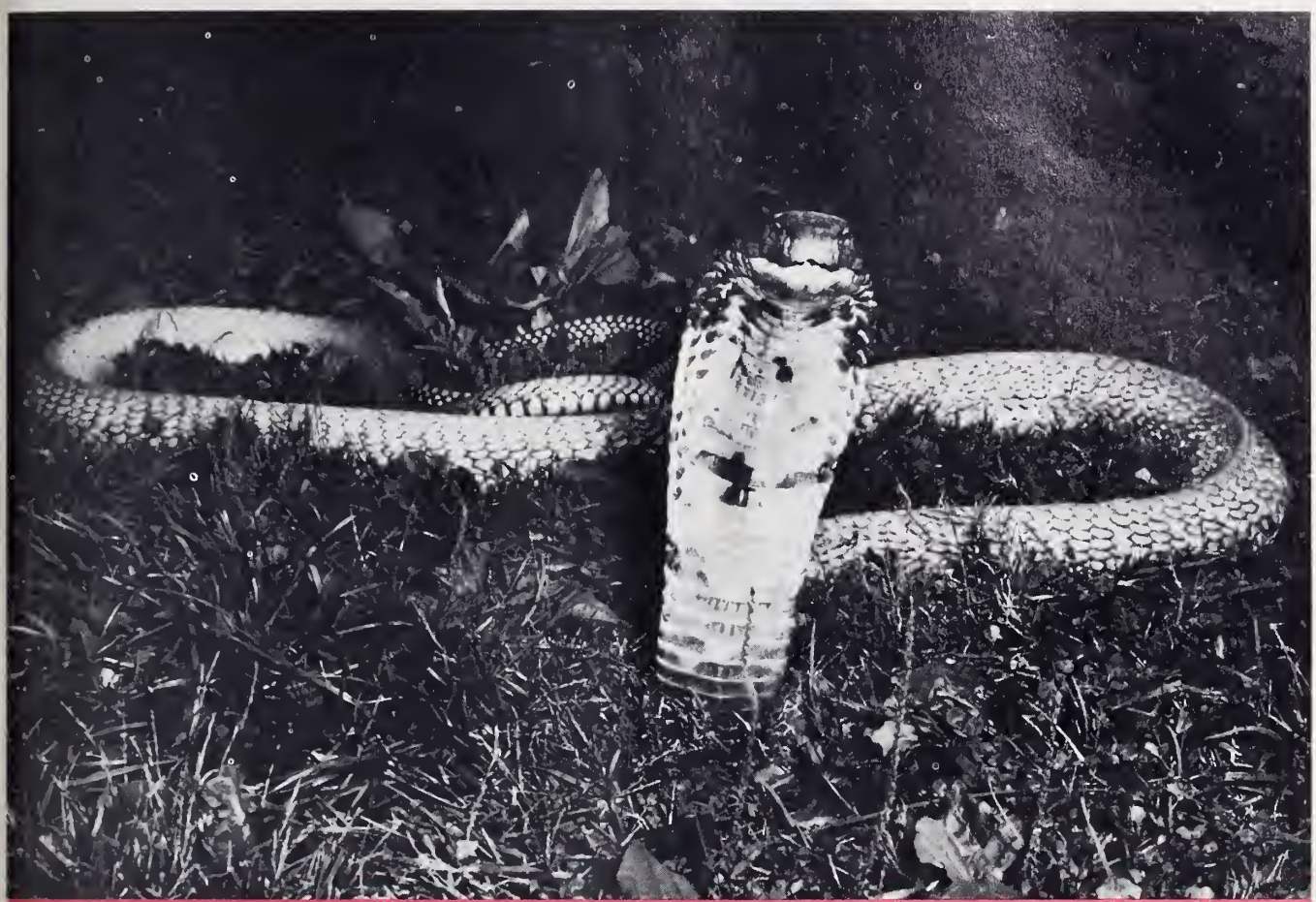
Certain other weapons—smoke, flame, incendiaries, defoliants—are considered by some as part of the chemical family. However, these do not come within the boundaries of chemical-biological warfare.

Today, the United States places emphasis on chemical-biological deterrence which was effective in World War II. Part of the effectiveness of any such program depends on possible enemies realizing that this country will retaliate swiftly, effectively. And part, of course, depends on the ability to retaliate. The Army today feels it is ready on both counts. AD





Vehicle-mounted unit under test at Edgewood Arsenal is designed to give automatic warning of presence of invisible nerve and other toxic agents. Above, cabinet system is tested in static facility for aerobiological research at Fort Detrick.



KING COBRA. Regal, hooded, deadly, its venom extracted as early as 1940 was effective as an analgesic. Later studies have indicated possible application in treatment of disease and tissue transplant.

Meet Mister No-Shoulders

The Snake's Changing Image

Carolyn Morris
Walter Reed Army Medical Center

Photos by John Garvin

Snakes, traditionally associated with various forms of evil, may be getting a new image. The curiosity which surrounds reptiles receives a new context in the scientist's laboratory, where evidence indicates that those creatures may very well contain answers to some significant medical problems.

U.S. scientists became increasingly interested in snakes because of the U.S. presence in Southeast Asia and the lack of sound data collected on most poisonous snakes in the world. As a protection against their threat to the people of Southeast Asia and to our troops there, scientists began working on the development of polyvalent-anti-venom.

First step in the development of such an anti-venom was to determine the exact toxicity of the snakes and the exact effects of the toxins on the body. Next step was to compare the toxicity and nature of action of the snakes' venom with those of North America.

Of the snakes studied, the Krait, a black snake with white markings, is the most poisonous. Though highly toxic, it is responsible for relatively few deaths, possibly because it is nocturnal and basically non-aggressive.

Also among the world's most poisonous snakes is the Sea Snake which compares in toxicity with the Krait and Tiger snakes. A docile, graceful snake, it inhabits the waters off the coast of Vietnam and swims in schools of two to three thousand, often claiming as its victims the fishermen who unknowingly catch them in their nets. This snake,

whose movement in water is described as "poetry in motion" moves clumsily on land where it comes to lay its eggs; only then is it aggressive.

The Indian Cobra in its bearing is the most regal of all snakes. Its short fangs pierce the skin of its victim and inject a deadly venom which paralyzes breathing and causes more deaths than any other single snake.

Though deadly, its venom has many possible positive applications. As early as 1940, it was reported that the use of Cobra venom extract was effective as an analgesic. Later studies indicate that certain components of the venom may have application in the treatment of cancer. It also has a possible use in the area of tissue transplants, in that the venom has the capability to suppress immunological responses of the body.

Vipers. Of all the snakes studied, the Malayan Pit Viper, about 20 times less lethal than the Cobra, may well prove the most valuable to medicine. A British doctor has performed initial work in isolating Arvan, a component of the venom which has proven effective in dissolving cerebral, vascular clots. There is no other substance known which is capable of dissolving the massive clots responsible for many deaths.

Another snake which might find application in medicine is Russell's Viper, which has the ability to promote clotting. It compares in toxicity with the Malayan Pit Viper and the Copperhead.

One of the most common snakes in Southeast Asia is the Bamboo Viper, a small, green snake with bright yellow eyes. Its toxicity is one of the lowest of any snakes indigenous to the area.

The North American snakes studied—copperhead, cottonmouth (moccasin), rattlesnake—are all far lower in toxicity than most Southeast Asia poisonous snakes. Interestingly enough, North American snakes have not received the attention as potential sources of medicine in that their venoms do not contain potent therapeutic fractions.

Many thousands of people die from snake bites in Southeast Asia every year. On the other side of the coin, there are also many people who die everywhere from unsuccessful tissue transplants or from massive clots or the blood's inability to clot.

Ironically, the solution of many of these common medical problems may lie in the venoms of these exotic, highly poisonous reptiles. AD



INDIAN COBRA. Short-fanged and deadly, regal in bearing, its venom paralyzes the breathing apparatus and causes more deaths than any other single snake. Its venom may have positive applications to medicine.



BAMBOO VIPER. Beautiful, small, green, with yellow eyes, its toxicity is one of the lowest of any snakes indigenous to Vietnam.



SEA SNAKE. Graceful, docile, it swims in schools of up to 3000 in Vietnamese waters. Snake is shown with what are believed to be the first eggs laid in captivity.



RUSSELL'S VIPER, also indigenous to Southeast Asia, has a relatively potent venom which is being used to promote the clotting of blood in disease conditions.



MALAYAN PIT VIPER. Less lethal than the Cobra, it may prove most valuable in medicine.

Advice— In Case Of Snakebite . . .

If bitten by a snake, take no chances; consider the snakebite to be poisonous. Be sure you are familiar with these first aid procedures for snakebites.

1. Apply a constriction band or tourniquet two to four inches above the bite or above the first joint. Release for 90 seconds every ten minutes.

2. If possible, kill and keep the snake for identification.

3. Have the victim lie down.

4. Immobilize the injured part and keep it low, below the level of the heart.

5. Make incision and apply suction.

6. Administer anti-venom.

7. Take victim to doctor, aid station or hospital.



KRAIT. Black with white markings and most poisonous, this snake, though highly toxic, is rarely responsible for deaths.

Cradle of the American Army

Birthplace of Military Professionalism



Often called the Cradle of the American Army, the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, is the oldest of the Nation's service academies. An Act of Congress dated 16 March 1802 authorized organization of a Corps of Engineers of five officers and ten cadets and stipulated ". . . The said corps, when so organized, shall be stationed at West Point, in the State of New York, and shall constitute a military academy . . ."

First proposal for establishment of such an academy was made in May 1776 by Henry Knox in writing to John Adams, then a member of the Board of War. Later that year, in a letter to his wife, Knox repeated his belief in the necessity of a national academy, emphasizing, ". . . We must have a standing Army."

On many occasions both before and after he became President, Washington supported this opinion, as did other American leaders of the late eighteenth century. On 12 December 1799, just two days before his death, Washington wrote to Alexander Hamilton, "The establishment of an Institution of this kind . . . has ever been considered by me as an object of primary importance to this country, and while I was in the Chair of Government I omitted no proper opportunity of recommending it . . . to the attention of the legislature . . ."

In the first ten years of the Academy's existence, many cadets entered without mental or physical examinations, at varying ages, and at any time of the year. By an Act of Congress dated 29 April 1812, the Academy was reorganized on a firmer footing. A more adequate faculty was provided, requirements for admission were prescribed, and the maximum strength of the Corps of Cadets was set at 250 men.

With the assumption of the Superintendency in 1817 by Sylvanus Thayer, USMA Class of 1808, the Academy began to develop as an outstanding educational institution. His insistence on leadership integrated with excellence of character and knowledge has been the cornerstone of Academy training to this day.—*Editor*



Army Digest Staff
in cooperation with
U.S. Military Academy

Sylvanus Thayer's insistence on leadership integrated with excellence of character and knowledge has been the cornerstone of West Point training.



West Point is not only buildings, monuments and training facilities crowning the heights along the Hudson; it is men—men of past days and men of today. It is Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman and Philip H. Sheridan, George A. Custer and John J. Pershing. It is Douglas MacArthur, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar N. Bradley, Maxwell D. Taylor, Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Earle G. Wheeler and William C. Westmoreland. In a word, as a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Edward Douglass White, once phrased it: "West Point is a school that has produced a man to meet every national emergency that has ever confronted the country."

Great names and famed leaders have long been associated with the Academy. During the American Revolution, General George Washington sent the brilliant Polish engineer, Thaddeus Kosciusko, to West Point to transform that area into a "Gilbraltar of the Hudson" with such effectiveness that the British never challenged its defenses. General Washington, General Henry Knox, Alexander Hamilton and others repeatedly urged Congress to establish a military academy at West Point. It was not until two years after the death of Washington, however, that President Thomas Jefferson signed the Act of 16 March 1802, establishing the U.S. Military Academy there.

Major Sylvanus Thayer is known as "the father of the U.S. Military Academy" for innovations during his superintendency from 1817 to 1833. Among other accomplishments, he standardized entrance reguirements. Since there were no good mathematics, science and engineering textbooks in America, Thayer adopted French textbooks. For a time students studied the works in original French until adequate translations could be made. An accurate grading system enabled the students to be grouped in small

Duty, Honor, Country

Yours is the profession of arms . . . the will to win . . . the sure knowledge that in war there is no substitute for victory, that if you lose, the Nation will be destroyed, that the very obsession of your public service must be Duty, Honor, Country.

General Douglas MacArthur, 12 May 1962.

Nearly four score Academy graduates or former cadets have received the Medal of Honor for gallantry and intrepidity in actions dating from the Civil War through the war in Vietnam.

Although their names may not appear in history books, the citations that accompanied the award of the Nation's highest award for valor make stirring reading.

At Bull Run on 21 July 1861 Adelbert Ames "remained upon the field in command of Griffin's Battery directing its fire after being severely wounded and refusing to leave the field."

Brazos River, Texas, was the scene of action on 10 October 1871 when Robert Goldthwaite Carter "held the left of the line with a few men during the charge of a large body of Indians, after the right of the line had retreated, and by delivering a rapid fire succeeded in checking the enemy until other troops came to the rescue."

On 1 July 1898, Albert L. Mills, at Santiago, Cuba, received the Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry in encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness after being shot through the head and entirely without sight."

At Luzon, Philippine Islands, on 13 June 1899, William Hampden Sage "with nine men volunteered to hold an advanced position against a terrific fire of the enemy, estimated at 1,000 strong. Taking a rifle from a wounded man, and cartridges from the belts of others, Captain Sage himself killed five of the enemy."

In World War I, on 15 September 1918 at Vandieres, France, Emory Jenison Pike "having gone forward to reconnoiter new machine gun positions, offered his assistance in reorganizing advance infantry units which had become disorganized during a heavy artillery shelling. He succeeded in locating only about 20 men, but with these he advanced and when later joined by several infantry platoons rendered inestimable service in establishing outposts . . . When a shell had wounded one of the men in the outpost, Colonel Pike immediately went to his aid and was severely wounded himself when another shell burst in the same place . . . The wounds he received were the cause of his death."

During World War II, on 8 November 1942 at Port Lyautey, French Morocco, Demas Thurlow Craw "volunteered to accompany the leading wave of assault boats to the shore and pass through the enemy lines to locate the French commander with a view to suspending hostilities. Nearing Port Lyautey, Colonel Craw was instantly killed by a sustained burst of machine gun fire at point-blank range. . ."

While Samuel Streit Coursen on 12 October 1950 was serving in Korea with Company C attacking Hill 174 under heavy enemy small-arms fire, his platoon received enemy fire from close range. The platoon returned the fire and continued to advance. During this phase, one of his men moved into a well camouflaged emplacement, and was wounded by enemy who were hidden there. Seeing the soldier in difficulty, Lt. Coursen rushed to the man's aid and, disregarding personal safety, engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat in an effort to protect his wounded comrade until he himself was killed. When his body was recovered after the battle, seven enemy dead were found in the emplacement.

Most recently, in the Republic of Vietnam on 5 November 1966, Robert F. Foley near Quan Dau Tieng "at grave risk to himself defied the enemy's murderous fire and helped the wounded operators to a position where they could receive medical care. As he moved forward again, one of his machine gun crew was wounded. Seizing the weapon, he charged forward firing the machine gun, shouting orders and rallying his men, thus maintaining the momentum of the attack."

Thus in every war and major military encounter since the Medal of Honor was established, the men of West Point have been included on the roster of the of the Nation's valorous heroes and defenders.

sections composed of men of almost equal ability. No cadet could graduate until he had passed in all subjects; and on graduation his class standing determined his relative commissioned rank.

A close second to Thayer in the influence exerted upon West Pointers and, through them, the Nation was Dennis Hart Mahan. The father of famed Naval strategist Alfred Thayer Mahan, he trained many of the future leaders of the Mexican War and the Civil War that was to follow.



Training aids range from simple booby traps in the field . . .



. . . to sophisticated computers used in science, psychology, tactics and the social sciences.

Pioneering Role. West Point graduates were to make their mark in the history of the Nation not only in warfare but in its opening and development. Captain Benjamin Louis Eulalie de Bonneville in his three year exploration of the Northwest from 1832 to 1835 made the first authentic geographic study of the region.

While Bonneville was starting into the western areas, another West Pointer, Lieutenant James Allen, was discovering the sources of the Mississippi River and investigating the copper deposits of the Keweenaw Peninsula of Lake Superior.

These were only two of the dozens of West Point graduates who helped open vast areas of the nation to settlement.

Transportation was a vital necessity, however, before settlement could progress very far. The Nation's first railroad builders were West Point graduates. William Gibbs McNeill, George Washington Whistler, Joshua Barney, Isaac Trimble, William Cook, and others used the technological skills that they had acquired at the Academy to set the stage for a new era in transportation—the railroad. Topographic engineers from the Academy also laid out many of the Nation's early canals.

Education. West Pointers also made their mark on the field of education. In 1830 when the Nation had 56 colleges, nine West Pointers were professors in at least eight different states. By 1860, with colleges and universities numbering 203 nationwide, there were 78 West Point graduates teaching in 21 states and the District of Columbia.

With the rising need for engineering graduates in the mid-19th century, the Nation's universities turned to West Point for qualified professors of engineering. In 1846 when Harvard founded the Lawrence School of Engineering, it obtained its dean and professor of engineering from the Academy. The following year Yale established the Sheffield School of Engineering, and again a West Pointer, William A. Norton, was picked to fill its chair of civil engineering. When the University of Michigan established its Engineering Department in 1852, another Academy graduate, William G. Peck, became its first professor

Congressional nominations for cadetships at United States Military Academy are allocated as follows: Vice President, 5; Senators, 5 each; Representatives, 5 each; District of Columbia, 5; Canal Zone Governor, 1; Puerto Rico Resident Commissioner/Governor, 6; Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa Governors, 1.

In addition, the Secretary of Army is allocated the following cadetships annually—

Presidential	100
Members of the Regular Army (Enlistments)	85
Members of the Army Reserve Components (Enlisted)	85
Sons of Veterans	20
Honor Military and Honor Naval Schools	13
Sons of Medal of Honor Winners	Unlimited





Courtesy National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution.

West Point graduates saw service during the Mexican War. During the Civil War they provided leaders for armies of both North and South.

of physics and civil engineering.

In the field of religion, men of West Point also made their mark. Catholic education in the Nation owes much to James Clark, Class of 1829, for his work as a Jesuit and President of Gonzaga. Martin P. Parks, Class of 1826, ordained in the Methodist Church, refused the Bishopric of Alabama to stay at West Point as chaplain-professor. William N. Pendleton, Class of 1830, eventually became rector of the Episcopal Church in Lexington, Virginia.

The Academy, of course, made its most important contributions in the military field.

During the War of 1812 approximately 100 graduates served, all in junior grades. One-fourth of those engaged were killed or wounded.

During the War with Mexico, Academy graduates furnished the commanders of most regimental and smaller units—some 1,023 in all. Of this number 48 were killed in action.

Of the 1,036 Regular Army officers in Union service at the outbreak of the Civil War, 684 were graduates of the Academy. Another 296 served in the Confederate forces. By the time the Civil War ended, many had risen to the rank of general in the Union and Confederate Armies.

Of the 60 important battles in this war, 55 saw Academy graduates commanding on both sides; in the remaining five, a graduate commanded one of the opposing sides.

The names of Academy men who served in the armies of the North and South are now history known to every school boy—Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Philip H. Sheridan, Thomas J. Jackson, William T. Sherman and Jubal A. Early.

Although West Point in the next century was to furnish two presidents of the United States from among its ranks—Ulysses S. Grant and Dwight D. Eisenhower—Jefferson Davis was its first alumnus to be appointed to similar high office when he was chosen by the seceding states to be president of the Confederacy.

George Armstrong Custer, Class of 1861, long dominated the annals of the Indian-fighting Army of the years following the Civil War, but there were many other Academy graduates who also deserve recognition. In the forefront of these was George Crook, whose strategy of traveling light and fast and striking during the winter proved successful in actions against the Sioux and the Chiricahuas.

Twentieth Century. In an unprecedented engineering feat, George Washington Goethals pushed the "big ditch" across the Isthmus of Panama until on 15 August 1914 the first ship made the transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.



With the advent of World War I, two military leaders were responsible for transporting an American Army to Europe, training it and contributing in great part to winning that conflict. Both John J. Pershing and Tasker H. Bliss were Academy graduates.

General Henry H. Arnold was the only Academy graduate with the Joint Chiefs of Staff during World War II but before the war was over Douglas MacArthur and Dwight D. Eisenhower, both Academy men, were Supreme Commanders in their respective Pacific and European theaters. Each commanded combined elements of Army, Navy and Air Force. General Arnold directed the operations of a world-wide Air Force. LTG Brehon B. Somervell insured Army and Air Forces supply in every theater of the world while General Joseph W. Stilwell commanded Army and Air Forces elements in China-Burma-India. Thus did Academy graduates help insure success of American arms in World War II.

Postwar Era. Men of West Point were also prominent in the postwar Cold War world. General Lucius Clay in 1947 assumed command of U.S. occupation forces in Germany and took over the responsibilities of military governor. Under his leadership, the city of Berlin weathered the Berlin Blockade. In Austria, General Mark Clark held the line against Russian Cold War tactics and, in Trieste, General Bryant E. Moore helped maintain

West Point has provided such distinguished military commanders as Robert E. Lee, John J. Pershing, Douglas MacArthur and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Paintings courtesy National Portrait Gallery









stability.

On the other side of the world another Academy man, General Douglas MacArthur, as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, helped to shape the destiny of Japan. Later in 1950 he would command U.S. and United Nations forces as they fought to save the Republic of Korea from Communist aggression.

Today, in Vietnam combat zones and elsewhere, the men of West Point are still manning the ramparts of freedom.

Main Goal. Today's Academy has but one goal: "To instruct and train the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate will have the qualities and attributes essential to his progressive and continued development throughout a career as an officer of the Regular Army." The Academy is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to award the Bachelor of Science degree. Graduates also receive commissions as second lieutenants in the Regular Army. Included in the four-year curriculum are undergraduate-level academic studies in the arts and sciences; a physical education program; and military instruction and training.

Approximately three-fourths of the graduates who remain in the service receive assignments from the Department of the Army at many of this country's finest universities in order to pursue graduate study at the Master's or Doctorate level. Such study normally takes place between the fourth and tenth year of service, but those cadets who graduate in the top 5 percent of their class are permitted to begin such work immediately after graduation.

In addition, senior cadets may compete for scholarships sponsored by organizations such as the Rhodes Foundation, Atomic Energy Commission, and National Science Foundation. Recipients of these awards also are allowed to enter graduate school directly. It is not unusual to find Academy graduates studying in fields as diverse as astronautics, journalism, business administration, international affairs, biology, psychology, and operations research.

Course Offerings. Programs of academic studies are under continual review to insure that they meet both the current and anticipated long-range needs of the Army. The core program is designed to give the cadet a fundamental knowledge of the arts and sciences while the area of elective concentration permits him to explore a subject in which he may have a particular interest or aptitude.

Concentrations are offered in the four areas having a substantial basis in the core program. These are: Basic Sciences; Applied Sciences and Engineering; Humanities; and National Security and Public Affairs. Within these areas are twenty-two elective programs which have been developed from the more than one hundred elective courses now offered. A cadet who follows one of the 22 programs will complete the equivalent of a minor and, in some cases, will approach the requirements for a major as defined at many comparable institutions.









Top level leaders such as Omar Bradley, Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Maxwell D. Taylor and Earle G. Wheeler are graduates of the Military Academy at West Point.

A young man who has satisfactorily completed college-level work prior to entering the Academy may receive credit for appropriate courses of the core program. He is then enrolled in advanced versions of these courses or he may be given permission to select additional electives.

The Academy offers *accelerated courses* which cover the subject matter of the standard courses but in much less time, with the pace of instruction adjusted to the capabilities of that particular class section.

There also are *honors courses* which are limited to capable cadets. Here emphasis is on independent study and individual research rather than formal classroom work. In some cases, cadets enrolled in honors courses may be excused from regular class attendance.

Military Training. Because of the cadets' intensive academic schedule, the military training program is carried out for the most part during two months in each of the four summers the cadets are at West Point. They spend the remaining summer month of each year on leave.

The 3500-man Corps of Cadets is organized into a brigade of four regiments of two battalions each, with four companies in each battalion—a total of 32 companies. In September 1969 the Corps will be reorganized into a brigade of four regiments, each regiment composed of three battalions and each battalion of three companies, for a total of 36 companies.

An integrated four-year program of military education and training is conducted by the Department of Tactics, assisted by officers and senior enlisted men from Regular Army units, many of whom are combat veterans, and by First and Second Class (senior and junior) cadets. Development of such qualities of leadership as character, integrity, discipline, and a strong sense of duty and responsibility are stressed.

During the "New Cadet Barracks" period immediately following entry into the Corps, cadets undergo basic training and instruction through drill periods and classes interspersed with athletic competition, parade formations, hikes, and overnight bivouacs.

During the second summer, cadets spend two months at Camp Buckner, on the West Point military reservation, undergoing tactical training in the five combat arms and acquiring leadership experience at squad and platoon levels. In exercises conducted under simulated combat conditions, cadets familiarize themselves with weapons and methods of modern warfare, gain practical experience in small unit tactics, and develop advanced individual skills.

In their Second and First Class summers, cadets assist the Tactical Officers in indoctrination of the entering Fourth Class and the training of the Third Class, or they complete a 30-day Army Orientation Training period while serving as junior officers with active Army units. During the academic year, they assume officer and senior noncommissional officer positions within the Corps and actively super-

Cadet First Classman Howard J. Von Kaenel, who ranks first academically in his class, has been named one of the Nation's 32 Rhodes Scholars. He is the 49th West Point cadet to win a Rhodes Scholarship and the 36th since World War II. The scholarships, established in the will of Cecil Rhodes in 1899, provide funds for two years of study at Oxford University, England. Winners must have demonstrated outstanding qualities of leadership, character and physical vigor, as well as intellect. Von Kaenel was one of eight West Point seniors accredited by the Military Academy to compete.

vise its administration.

Expansion Program. Periodically since 1802, Congress has authorized expansion of the Academy to meet the needs of the growing country. The most recent legislation (3 March 1964) authorized an increase in Corps strength from a maximum of 2,529 to 4,417. To accomplish this increase, progressive increments of 200 cadets per year were admitted annually since 1964. In July 1968 the Class of 1972 entered with 1,244 men, the largest entering class to date. In 1969 and for three years thereafter it is planned to admit 1,360 each year until the authorized maximum (4,417) is reached.

In physical plant and facilities, West Point has grown from the 1795 acres purchased by the government in 1790 to about 16,000 acres today. Successive periods of construction have provided new buildings and rehabilitation of the old to accommodate the expanding Corps.

A $137 million construction program, also authorized by the 1964 Congress, is scheduled for completion around 1972. A dining hall/barracks complex along the edge of The Plain is in the final stages of construction; an addition to the cadet gymnasium will be completed late this spring, and a new academic building in September 1970. Future projects include additional family housing units, a new Army hospital, and another primary access road from the nearby state highway to the Post.

Today, as for the past 167 years, the United States Military Academy continues to supply the Army with well-educated and well-trained career officers. As Gen. Eisenhower stated in June 1965 at ground-breaking ceremonies marking the start of the Academy's construction program: ". . . One thing is certain—unless we have an officer corps adequate in strength, and prepared from its youth onward to meet the great hazards of combat and conflict and privation and suffering, and to meet those problems with heart, reliability, stability, and common sense, there will be no hope for the future of our country . . ." AD



Army leaders of the future mark their symbolic sendoff at graduation ceremonies.

Enlisted Path to the Point



SP4 David G. Molyneaux
Photo by SP4 Tyler D. Cassell

Brief case in hand, SP5 Richard Shoup walks through the cool Virginia air toward his afternoon class—far from Vietnam, far from the jungle where he earned his Silver Star. He pauses before a bulletin board with the inscription: Prep Today, Point Tomorrow.

"You know," he says, "when I was in high school, West Point was the farthest thing from my mind. Guys who went there were brains. For me, this is the chance of a lifetime."

There are many Shoups at the United States Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS), men with "the chance of a lifetime." Some are combat veterans; others are fresh out of basic training. They are men who joined the Army, found they liked it and decided to attend the 10-month course at the United States Military Academy Preparatory School and compete for an appointment to West Point.

The leaders of tomorrow's Army get their start at the school. For 23 years, it has provided a stepping stone to West Point by preparing enlisted men in academics and physical fitness to compete for Army appointments to the Academy. Located at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, USMAPS is the only West Point preparatory school available to men serving on active duty in either the Regular Army or Army Reserve.

Decision to Attend. Shoup, a squad leader in the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) was in a base camp at Phuoc Vinh, Vietnam, when his platoon leader told him about the Prep School opportunity. Later, he was choppered back to a main camp for a physical. "Before that," said the Juneau, Alaska, native, "my plans for the future were only as long as my Vietnam tour."

Chicagoan SGT Larry Slonina was a private in basic training when he found he was eligible for USMAPS.

"I hadn't thought about going to West Point when I was in high school," said Slonina who served as student cadet candidate battalion commander this year.

"After entering the Army I decided that I wanted to be an officer. I first learned of the school through my unit first sergeant. An officer's commission through West Point is important to me."

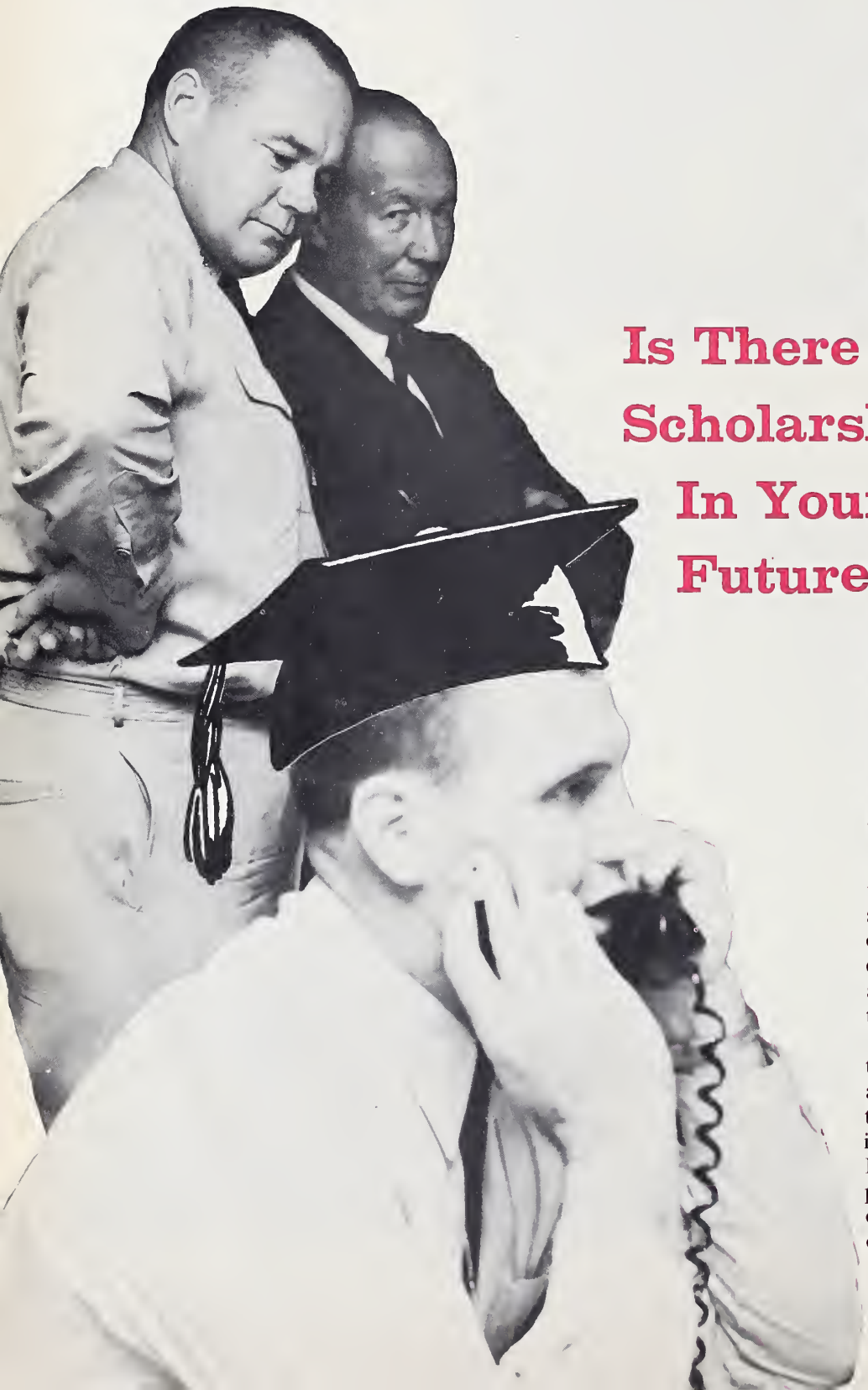
Some students apply to the Prep School while still in high school. PFC Van Hoofnagle from McLean, Virginia, considered making the Army his career, but "didn't think my grades were good enough to get into West Point." He applied to USMAPS through The Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, and enlisted in the Army Reserve. He is now competing for a Reserve appointment.

Enrollment. The USMAPS academic year runs from August through May. Students spend more than 75 percent of their time studying English and mathematics. Courses cover literature, grammar, and a wide range of math.

With the recent expansion of West Point's plebe class to more than 1,200, the number of Army appointments increased to 170, of which 85 are Regular Army and 85 are Enlisted Reserve. Last year, USMAPS graduated its largest class ever, and 121 men entered West Point in July.

To apply to the Prep School, enlisted men need only submit an application through their commanding officer. Details are covered in Army Regulations 350-55, or write: Commandant, USMAPS, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060. AD

Charles O. Perrin
The Adjutant General's Office



Is There a Scholarship In Your Future?

Higher and higher with each passing year go the costs of a college education. Yet the opportunities for scholarships, fellowships, grants and financial assistance, which can pay all or part of these costs, have never been better for Army members and their dependents. And this doesn't take into account the opportunities already available to the soldier through the United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI).

Today's definition of a man getting ahead may well include the soldier who wins a scholarship—or who sets his dependents on the path toward winning one. Now is the time to act if you want to try for one of these many opportunities for the coming college year.

Two factors will help you decide your future course—people and regulations. The rest is up to you. Here are some helpful hints to guide you.

Army Members, both officer and enlisted, are permitted to accept under certain conditions fellowships, scholarships and grants offered by corporations, funds, foundations or educational institutions organized and operated primarily for scientific, literary or education purposes.

To obtain such financial assistance, the Army member must, among other things, win a competition in which he or she was authorized to compete by Headquarters, Department of the Army if the purpose of the grant is education or training. However, if the purpose of the financial aid is to permit

work on a project of value to the United States, the requirement does not apply.

If you are accepted for one of these types of financial aid by an organization outside the Army, you'll be required to participate on a full-time, uninterrupted basis. You can expect to receive from the Army the cost of books, educational supplies and services, fees, travel expenses to and from school, including transportation of dependents and household goods, if appropriate, your basic allowances for quarters and subsistence, and dislocation allowance. If appropriate, you may also be eligible for oversea cost-of-living and housing allowances. All these benefits may be accepted in addition to pay and allowances—but only to the extent you would be furnished the same benefits if the education or training were provided at expense of Department of the Army, rather than by the outside organization.

Appropriate regulation covering this type of financial assistance is AR 621-7. The regulations tell you how to apply for the many opportunities offered by the various organizations.

Dependents probably never had it so good when it comes to scholarships, loans, financial assistance under the U.S. Army Merit Scholarship program and the U.S. Army Special Scholarships. These scholarships are supported by Army Central Welfare Funds, and provide financial assistance for four years ranging from $100 to $1,500 annually depending on the individual student's need.

To be eligible, the student must be a dependent of an Army member on active duty on 15 December of the student's senior year in high school. The student takes the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (NMSQT) in February of his junior year in high school. Those designated as finalists in the Merit Program will automatically be offered U.S. Army Merit Scholarships.

Those designated Commended Students may apply for Army Special Scholarships but award of these is not automatic. Those desiring to apply under this phase of the program may obtain an application blank from an Army personnel office, or by writing The Adjutant General ATTN: AGMG-D, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315. The application should be sent to the same address no later than 15 November of the year in which the student takes his NMSQT.

Eligible students should consult their school principal or guidance counselor as early as possible during their junior year of high school to confirm availability of the NMSQT in the particular school. If the NMSQT is not available, the student may write for information about alternate testing procedures to the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, 990 Grove Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201 by 10 January of the school year.

Applicable criteria for this entire program are found in AR 352-1. In addition to the scholarships administered by the Army, dependents may be eligible for many scholarships and other financial assistance from schools, colleges, universities, private and public funds and scores of other sources. A wealth of information concerning scholarships and educational opportunities is contained in DA Pamphlet 608-3, entitled "Educational Scholarships, Loans and Financial Aids." The pamphlet is available in most Army libraries or by writing to the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220.

Army ROTC Scholarships offer opportunities both to dependents now thinking of going to college next year, and to the aspiring young Army member who may be considering college education after leaving the service.

Each year qualified high school male seniors and male college students may compete for two-year or four-year Army ROTC scholarships. Any Professor of Military Science at a college or university where the Army Reserve Officers Training Corps program is offered will have all details, and Army commanders in the area in which you reside have a list of these institutions, plus full details about the scholarships.

The Army pays for tuition, fees, books, laboratory expenses plus a $50 per month subsistence allowance for the duration of the ROTC scholarship. During advanced summer encampment, the pay goes to $171.60 per month. All in all, there are 800 four-year scholarships available each year.

Now is the time to start the machinery in motion for scholarships. If you desire to compete for Army

ROTC scholarships beginning with the 1970-71 school year, you must apply between 1 September 1969 and 15 January 1970. Selections are made by a board of senior officers headed by a general officer. Four-year scholarship applications must be made to the Army Headquarters in the area in which you reside.

Results of College Entrance Examination Boards are used in selection of the four-year scholarship winners. These examinations should be taken not later than the first Saturday in December to be eligible for the next scholastic year. Winners are notified on 1 April of the succeeding year. Those who now are cadets with two years in the ROTC program may apply directly to their Professor of Military Science for a two-year ROTC scholarship.

Applicable regulations are AR 145-1 and AR 40-501, which will give you eligibility requirements and standards of medical fitness. A look at the law—Title 10, U.S. Code section 2107—may also be helpful to the aspiring scholarship winner. If these are not in your Army library or post headquarters, ask your Adjutant General to help you.

U.S. Military Academy. An appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point is tantamount to winning a scholarship of very sizable sum indeed —for the Army provides a free education to cadets. Appointment opportunities are open to any young male citizen between ages 17 and 22 years. Most appointments are by Members of Congress—but there is a special quota for interested Army members and another for sons of career military personnel, whether officer or noncommissioned; active, retired or deceased. Enlisted men are assisted in qualifying for enrollment through preparatory instruction at the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. (*See page 23.*)

Thus there exist today literally thousands of opportunities for the aspiring young soldier or dependent of Army families to get financial help ranging from a few hundred dollars a year to a full free education. These opportunities are available both within the Army (paid for by Army sources) and outside the Army (paid for by private scholarship sources and often in part by the Army, in addition).

Whether you take advantage of these opportunities to assure a scholarship in your own future is entirely up to you. AD

Dear U.S. Army . . . I Have a Problem

One of the little-known ways the Army scores points with both the military and civilian communities is through the attention it gives to the four-plus million pieces of monthly mail flowing into Department of the Army headquarters.

Letters range from student requests to "tell me about the Army" for term papers to soldiers who have "problems." (Usually, DA officials point out, soldier problems can be best solved at the unit level.)

Normally, the letter-writers are happily surprised by the careful and sometimes compassionate replies they get from the Army.

One example is a recent letter addressed to "U.S. Army, Washington, D.C." from a 13-year-old New Jersey student. His problem was "my father taught me never to lie and I believed he was right. Now he lies to me."

It seems that the boy's father had told him that during World War II he had worked on the Alaska Highway. When the subject was discussed in class one day, the boy eagerly reported that his father had served there as a soldier. A 20-year-old substitute teacher abruptly informed the boy that only two civilian construction companies built the highway.

The youngster, who at one time or another had proudly told his classmates that his father had worked on the highway as a soldier, was crushed, embarrassed, disillusioned. Now, he related in the letter to U.S. Army, "I make fun of what my father tells me about the Army and Alaska and my friends make fun of his telling stories . . . I am angry and embarrassed. Instead of explaining why I don't believe anything he says anymore and making fun of his stories, could I have an answer from you to show him why I feel this way."

The letter ended up in the in-box of MG Kenneth G. Wickham, the Army Adjutant General.

The General had his office clerk check it out.

In a subsequent letter to the boy, MG Wickham explained that official Army records indicate the youngster's father had indeed belonged to the 18th Regiment, which was one of at least seven regiments involved in the construction of the Alaska Highway. He also directed the boy to a book documenting the builders of the highway and concluded his reply with: "I . . . hope that with this information in hand, you will agree that your father did not lie to you. I think that an apology to him will not be too embarrassing for you."

Soon, a letter from the boy's father reached MG Wickham expressing, "my sincere thanks for being instrumental in reestablishing the father and son relationship that we both were so proud of until this recent 'debacle.' " AD

Trial By Board



SP4 James H. Radford
U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry
Fort Benning, Georgia

It is a cold and gray morning, with nothing to cheer you up. And sitting, waiting your turn at a promotion board, isn't helping make the day any brighter. You need that promotion—the money will buy that new watch you have ogled in the PX for so long, but sitting there, at this time, you wonder if it is all worth it. The shine on those shoes that looked so good when you put them on an hour ago, doesn't seem to compare with the guy next to you. "Why didn't I go to the guy at the barber shop and have them done?" you cry out in vain.

The chain of command, let's see —it starts with the President. President . . . ah . . . Johnson? No! that was last week; it's Nixon now. And then comes the Secretary of Defense. Hmmmm—his name was in that paper you read so thoroughly this morning. Oh yeah. "The Honorable Melvin Laird," you say clearly out loud. The guy next to you asks, "Why are you talking to yourself?"

The heck with him; he might not pass but you WILL. Now back to the chain of command . . . Secretary of the Army. Stanley Resor, that's it—The Honorable Stanley Resor, and the guy next to you says something again. But they call his name before you can let him have it.

But no. Resor was in the chain last time, it must be somebody else. Gasp! You suddenly can't remember seeing anyone else listed as the Secretary of the Army. Oh, well, you figure that if you snap off the answers fast enough they won't notice that you are one administration behind the times.

Then you hear your name bellowed and say to yourself . . . "Must be some frustrated drill sergeant from the sound of that voice."

The board has the meanest looking bunch of officers and NCOs ever assembled, to say the least. As you salute the one with the most brass, you suddenly realize that the brass is on his sleeve and not his shoulder. So you switch to the only one with anything on his shoulder and pray that this is the right one. He says something in return about why you are here ("I already know that" you say to yourself and extend your prayer to include the hope that this officer can't read minds).

Then the questions start coming. Not one but dozens. There were only four people on the board when you came in but there must be at least 40 now. Four people just couldn't think of all those questions. That officer must be able to read minds. He is asking only questions you are not sure of.

But let HIM know that you aren't sure of it? Never! So you snap answers back as fast as the questions come and hope the two jibe properly. Oops. One of the E-7s is challenging a statement made in one of the answers that you so quickly snapped. Was it right? Who knows? But don't relent. Defend the answer right through to the next promotion board after you fail this one!

Your stomach has now taken leave of your body; and your brain is unhinged, leaving only total vacuum in its stead. Soldiers don't cry so keep calm (if the chair will only stop shaking underneath you). There is not a single answer left within you so maybe the board will let you go. After all, only two and a half years have passed since they started popping questions at you.

And they do let you go, with a comment on how well you kept your cool! You think of telling them about that shaky chair they have, but decide to let the next guy do it.

A week later the board results are announced and among the list of those promoted your name is found—Maybe the Secretary of the Army *is* Stanley Resor!





For Rapid Reinforcement—

Reforger Returns





With battle-ready infantrymen deploying in a massive helicopter assault, the joint U.S. Army and Air Force exercise Reforger I-Crested Cap I culminated in a spectacular troop and air display before North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) commanders at Grafenwoehr, Germany, early in February.

In the largest airbridge operation since Big Lift in 1963, USAF C-141 Starlifter jets transported more than 12,000 troops from United States to Germany to participate in the Reforger I exercise.

Reforger—an acronym for the phrase Redeployment of Forces from Germany—traces back to 1967 when the United States, with agreement of NATO, decided to relocate 35,000 U.S. Army and Air Force personnel to alternate bases in the United States where they would remain committed to NATO, with certain units returning to Europe periodically. Initial movement from Germany to U.S. stations—involving two brigades of the 24th Infantry Division, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment and various support elements—was completed in September 1968.



Tire chains all around is order of day as jeep rolls out of helicopter at Grafenwoehr, left, while below troops move out in snow at start of the big maneuver.





Tracked vehicles line up for start to railhead, left. Below, 155mm howitzer is prepared for action after being delivered by Flying Crane.



Early this year, under Reforger I and its U.S. Air Force counterpart, Crested Cap I, some 12,000 U.S. Army troops and 3,500 Air Force personnel were returned to Europe as part of the U.S. contribution to increased readiness of NATO.

Two brigades of the 24th Infantry Division and a squadron of the 3d ACR made up the bulk of U.S. Army troops returning for the exercises. The movement,

Reforger Returns



Tanks of 24th Infantry Division move out on maneuver near Grafenwoehr.

officials pointed out, stressed orderly deployment procedures and techniques, rather than speed.

Airlifted troops joined up with materiel taken from prepositioned storage sites in Germany. Tracked vehicles were moved by rail, wheeled vehicles by road convoy to Seventh Army Training Center at Grafenwoehr, where the equipment was tested.

From 29 January to 4 February, Reforger troops joined with Europe-based soldiers under control of VII Corps in a field training exercise called Carbide Ice. The FTX was highlighted by an airmobility operation at Grafenwoehr witnessed by NATO and U.S. Commanders, including GEN Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Commander in Chief of U.S. European Command, GEN James H. Polk, Commander in Chief of U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) and Seventh Army, and GEN Joseph R. Holzapple, Commander in Chief of United States Air Forces in Europe.

Following the FTX, troops processed their equipment for return to storage sites at Mannheim, Karlsruhe, and Kaiserslautern. All Army units deployed as part of Reforger returned to U.S. stations. One brigade of 24th Infantry Division and associated elements now in Germany will not rotate as previously announced, but will remain in Germany to enhance Division readiness.

Major commands participating in or supporting Reforger I include U.S. Strike Command (USSTRICOM) which deployed Reforger forces via Military Airlift Command (MAC) to the European Command (USEUCOM) in Germany. Control of the troops then passed to U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) which in turn designated subordinate commands to fulfill the mission. The U.S. Army Communications Zone Europe (COMZ) was responsible for receiving troops, transporting them, issuing stored equipment, and returning troops for homeward bound-flights. AD

11 Bravo Spells Courage

SP5 Dean K. Phillips
101st Airborne Division (Airmobile)



There was no brass band, no pretty girls waiting . . . but Charlie Company, 1st Battalion, 506th Airborne Infantry was coming home after 58 days in the field.

In the short span of two months, newcomers became combat veterans, and boys became men. In a series of vicious firefights northwest of Saigon, near Cu Chi, the battalion killed more than 250 enemy and Charlie Company collected more than their share.

There was a closeness about the men—an inner pride. Even the most casual observer could tell they had been through a lot together. Men that face death together daily have that look. They are called "11 Bravos"—signifying MOS11B, Light Weapons Infantryman. They are the men who must face the enemy and kill or be killed.

The paratroopers walked in two columns down the dusty road, with swirls of hot dirt enveloping their boots, muddy from two months in the swamps and water-filled rice paddies.

One smiling soldier sported a canteen with a hole in its side. He shook it and a metallic rattle revealed a spent AK-47 round inside.

The infantrymen eyed their First Sergeant with a new respect . . . the kind of respect men acquire for each other only while under the most critical situations.

Streaks of mud and grime partially hid the face of an 18-year old machinegunner from California. Less than a year ago his biggest worry in the world was whether or not the Dodgers would win the pennant. But a year can change a lot of things. A year can be a lifetime.

The young soldier was initiated into one of the oldest fraternities of mankind—that of the infantryman. These "11 Bravos" can be spotted quite easily by anyone who has been in the Army and Vietnam for any length of time.

"When they get back to their base camp for a short rest, they look almost like anyone else once they clean up and change their uniforms," explained a helicopter crew chief. "They even seem to relax, but their senses are wound tight as a steel spring and their ears pick up the slightest unnatural sound. But they won't bat an eyelash when outgoing artillery or mortar rounds tear over their heads; of course if you accidentally step on a twig—they will tense up real fast."

Ingredients of Courage. Fear and the infantryman are no strangers. Fear is something the "11 Bravo" must live with everyday. It is something that transcends all rank, all colors of skin, all religions. Fear is the equalizer that draws together the brotherhood of foot-soldiers.

"Without fear, there would be no such thing as courage," said a young machinegunner who felt that he finally knew what courage was all about. "How can you consider a man brave if he has experienced no fear? The brave men experience fear, but they have the courage to overcome the grip fear has on lesser men."

Infantrymen have various theories about death. "When it's your time to go, there's nothing you can do about it as it's all over," said a squad leader as he took a long pull on his canteen.

"I don't think so," said another NCO. "Some people die because of their own mistakes. In many cases it is not up to fate alone—a guy makes his own breaks."

A majority of infantrymen adopt a school of thought that seems to combine both elements. Fate may play a part in deciding who will lose his life, and at times, even the best soldiers may die, but more often, good training and leadership can make a big difference.

A division infantryman spends countless weary days in the field. Their hours ebb into many days of a continual cycle of torrid sun, driving rains, stinking mud, unrelenting mosquitoes and sleepless nights.

"In a matter of a few seconds, the sky can come crashing down on you when you least expect it" said a 19-year-old grenadier. "We hadn't had any sizable contact for many days near Cu Chi, but suddenly during a 'routine sweep,' we saw more action in 10 days than we had in eight months."

The young soldier went on to explain what happened. "Alpha company hit a bunker complex manned by a full battalion and we tried to out-flank the enemy and take some of the pressure off our unit. The NVA and Viet Cong were waiting for us in a line of bunkers and opened up on us as soon as we entered their sights. It was one hell of a battle that followed—a two-way wall of steel. When it was finally over, we counted 64 enemy bodies and our company only sustained four killed.

"A few nights later, an NVA unit tried a suicide attack at the wrong time for them. We were in a battalion night defensive position (NDP). They crawled up as close as they could get, and then they charged. Our whole battalion opened up. They managed to drag off some of the bodies, but in the next 24 hours, we found 48 of them.

"Two or three nights later, however, they got us where they wanted us and we almost got into hand-to-hand combat as we fought off a human wave attack. Our company was down to less than 60 men and we were set up alone in the middle of a large rice paddy. I noticed the villagers were all leaving the area and everyone had a feeling that something big was going to happen.

"We braced for the ground attack that we knew would follow. They charged us and we gunned them down—sometimes when they were right on top of us. Three dead NVA soldiers fell into our foxholes, but we held our ground.

"I think that this was the turning point for us in our operations around Cu Chi. From then on, the NVA and Viet Cong would not tangle with any 101st Airborne Division unit unless there was no other way out."

"I learned one thing that night," said another Private First Class from Ohio. "That was not to judge a man's abilities and courage too hastily. One guy who didn't impress me much when I first know him turned out to be one of the bravest fighters I've ever seen."

Aid from the Air. Risking one's own life to save others is an everyday action for "11 Bravos" in Vietnam. For Medevac pilots . . . it is their job. The division's infantrymen recognize the pilot's dedication and hold the men who fly the fragile machines in the highest esteem.

"I'll never forget the time I got it in the arm and chest near Cu Chi," said a young pointman. "The rate of incoming and outgoing automatic fire was unbelievable. I couldn't move. Then, almost out of nowhere, a medic appeared and dragged me back to cover.

"I heard a Medevac chopper coming in. An enemy .50 caliber machinegun opened up and I could hear



the rounds slam into the chopper. They sounded like sledge hammers. You know something, that pilot never wavered. He kept right on coming in through that sea of tracers. I'll never forget that sight as long as I live. It was the most inspiring thing I've ever seen. The Medevac pilots put us before everything else . . . even their own lives."

Humor too. The life of the "11 Bravo" occasionally includes incidents of far-out humor. On one occasion, a 3d Brigade reconnaissance element was engaged in a running gun battle with a much larger enemy force. In a desperate attempt to get precious ammunition to his troops, the brigade commander had his command and control helicopter pilot fly right into the heat of battle where he kicked out the precious ammunition crates himself. A startled young second lieutenant looked up to see the familiar face of his brigade commander pass by. He instinctively did what any "good young airborne second lieutenant" would have done. He snapped to attention and saluted.

Realism Hits Home. The tired infantry battalion got a few days rest at the brigade base camp before their next operation. After a shower and a change of clothes, a group of young infantrymen headed for an outdoor movie a half hour early so they would get a good seat.

All of the troopers felt it would be as good a way as any to take their minds off the war for awhile. But they were in for a surprise because the movie that night was a Hollywood combat film. The local Viet Cong didn't like it very much either, because they lobbed in some 82mm mortar rounds, with the first one landing about 100 meters to the right of the screen.

So goes the lite of the infantryman in Vietnam. He never escapes the war as it follows him every where he goes. Many division "11 Bravos" will be returning home with one thought in mind: Vietnam is very easy to leave after a full tour on the line, but it is so hard to forget. AD

Handle With Care



Four 750-pound bombs hang suspended a foot to your right and three feet above your head. Keeping your eyes on the bombs, you grope for room in your partially loaded landing craft. You don't want to be underneath that 3,000 pound payload!

Suddenly the pre-dawn waters lose their calm as a lazy wave lifts your small boat up alongside the cargo ship that is unloading. Two jumpers, stevedores from the 5th Transportation Command, Qui Nhon Support Command, reach for the load. Using brute strength and body weight, they manage to maneuver the heavy load away from the rising rows of bombs already in the landing craft.

The landing craft slides back down the sides of the big ship. You begin to breathe again. You hear the whirring sound as the winch begins to lower the bombs. In less than a minute the wooden pallet, carrying the bombs, settles with a thud as the jumpers nestle the load on the deck of your boat.

For the men who perform the back-breaking job of unloading ammo, extreme danger can be nothing more than a lazy rolling wave. The hard-muscled stevedores work in seven-man crews—three men in the scorching heat inside the hull of the ship, the fork lift operator moving the shells from the bowels of the ship to the hatch, two men to fit cables around the pallets, plus the winch operator. Everything must be perfect. An insecure cable could cause a disaster by allowing a shell to fall during the unloading operation.

After the cables are secured, the winch operator takes over. He must be ready for anything. A quick sign from the signal man may indicate that the waves have changed the position of the landing craft or that one of the cables came loose.

Directing the whole operation is the signal man. He stands on the deck and guides the winch operator as the load is put into the landing craft. Down in the landing craft the two jumpers guide the 3,000-pound loads into proper position. Once in the craft, a fork lift must maneuver in the small area available and pile the ammo pallets two high.

Working Hazards. Sometimes the men working the night shift come under early-morning sniper fire. In addition, there is always the danger that a Viet Cong swimmer will attempt to plant satchel charge explosives under the hull.

MPs live on board as the ships unload. They must be constantly alert for floating objects or bubbles rising near the ship. The bubbles could be coming from Viet Cong underwater swimmers.

During hours of darkness the MPs frequently drop percussion grenades from speedboats to discourage any possible underwater attacks.

Daytime seems peaceful in the harbor, but for the men of the 5th Transportation Command, Qui Nhon Support Command and their MP guards, death could come as nothing more than a sudden lazy wave or one lucky shot during a Viet Cong attack. AD



SP4 John Koenig
1st Logistical Command

Up from the hold of a cargo ship a pallet load of 750-pound bombs, left, is pushed into position on the landing craft, below, then carefully stacked for the trip ashore.





ARMY DATELINE

Army is Sparing No Effort to improve enlisted promotion picture. In past six months standardization has been achieved in promotions to E-8 and E-9, and award of promotion points worldwide. Blanket authority also given to promote all men to grades E-5 through E-7 who had achieved recommended list standing before 1 Aug 1968. Army expects to promote during FY 70 approximately 188,149 EM under various program exceptions, i.e., accelerated leadership, skill development, etc.

U.S. Presidential Unit Citation awarded to four Republic of Vietnam Army units. Recognized for extraordinary heroism: 41st Regimental Headquarters; 1st and 3d Battalions, 41st Regiment; and 3d Troop, 8th Reconnaissance Squadron. To date, 20 RVN units have received the citation.

Chief Of Staff Approves New Program of constructive credit for Vietnam service in lieu of attendance at U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. Criteria for award of credit:

- Efficiency reports competitive with CGSC selectees;
- Completion of eight years' commissioned service;
- Demonstrated proficiency during six months of combat duty in Vietnam in one or a combination of the following positions: commander of a brigade, division artillery, armored cavalry regiment, group or higher unit; service as chief of a general or special staff section of a division, logistical command or higher level staff; senior advisor to a Vietnamese division or higher commander; or senior province advisor.

Officers may refuse constructive credit and take chances for selection to attend CGSC, personnel officials emphasize; also, award of credit normally does not affect an individual's chances to attend the advance course since about 100 percent of the basic course graduates and those with constructive credit are selected to attend the advance course.

Army Emergency Relief financial assistance to soldiers has averaged more than $4 million annually for the past 13 years. Money outlays are in the form of grants and non-interest bearing loans.

Future For Army National Guard And Reserve Officers brightens with approval of the following personnel management and personnel career program actions by Secretary of the Army:

- Career/Personnel Management will be modified to insure that only those ARNG/USAR officers meeting and maintaining established objectives, and who are required for mobilization, are retained on active status.
- Records Monitoring System, which centralizes control and review of USAR officer efficiency reports, will be established to support improved personnel management.
- Vitality of ARNG/USAR officer corps will be enhanced by developing a comprehensive acquisition/retention program, improving standards for promotion of all officers, Federal recognition of ARNG officers and establishing clear and equitable general officer promotion criteria.
- Complete review will be made to identify the most effective means for providing the Guard/Reserve with adequate advisor support.

Soldiers Traveling Space Available are no longer allowed to refuse seating on one flight in hopes of getting better accommodations on later flights. Travelers refusing seats must file new travel request and go to bottom of lists, say Military Airlift Command officials.

Project Referral developed to assist retirees -- about 64,000 annually -- in locating employment and to alert civilian industry to rich reservoir of talent possessed by them. Under the program, centralized DOD Skill Data Referral Service to be established at Dayton, Ohio, will: ● systematically inventory skills of retirees, ● identify areas where skills could be utilized for mutual national and retiree benefit, and ● refer retirees to prospective employers in public and private sectors.

Distinctive Shoulder Sleeve Insignia now authorized for DA staff enlisted personnel assigned to Headquarters Company U.S. Army and Headquarters Company U.S. Army WAC. Pentagon-shaped patch also authorized for wear by those assigned and attached to these units for rations, quarters and administration.

Ban On Mailing Firearms through military postal channels lifted in certain cases. Authorized exceptions: ● firearms imported for, sold to, mailed by or issued for exclusive use of U.S. Government departments and agencies, ● sporting or antique firearms authorized to enter U.S. civil postal channels. Restrictions remain on sending "war trophies" through APOs.

Court Of Military Appeals gets new member -- the Honorable William H. Darden -- appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late Justice Paul J. Kilday. Prior to his appointment, Justice Darden served with the Senate Armed Service Committee as chief of staff.

Reserve And National Guard Troops on active duty for training for 30 days or more will be eligible for quarters allowance and permitted to make allotments, if HR 2722 passes the 91st Congress. Measure was passed by the House during 90th Congress, but not acted upon by the Senate.

Other Military Legislation before the new Congress calls for: ● equalizing retired pay of service members retired before 1 Jun 1958, whose pay is computed on laws enacted on or before 1 Oct 1949 (HR 2679); ● paying family separation allowances (FSA) to members of uniformed services even though serviceman does not maintain residence or household for dependents subject to his control or management (HR 110); and ● increasing to $30,000 the maximum amount of insurance service personnel can carry under Servicemen's Group Life Insurance program (HR 1097).

Tennis Champ LT Arthur R. Ashe, Jr. selected by U.S. Jaycees as one of America's 10 Outstanding Young Men for 1968. His 1968 court victories include the National Open Title and the Annual National Amateur Tennis Championship.

Political Bumper Stickers for automobiles of Army personnel prohibited by new change to AR 600-20.

Combat Zone Decorations earned by soldiers in Vietnam last year represented about half the total awards since 1963. Awards by years: 1963 to 1965 -- 62,249; 1966 -- 155,685; 1967 -- 257,655 and 1968 -- 428,823. Comparison of Air Medals awarded for Korean War and Vietnam reflects rise in Army airmobility: Korea -- 8,504; Vietnam (as of 31 Dec 1968) -- 439,990.

Meritorious Service Medal approved for Armed Forces will rank between Legion of Merit and Army Commendation Medal as a non-combat award. Design and governing regulations are pending.

THE



At Engineer Officer Candidate School, a "wounded" man is moved over stream by high-line as part of training under CONARC supervision.

CONARC STORY

MSG Jack T. Holden, Jr.

A fighting man on patrol in Vietnam, a citizen-soldier attending an Army Reserve drill, a member of a college Reserve Officers Training Corps unit—all share a vital common bond. Each, at an early stage in fulfilling his military obligation, discovers that only constant training prepares a soldier for the rigors of combat.

The mission of readying men (within the continental United States) for this ultimate test is assigned to the United States Continental Army Command (USCONARC), commanded by GEN James K. Woolnough.

The CONARC story involves many men, and the manner in which CONARC actions affect their lives and influence the defense of America, also makes it a story of the American people and their determination to remain free.

In its task of producing highly trained soldiers, CONARC controls nearly 30 percent of the Nation's active Army manpower.

Employment of this force illustrates the several missions assigned







this command—a mission reaching the length and breadth of America. One element comprises the Strategic Army Forces (STRAF), while another may be a small operating force also based in the United States. Both groups play significant national defense roles.

Strategic Army Force, its men and equipment, is organized for instant response in support of our Nation's commitments abroad and for support of civil order at home.

STRAF action may unfold on a hot dusty tank range at Fort Hood, Texas; on the streets of a troubled urban community anywhere in America or on craggy, exhausting infantry country surrounding Fort Carson, Colorado, or at crisis areas anywhere in the world.

In performing these important duties the CONARC commander wears several "hats." His headquarters is also that of Army Forces STRIKE Command (ARSTRIKE), Army Forces Atlantic Command (ARLANT), and Department of the Army's coordinating authority for the STRIKE and Atlantic Unified Commands.

When world tensions require rapid response, troops may be rushed from bases in the United States to global hot spots. An example is the successful 1965 employment of 82d Airborne Division elements to the Dominican Republic in less than 80 hours after being alerted.

But CONARC's role is not limited to instant response. It unfolds daily at 70 installations in the United States, including the equivalent of five divisions, 16 training centers and 26 service schools. These CONUS forces train men and women soldiers as replacement personnel on a world-wide basis.

Training Challenge. It is in its training role that CONARC's impact is perhaps most strongly felt. At the training center, the new arrival first discovers the Army and finds it a combat force modern as today and challenging as tomorrow.

After mastering the basic skills of a soldier, the former civilian must hurdle Advanced Individual Training (AIT) which may last from eight weeks to more than six months depending upon the specialty. This may be in one of the combat arms, or in one of the more than 600 courses offered through the Army school system, or at a special Vietnam-oriented program.

Whether his ultimate assignment is Stateside or overseas in the hot war of Vietnam or in often-critical areas of Korea and Germany, the trainee—strengthened in combat skills and technical know-how—can face the future with confidence.

Developing Leaders. Every opportunity is given the soldier to advance early in his Army career to leadership rank. Of foremost



importance in this effort are the Officer Candidate Schools at Fort Benning, Georgia; Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; and Fort McClellan, Alabama (Women's Army Corps).

To provide the skilled leaders of small units so important in Vietnam jungle warfare, the Ranger course at Fort Benning, Georgia, graduates over 2,300 men annually. Vietnam-type training comprises one phase of Ranger instruction. Troops then move to the swamplands of Florida where they learn to develop combat intelligence at the patrol and platoon level.

To produce noncommissioned officers at sergeant and staff sergeant levels, the NCO Candidate and Skill Development Base program is conducted. This consists of an academic phase normally 12 weeks in duration, and an on-the-job training normally nine weeks in length. Aimed at effective performances in



CONARC activities cover wide span—opposite page, training at U.S. Army Medical Training Center, Fort Sam Houston; above top, ROTC cadets attend field training at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation; above, students learn how to handle Hawk missile at U.S. Army Air Defense Center, Fort Bliss.



MOS and grade in an initial duty assignment, these NCO Candidate and Supervisor Specialist Courses are currently producing 14,000 men annually.

Upon acceptance into this training, a soldier is promoted to pay grade E-4, and can advance to E-5 or E-6 upon graduation. Many successful graduates of this intensive preparation for NCO responsibility have been lauded for superior performance as squad and platoon-level leaders in Vietnam.

Reserve Elements. No story of CONARC would be complete without a study of two traditionally vital Army forces—the U.S. Army Reserve and the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The Reserve component of the Army carries more than one-and-a quarter million citizen-soldiers on its rolls. This includes the Selected Reserve Force (SRF) established in 1965 to provide a pool of trained manpower in units for mobilization and rapid deployment contingencies. Currently this force comprises two infantry divisions, four separate infantry brigades and over 600 support units.

Another major individual CONARC training responsibility is the Reserve Officers Training Corps, active on college campuses nationwide, and in Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico. ROTC normally provides the principal source of commissioned officers for the Army. During the 1967-68 academic year, 165,000 college and university students were enrolled in the program.

Classrooms Go Modern. In keeping with the Army's involvement with new developments, CONARC employs the most modern training devices. Pioneered by the two U.S. Army Signal Schools, closed circuit educational TV is now being used in most service schools and training centers. Fort Gordon, Georgia, presently has 30 channels.

Programmed instruction is used in 23 of CONARC's 26 service schools. Automatic, audio/visual training methods have been tested in officer and NCO candidate courses at the Infantry School.

Computer Assisted Instruction for tutorial training in basic electronics is being conducted at the Signal School on an experimental basis. Computer Supported Instruction is now in use at the Infantry School and is programmed for the Command and General Staff College and the Quartermaster School on a limited basis.

Other Programs. CONARC conducts other programs of high priority in our Nation's defense. Recently activated at Fort Bliss, Texas, is the Sentinel Central Training Facility, where personnel destined to operate the U.S. Sentinel Anti-ballistic Missile System receive training in the complex functioning of that system.

The Sentinel System, employing both Sprint and Spartan missiles, will provide defense for the North American continent against ICBM threats posed by enemy nations.

An additional CONARC mission has gained increasing significance—namely, being prepared to assist local peace and Army National Guard forces in quelling civil disorders. Both Active Army and National Guard units were called upon to perform such duty in Detroit in 1967 and in Washington, D.C., in 1968. Selected USAR units also have been directed to complete a specific civil disturbance training program to provide additional forces for employment in civil disturbance operations as necessary. AD



"When world tensions require rapid response, troops may be rushed from bases in United States to global hot spots."

Working on the Thai Highway

MAJ Richard S. Jary
809th Engineer Battalion (Construction)





Engineers lay a corduroy road as temporary measure to insure continuance of strategic traffic as they widen and improve the old road, left.

They've finished the Bangkok By-Pass Road. And the Inland Road. And Route 304. So now the 809th Engineer Battalion (Construction) is moving into the sparsely settled northeast region of Thailand to build a vital road link there.

The road—Thai Highway Route 22—will provide easy access to the markets of Korat and Bangkok for the predominantly rural agricultural-producing populace living in the remote area bordering on the Mekong River. The existing highway of 54 miles is being upgraded and paved to complete the last segment of the vital route.

As soon as they had finished their work in the area near the sea, the battalion packed up its heavy bulldozers, road graders, trucks and construction supplies, pulled out of its old home base and moved some 400 miles to the underdeveloped area of northeast Thailand.

As in the past, cooperation will come from the Royal Thai Engineers. Two companies will work along with the Americans. They also will work on upgrading another road—Route 223 from Sakon Nakhon to That Panom, to finish nearly 50 miles of two lane laterite road. The secondary road will shorten travel time and provide an alternate route for farmers to town markets.

Lack of adequate roads in the predominant farmland of northeast Thailand has been a weak link in the area's line of communications so necessary in counterinsurgency operations of the Royal Thai Army. In addition, completion of the Thai Highway Route 22 project will facilitate direct transport between the seaport cities of Sattahip and Bangkok and the towns of the far northeast.

To men of the 809 Engineer Battalion the project means hard work, long hours, dust and mud. But it is also a showpiece of engineering professionalism that will stand as a continuing reminder of the friendship and joint effort between the United States and Thailand. AJ

Will the real Molly please stand up—

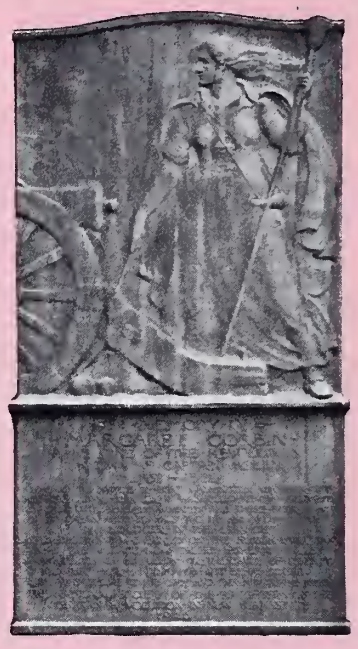
"Captain Molly" and "Molly Pitcher"

Mention of "Captain Molly" Corbin's exploits in the February Army Digest article, "Women in Army Service," set off a barrage of questions from readers—What about "Molly Pitcher?" Which Molly served in the Revolutionary War? In which battle did she serve? Actually, two Mollies are renowned among the women who served with American forces in the Revolutionary War. "Captain Molly" Corbin is buried at West Point, New York, while "Molly Pitcher" Hays is interred in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Following are highlights of their careers:

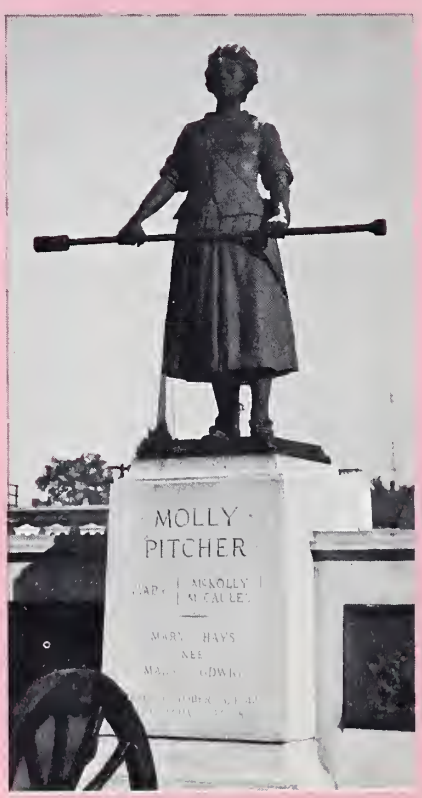
"Captain Molly." Born 12 November 1751, Margaret ("Captain Molly") Corbin accompanied her husband during the Battle of Fort Washington, New York on 16 November 1776. When her husband was mortally wounded while serving a cannon, "Captain Molly" took his place and courageously carried on his duties until she was seriously wounded. Pensioned by the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, she was later given a lifetime pension by the Continental Congress of 1779, which she received in kind from the commissary at West Point.

In 1926, through research of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her grave was located in the Old Cemetery at Highland Falls. Her remains were disinterred and reburied at West Point.

Today the grave of "Captain Molly" is marked by the memorial plaque that reads in part: "In appreciation of her deeds for the cause of liberty and that her heroism may not be forgotten, her dust was removed to this spot and this memorial erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York State 1926."



"Captain Molly" Corbin



"Molly Pitcher" Hays

"Molly Pitcher." Mary Ludwig, Revolutionary War heroine better known to Americans as Molly Pitcher, was born on 13 October 1744. Arriving from New Jersey as a domestic servant at the age of 14, she lived with the family of GEN Irvine at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, until leaving to join her husband, John Hays, with the Revolutionary troops in New Jersey.

During the Battle of Monmouth on 28 June 1778, she carried water to the wounded on the battlefield on the hottest day of the year. In full view of the British, unmindful of her own danger, she filled and refilled a pitcher out of which the wounded drank.

Her husband was wounded during the battle and remained an invalid until his death. Subsequently she married a comrade of her husband's by the name of McKelly (McCauley). The marriage soon ended. "Molly Pitcher" then worked for the county in Carlisle courthouse and during the last years of her life received a pension from the Pennsylvania legislature.

The remains of "Molly Pitcher" rest in the old graveyard in Carlisle. The grave is marked by a monument erected by the citizens of Carlisle and by a cannon and flagstaff placed there by the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America. AD



Air Force Doctors Join The Army

SP4 Richard Shain

Working with Vietnamese doctors, a surgeon removes an appendix from a Montagnard youth . . .

A doctor puts a splint on an injured soldier's leg before he is evacuated from his forward position . . .

More than 100 patients in various stages of tuberculosis are treated at a clinic . . .

These are everyday occurrences in Vietnam, where Army doctors are constantly at work. But recently new faces have appeared on the Army's medical team. U.S. Air Force doctors with their distinctive blue and white name tags are now playing an important role.

During the last quarter of 1968, 50 Air Force doctors joined the ranks of U.S. Army Vietnam (USARV). These men are now working in hospitals and forward areas stretching from the Mekong Delta to the Demilitarized Zone.

Doctors enrolled under the Defense Department's Berry Plan may elect the year they prefer to come on active duty. Under the plan, the young doctor has the option of entering after internship, after the first year of residency, or upon completion of a residency. Each service estimates its future needs and grants deferments accordingly.

Last year the Air Force discovered it had a surplus of available doctors and offered their services to the Army. Fifty commissioned Air Force doctors arrived in-country and are now serving with USARV. Twenty-five are assigned to the 44th Medical Brigade, the others are with combat divisions in the field. After six months they may request reassignment to the 44th Brigade.

On the Team. CPT Lewis Parker, presently assigned to the 45th Surgical Hospital in Tay Ninh, says, "Everyone in the Army has been extremely pleasant to work with. The rapport is outstanding and extremely gratifying."

CPT John Gaebler, Surgeon for 7th Battalion, 11th artillery, at Tay Ninh, is responsible for conducting sick calls, immunizations, sanitary inspections, and for the general health of the entire battalion. "Perhaps the most enjoyable thing about working with the Army," he says, "is the sense of accomplishment you get by being able to get involved with the men, not just as statistics, but as individuals."

CPT Amo Funderburk, the 25th Division's Aviation Medical Officer, enjoys the spirit of mutual respect which "demonstrates a high level of inter-service cooperation between Army and Air Force."

Air Force doctors are also involved in many civic action programs. Through the efforts of CPT Hyman Miller, Commanding Officer of the 185th Medical Detachment at Phu Loi, six doctors are working with a Philippine medical team at the Phu Cuong hospital. Every day Dr. Miller and his team travel to the hospital where they make rounds of wards and treatment rooms, conferring with the Vietnamese nurses, analyzing problems, and recommending appropriate action. The doctors also are teaching the nurses new methods of patient care that they will be able to employ after the Americans leave.

Perhaps one of the most difficult jobs is impressing upon the patient's family methods for proper care of their relatives. Since the family often provides care for the patient during his hospitalization, these people often make the difference between life and death.

Most Air Force doctors enjoy their assignment with USARV. As the first six months of the tour ends, USARV has received requests from some to remain with their present units.

And what do the Army doctors say about their fellow physicians in "Air Force Blue"? BG Neel Spurgeon, USARV Surgeon, says, "Accepting hardships not usually encountered by Air Force doctors, they are demonstrating a caliber of professionalism which is a credit to all doctors, to the Air Force, and the United States Army. We are glad to have them with us."

AD



Infantrymen's Three Elements:

Earth



Adaptability of man to mud has been put to the test time after time in Vietnam, where the 2d Battalion, 3d Infantry has been a frequent victor—muddy but unbowed.

"Old Guard" infantrymen spent the monsoon season in the rice paddies around Saigon. Every time a unit goes out on a combat operation against the Viet Cong, mud and water too are a formidable "enemy."

One of the biggest problems is the physical obstacle of thick, often knee-deep mire. It slows down the operation and hampers the maneuverability of soldiers under attack.

"This can be solved partially by paying particular attention to the

Water, Mud

James Christofferson





Line of vehicles negotiates mud of a rice paddy, far left, while line of soldiers pushes and pulls across a river, center and other soldiers improvise raft from an air mattress, above.

dispersement of the men before moving out," says 1LT James L. Beck, a platoon leader from Alpha Company. "We try to place them so that if we get hit they don't have to move any great distance in the mud to fight effectively."

A typical formation in a muddy area consists of at least a 10-meter interval between men in column. This enables the squad-size elements to maintain close communication between men, while giving the companies the necessary dispersion in the mud.

Keeping feet dry is nearly impossible in the paddies, but the attempt must be made. Men wring out their socks on dikes during a short break; foot powder also helps. There have been few foot disease casualties in the battalion.

Medical Platoon Sergeant Arthur L. Jamison says, "The man in the field should give his feet priority second only to his rifle, and our men seem to be doing just that."

Clean and dry weapons and ammunition are of prime importance to field soldiers, and here caution is the key. "The men try to be as careful as possible when crossing streams or any obstacle, and it works pretty well," says SGT George Boyd. Cleaning equipment is always on hand and is used frequently.

Personal belongings must also be treated with extra care. As much as possible is stored on or in helmets. Wallets, pictures and other items are carried there, along with military accessories.

No matter what other precautions are taken, there are times when the "buddy system" saves the day. There is no substitute for a helping hand when engulfed by mud.

"Everyone has to work as a team in the mud or we wouldn't get very far," says SP4 Robert L. Eno. "Nearly everyone gets stuck now and then. Alone, he would be helpless, but there is always someone nearby to help him out."—*Redcatcher, Publication of 199th Light Infantry Brigade.* AD



Rehabilitation . . .

"Getting the Patient Up . . . and Going"

SP4 Brad Cooper
Photos by SP5 David C. Morin

SP4 Dennis Haines had a serious head injury.

A Viet Cong and an AK-50 saw to that.

At first he thought that it was just a mother and her child standing in the doorway of that hut about 15 minutes south of Saigon. Then he looked again.

"The next thing I remembered was my buddies pulling me up out of the rice paddy. I could feel the blood running down my face," said the 20-year-old, a patient today in the Walter Reed Rehabilitation Clinic in Washington, D. C.

The clinic is directed by COL James D. Amos, and assistant chief, Dr. Alan Bensman, under the Physical Medicine Service.

"We take the combat-injured patient, the brain-injured, the spinal-cord injured and those with other neurological and neuro-muscular injuries," say the colonel, "and train them to utilize their remaining muscle and nerve tissue so that they can take care of themselves and become as near normal in functioning as possible.

"A patient could be shot through the head and lose an appreciable amount of his brain tissue," the colonel says, "and he can still be trained to be useful even though still severely handicapped."

First Step. The "Rehab" clinic, part of the physical



SP4 Dennis Haines, wounded in Vietnam, works with 1LT Lucinda Lewis to strengthen muscles in his left arm.

Taking that "first step" is often the most difficult for patient recovering from battle wounds. Here a patient makes the big try.

"Rehab" clinic—part of the physical therapy program at Walter Reed



therapy program at Walter Reed, deals exclusively with the "first step" a patient must take with this type of injury—regaining the relationship between his mind and body.

Brain injury may affect one's ability to coordinate body muscle movement. Since so little is known about the results of different types of brain damage and their effect on muscular movement, it is difficult to predict to what extent the injured can recover.

There is no way to measure exactly the human capacity for recovery. Two patients with "almost identical" injuries could respond to therapy with vastly different results. The rehabilitation clinic strives to find the maximum point in the revival process.

MAJ Pat Hansen, clinic supervisor, says, "We just never know what can be done."

She describes the goal of Rehab as "getting the patient up and going. My personal, primary goal, though, is to get patients up as fast as I can," she continued, "—at least get them up on their feet and show them it can be done."

Biggest satisfaction of the job is "to see the independence that a patient can gain," the former physical education teacher said.

Trying to get patients to work their muscles, even though the mind may not be in agreement with the idea, is part of the rehabilitation process. The therapist works the injured side of the body (depending upon which side of the brain is injured) as well as the side which is still functioning normally.

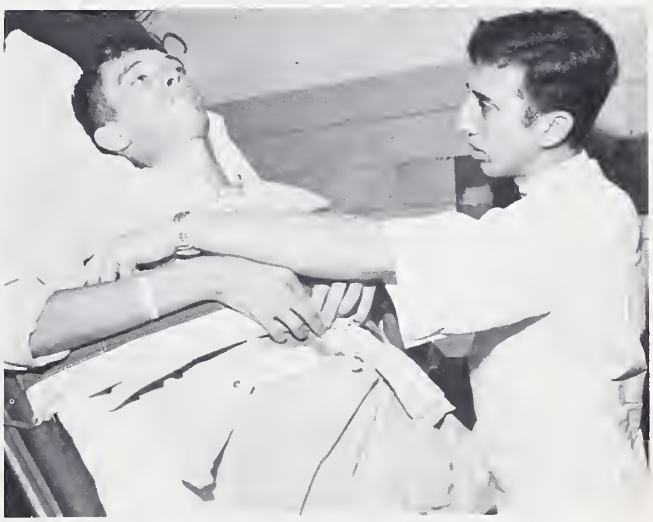
"Basically, we try to stay uninvolved, but it's difficult since we are working on a one-to-one basis," says the major, a physical therapist with 14 years' experience.

"The patients are great," she continued, "look at Dennis here. Bam—someone hits him in the side of the head and knocks the wind out of his sails . . . yet





Making sure that patients maintain strength in uninvolved extremities, therapist supervises exercises by SGT Jerry Curry.



Practicing walking between parallel bars, left, PFC Lonnie Bishop is aided by MAJ Pat Hansen. Above, SP4 Dick Osborn on "tilt table" becomes accustomed to upright position.

he still continues to smile and work hard toward regaining his independence and individuality."

And, as Dennis himself puts it, "When I first came here I couldn't do anything. Now I almost have maximum movement in my leg."

He's even planning to marry soon, "depending on how the physical therapy comes along, and when I can get a leave home."

Thus, the future still looks bright for soldiers who have serious injuries, thanks to dedicated physical therapists and the spirit of a hard-working patient on the road to recovery. AJ

How Red Cross Helps

Army Digest Staff

By truck and helicopter, in tents and aboard ship, a staff of 392 dedicated American Red Cross workers are bringing good cheer and personalized assistance to servicemen in the Republic of Vietnam The threefold program involves Red Cross field directors who assist soldiers with personal problems, staff members who aid patients in military hospitals and aboard hospital ships, and Red Cross clubmobile girls who bring recreation activities to soldiers in isolated units.

Last year Red Cross field directors assisted an average of 20,700 servicemen a month from their "offices" at 65 different locations in Vietnam. A field director formerly with the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) gives this description of his activities:

"The services we render are many and varied. We deliver heart-breaking death messages, serious and critical illness messages, happy and enjoyable birth messages. We secure health and welfare reports for both the servicemen and their families. Through rapid communications with our Red Cross chapters in the states, we do our best to prevent marriage break-ups by counseling with the serviceman on this side and asking the hometown chapter to do the same with the wife. We locate stateside relatives of those servicemen who are anxious to get funds to their families at the quickest possible time. We confirm deposit of funds of families with the stateside chapters for transmittal to a serviceman over here and see him leave the office with a big smile on his face, thinking of the fun he will have on R & R.

"We counsel servicemen on allotment and pay problems and if necessary personally take them to the finance office to get their records straightened out. When emergency leave is indicated, we make sure that the message is taken immediately to the office where it can be acted upon. We don't hesitate to refer a serviceman to the proper office for redress of some grievance. We lend a sympathetic ear to any kind of problem, knowing that just giving the serviceman a chance to 'talk it out' has therapeutic value.

"Of course, all our activity would not be very effective without the backing and help of the 3,300 chapters in the states. Sitting in my tent, I sometimes think about the hundreds of thousands of messages that go out from the field to the stateside chapters and how the many volunteers and people on the receiving end scurry around to do the things that are requested."

Other Assistance. Also in Vietnam are 17 military hospitals and two hospital ships where Red Cross staff members serve approximately 1,500 wounded servicemen a month. In military hospitals and aboard the hospital ships *Sanctuary* and *Repose,* they provide social welfare and recreation services to augment medical treatment by military personnel.

By truck or helicopter, the 110 Red Cross clubmobile girls travelled approximately 27,100 miles a month last year to reach servicemen unable to get to a recreation center. Armed with games, an ever-present smile and an understanding ear, they used "choppers" as the main means of transportation to bring informal recreation programming to 280,500 servicemen during a month's span. Their sixteen-hour day includes visits to isolated units and programs at recreation centers in headquarters areas.

Backing up the effort in Vietnam, Red Cross chapters throughout the States served one out of every five families of U.S. servicemen during the year. Thousands of volunteers work under auspices of the 3,300 Red Cross chapters. They are on hand to greet the medevac planes as they touch base at airports from Japan to their stateside destinations. Other volunteers at local chapters still pack ditty bags, assist families in making "Voices From Home" recordings, work with Operation Helpmate to provide equipment and supplies for the clubmobile program. They continue to act as liaison between the serviceman overseas and his family back home.

Their work is perhaps best summarized by these words from a recent letter written to the "Women of the Red Cross" by a grateful patient: "Just to see you smile and offer your help to us means more to me than words could ever express." AD







Activities of Red Cross girls in Vietnam range from taping or writing messages for the folks back home to supervising entertainment for the troops at remote outposts.





Black Virgin Mountain-

Mystery and Symbolism Surround Vietnam's Famed Peak

Story by SP5 Arnold Braeske
Photo by CPT Leo Raschko

A giant green cone, a massive piece of tree-covered granite, soars up out of endless ricefields and jungle into the clouds. To millions of Vietnamese who live in its long shadows, it is a political symbol, a source of cloudy legends, an enigma.

To pilots and strangers within its sight, it is initially a navigational marker and then—a gnawing mystery. The few pilots who glide over the peak when clouds have lifted briefly still feel this strange lure.

Below, on the tip of the cone, is an isolated, treeless, two-acre camp spotted with huge boulders and rocks. Bunkers and small buildings nestling within the rocks bristle with antennas. American lookouts, sitting on rocks dangling over the slope, stare up at the visitor briefly, then resume their watch of the treeline below. They watch for enemy prowling on the mountain below.

The mountain is Nui Ba Den (Black Lady Mountain, or Mountain of the Black Virgin), a 3,000-foot pyramid of trees and solid granite 18 miles from Cambodia in Tay Ninh province. The camp on its summit is an American radio retransmitting station maintained by U.S. soldiers and signal men from 15 different units.

This combination of visual prominence and American occupation of the top make Nui Ba Den a powerful symbol. To millions it means that the Viet Cong are not capable of winning the war.



Rifleman from 25th Infantry Division stands guard on precipice of Nui Ba Den—Vietnam's famed Mountain of the Black Virgin.

History and Legend. Nui Ba Den's importance as a symbol has a long history. Before a U.S. Special Forces unit took the top in a helicopter assault in May 1964, the Viet Cong had camped on the same ground. Before then, the mountain and its pinnacle had belonged to the Viet Minh, Japanese and French.

The mysterious aura which surrounds Nui Ba Den today is the product of two factors—its legend and physical appearance.

Legend has it that prior to 1700, when Nui Ba Den was still in Cambodian territory, a Cambodian chieftain lived on the mountain with his son and a 13-year-old daughter, Nang Denh. A Chinese Buddhist monk, wandering through the region, came to the chieftain and asked for a place to live and to spread the teachings of Buddha. Nang Denh's father built the monk a temple called Chua Ong Tau (Chinese Monk's Temple) whose ruins can still be seen on the foot of the mountain's eastern slope.

The pretty daughter in time became a devout disciple of Buddhism and, when her father proposed her marriage to the son of a neighboring chieftain, the girl went into hiding on the mountain. Soldiers dispatched to find the girl eventually found a section of her leg in a cavern on the mountain's slope. Having vowed herself to the Buddhist non-acceptance of married life, the girl had apparently killed herself rather than break the vow.

Years later, a priest who practiced Buddhism on the mountain for 31 years claimed to have seen her walking on the mountainside. He built her an altar, the Shrine of the Black Virgin, which still stands on the mountain slope.

The mountain's appearance has this same air of the supernatural about it. When low-ceilinged clouds blanket the floor of Tay Ninh province and rain slashes across its rice paddies, helicopters will be landing in clear weather on top of Nui Ba Den. When the entire horizon ringing the mountain is clear and cloudless, Nui Ba Den will have a big puff of cotton cloud on its top and the soldiers will be huddling under ponchos from the rain.

Life on the Peak. Living on "The Rock" can only be described as "hard." All supplies—food, water, mail, ammunition, building materials—have to be brought up to the camp by helicopter. The men on Nui Ba Den put in long, arduous working hours—12 to 14 hours. At night they pull guard for another four to six hours. It's hard work but it's vital and something they can take pride in.

Mail, camaraderie and "probably the best food in Vietnam" make up partially for the discomforts of the mountain. Occasionally, when weather and security permit, the camp's little messhall moves outdoors for a barbecue.

Units stationed at the camp are as varied in composition as the Army—Signal Corpsmen, riflemen, Military Police, Rangers and Special Forces troops are there in strength to provide security. In addition, rifle units are rotated up to the camp, along with the MP's.

The presence of Viet Cong on the slopes is clearly evident. They stage occasional probes of the perimeter at night, to gain military intelligence. Twice, in May and August 1968, the VC attempted unsuccessfully to regain control of the mountaintop camp.

During many years of living on the mountain, the Viet Cong had dug extensive honeycombs of caves and tunnels beneath Nui Ba Den's thick tangle of undergrowth. The effect of their presence today is primarily psychological. With the camp's present fortifications, manpower and allied artillery support from the valley floor below, the Viet Cong seem content to let the situation remain static.

Additionally, the American forces continue to expand the size of the camp down the slopes. Blasts of bangalore torpedoes can be heard regularly during the day, clearing the brushline farther down the mountain.

Night on Nui Ba Den carries with it a multitude of sensual experiences. The air, cool during the day, becomes cooler still as a wet mist descends on the peak. On a clear night, the lights of Saigon and Long Binh, 50 miles away, can be seen to the southeast. Tay Ninh City's lights flicker seemingly miles below, seven miles to the southwest. B-52 strikes, common in this area of communist infiltration from Cambodia, flash like dotted trails in the darkness.

On foggy nights, when the camp is in the clouds, visibility is limited to a few feet. Through the night, allied harassment and interdiction artillery fire pounds sporadically into the mountainside below the camp. Intermittently, the clouds may clear and leave the night starry again.

The significance of this strange mountain is great—as a legend, a marker, a geological oddity, fraught with religious undertones. Today, in the eyes of its beholders, its political and military value make Nui Ba Den an Everest and a Matterhorn at 3,000 feet. AD



Officers of 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) welcome Linda Giese at Phu Bai airport.

For this housewife, the visit was more than a

Journey to Remember

SP4 John Neely

When the attractive brunette from California stepped from a jeep onto the red soil of Camp Eagle, forward headquarters of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile), the questions ran like wildfire. What was a genuine civilian-type, non-celebrity visitor doing at the "Screaming Eagle" base camp near the imperial city of Hue amid the mountains of Vietnam's northernmost tactical zone?

Although Mrs. Linda Giese thinks of herself as just a typical American housewife and mother, the paratroopers of A Company, 1st Battalion, 327th Airborne Infantry saw her in a far different light as her story became known.

More than a year ago, in the jungles far south of Camp Eagle, the "Above the Best" battalion had been in heavy contact with North Vietnamese regulars. During a brief Christmas rest, Linda's 19-year-old brother, SGT Joe Artavia, found time to write her a letter, saying he was disturbed because some of his buddies hadn't received much Christmas mail. He had seen the effects upon their morale, when the resupply helicopter brought letters and packages for only part of the company.

"Dear Linda," he wrote. ". . . There is something I would like you to do for me. Back in the States, towns and cities adopt military companies over here. I was wondering if you could talk to someone in San Francisco or San Mateo and fix it so one of these would adopt our company.

"You see, by having a town or city adopt us it brings the morale of the guys up as high as the clouds—especially on special occasions, like Christmas."

Linda showed the letter to her boss, R.B. Wright, who immediately forwarded copies to city councils, Congressmen and newspapers.

Joe Artavia's request received wide publicity. Public officials, clubs, organizations and individuals agreed to provide support.

Packages were assembled for shipment and the San Mateo City Council passed a resolution adopting his company in March 1968.

Joe wrote to his sister that morale went "sky high" when the news came. Several days later, a local newspaper published an open letter from Artavia, listing the names of other members of his company.

But even before the newspapers were on the breakfast tables of San Mateo, a fateful telegram arrived at the home of Joe's and Linda's mother, Mrs. Gloria Prior. SGT Artavia had been killed by hostile automatic weapons fire while leading his squad on a patrol in the foothills southwest of Hue.

Adopted Company. Joe's death was a profound shock to all San Mateans—and their response was instant and overwhelming.

Packages from the city continue to reach the company during almost every resupply. Most of the men are corresponding regularly with citizens of San Mateo or nearby towns, who follow news of A Company as it moves from the A Shau Valley to the Laotian border to the beaches of the South China Sea.

When members of the company return to the United States through Oakland, they are encouraged to visit nearby San Mateo. Townspeople welcome them into their homes. Restaurants and night clubs offer free service. And the returning paratroopers have a chance to meet the people to whom they have been writing.

Sparking the success of the adoption program is Linda Giese. As chairman of San Mateo's Adopted "Screaming Eagles" Committee, she attended meetings, wrote letters of appreciation and made countless phone calls and visits.

She personally wrote to many soldiers and entertained others stopping by for a visit on the way home. The committee office is her living room, her desk wherever she happens to be.

Assistance has been provided by Mayor Roy Archibald, Fire Chief Noe J. Chanteloup, and Vera Graham of the San Mateo Times. Contributing organizations include the Elks Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Beta Sigma Phi sorority, the North Burlingame Women's Club and the San Mateo Junior Women's Club—and hundreds of individuals who help support San Mateo's adopted sons.



San Mateans were determined to make Christmas 1968 the best possible for all members of A Company. Christmas cards arrived from everyone from first graders to senior citizens. Packages, some including prefabricated Christmas trees, were sent in great numbers.

The mayor arranged to present each member of the company with a silver medallion, engraved with the man's name along with a personal greeting card.

Linda's husband, Al, suggested that the medallions would mean more to the paratroopers if she presented them personally. She enthusiastically accepted the idea. Beta Sigma Phi raised half the air fare, and Al contributed the rest as his Christmas present to Linda.

Soon Linda was boarding a plane in San Francisco, en route to Tan Son Nhut Air Base in Saigon where she was met by LT Stephen J. Patterson, executive officer of A Company, who escorted her to the Hue-Phu Bai airport.

Visits Unit. Linda had hoped to spend four days with A Company, but the unit had been in action and couldn't be lifted out of the jungle for three days.

While waiting, she toured the battalion rear area at Camp Eagle, and was able to talk to the men of A Company on the battalion radio.

In Phu Loc, she witnessed a 101st MEDCAP team treating local villagers and visited a school. At a fire base, members of A Battery, 1st Battalion, 320th Airborne Artillery, showed her all the steps which go into a fire mission.

She visited the imperial city of Hue, where she was taken on a guided tour of the beautiful but scarred Citadel, doubly famous as the ancient seat of the emperors of Annam and as the scene of one of the bloodiest pitched battles of the war.

Mrs. Giese had dinner with MG



Plaque is presented to Linda by MG Melvin Zais, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) commander, opposite page. Left, she accompanies a MEDCAP to village of Phu Loc.

Melvin Zais, commanding general of the 101st, and lunch with COL Harold I. Hayward, 1st Brigade commander. She also ate with the officers and enlisted men.

She spent her nights at the nurses' quarters of the 22d Surgical Hospital in Phu Bai. She visited the wounded at the hospital.

Big Moment. Meanwhile A Company was cutting its way through the thick jungle, headed for a clearing and extraction by helicopter.

As the afternoon sun faded, three CH-47 Chinooks appeared over the hills south of Camp Eagle. The large helicopters set down, and the men Linda had been waiting for filed out. They fell into a company formation in front of the orderly room.

Then came the big moment. Linda was there to meet the men San Mateo had adopted—men who were carrying on the struggle in which her brother had given his life.

They had neither shaved nor bathed in a month. They had not slept, eaten, walked for more than two months without fearing for their lives. Their uniforms were soaked from the monsoon rains. Most of them wanted to forget the war for as long as possible and relax.

Tears crowded Linda's eyes as she made a brief impromptu speech, but none was necessary. The men knew who she was and what San Mateo had done for them.

In a short time, the paratroopers had showered, shaved, eaten and were ready to relax with entertainment provided by a combo from the Philippines.

December 24 dawned with a light rain, but the sun eventually appeared through a thin layer of clouds. Linda had hoped to meet each member of the company personally, but she had only one day, not four.

She read a proclamation from Mayor Archibald and the city council and presented the medallions to each man of the company in an informal ceremony.

After the presentation, the company commander, CPT Christian Shore, presented two plaques from the company—one for the city and one for Linda.

Following the ceremony, a memorial service was held for four men: three who had been lost during December, and SGT Joe Artavia.

After the service, the men had an opportunity to open Christmas packages and visit with the San Mateo guest. A barbecue was followed by another evening of entertainment and a midnight Christmas service.

Christmas Day, Linda was back at Camp Eagle early, but the men of A Company were already packing for another trip to the field. In a brief ceremony on the helicopter pad, CPT Shore presented Linda with a company guidon. A few minutes later she was waving a sad goodby as the paratroopers moved out.

As Mrs. Giese left Camp Eagle the next day for Saigon, California and her family, she said simply: "I feel like I have a hundred brothers in the company. I love them all."

AD

Why Civic Action



1LT John Emmert
173d Airborne Brigade

Here's why—

A Vietnamese child helps her mother with centuries old tasks. Her education consists of learning how to manage a family, how to husk rice, cook, mend and sew. If it hadn't been for a Civic Action project in her village, she might never have been able to go to school to learn how to improve her lot.

A Vietnamese orphan boy can laugh and play with the other children even though he has no parents to house, clothe and feed him. He lives in an orphanage built and run by Vietnamese with American equipment, materials and know-how.

An old man is able to walk again. A leg injury became infected. Without penicillin from an Army MEDCAP team it would probably have been amputated.

These are a few of many kinds of projects for which Sky Soldiers of the 173d Airborne Brigade have lent their time and skill.

The most obvious reason for Civic Action is summed up in one word—"need." In many cases American assistance can mean more than convenience; it can be the difference between life and death.

Training Provided. "There is a severe shortage of trained Vietnamese medical personnel," says MAJ Ronald Lawrence, Civic Affairs Officer for the Brigade. "On the other hand, both American line and non-combat units have medics assigned to meet the requirements brought on by stepped-up enemy activity. During times of slack action they are able to give medical assistance."

The Vietnamese need it; we have and can supply it. But "giving" to the Vietnamese is only part of Civic Action.

"Most of the programs by the brigade are self-help," explains MAJ Lawrence. "The Vietnamese do the work; we provide the materials and technical advice."

To emphasize the importance of Vietnamese participation, he tells of a hamlet whose new school was burnt to the ground. An American Civic Action team built the school and the Viet Cong destroyed it. Neither winning nor losing in the exchange, the villagers' only reaction was that the Americans and the Viet Cong had a problem.

"The Vietnamese can take pride and a sense of ownership in something they have built themselves," he continued. "Had the Vietnamese expended a few days labor in their school, it would have been a greater loss when destroyed by the VC."

"The theory is," he stated, "that what the people build, the people will defend."

Motivation. Another important consideration in Civic Action is the people's desire. If they don't want a new well, they are not likely to be interested in digging one.

"Sometimes we will try to interest the Vietnamese in a worthwhile project," MAJ Lawrence says, "but more often the projects are ones that the people have suggested to their local government officials."

Working through the village, district and province chiefs keeps the government machinery working; it shows the Vietnamese why they have a government and tends to instill a spirit of nationalism and pride in accomplishment.

Projects. A good example is the marketplace road in Bong Son. The district chief levied one man for a day's work from every family with frontage on the road.

A conference with the village officials of Hoi Duc led to several projects, including building a new road that could withstand the monsoon rains.

An old pagoda had been destroyed. The brigade will supply the necessary materials for a new pagoda.

The Vietnamese also expressed a desire for a new marketplace and repairs to a school building. In all these cases, the materials are supplied by the brigade and the labor by the Vietnamese.

"When the Vietnamese see that the Americans are willing to provide aid and assistance," commented MAJ Lawrence, "they are not so likely to believe VC propaganda which says we're here to conquer and destroy their country."

Several major projects have been undertaken by units of the brigade. The 2d Battalion supports a Buddhist orphanage; 3d Battalion, 319th Artillery, a Catholic refugee camp; Support Battalion, a Catholic school and orphanage; 3d Battalion, an agricultural college; 1st Battalion and 1st Battalion, 50th Infantry, each a village; and several smaller projects.

In each project involving the Sky Soldiers, ultimate success depends largely on the impression they leave with the Vietnamese. AD



CPT Sue Rushing meets Fleabag, mascot of 1st Battalion, 327th Airborne Infantry, held by SP4 John F. Snyder.

How Do You Do?

The question has special significance when asked by your former nurse.

Do nurses ever wonder what becomes of the soldiers they nurse back to health? Of course they do. And that is the reason why several nurses from the 22d Surgical Hospital, at Phu Bai, visited 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) paratroopers at the command post of the 1st Battalion, 327th Airborne Infantry—to call on their former patients.

The men treated their former nurses to a tasty meal of C-rations, while exchanging reminiscences. Here is a picture record of the reunion between nurses and their former patients. AD



CPT Janet A. Jones, center, and CPT Rushing, background, play cards with paratroopers of 101st Airborne Division.



The Army Is People—

It Takes All Kinds

4th Infantry Division

It's a long way from Fort Riley, Kansas, to the Central Highlands of the Republic of Vietnam but SSG Robert Parker feels at home—because he is still handling horses.

SSG Parker rode in the last mounted review of the 7th Cavalry. Long before that, he decided he would never leave the Army until the last of its horses were phased out. They have, with the passing of Chief, the last of the Army's horses. Chief was in the Sergeant's care while he was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. (See December 1967 Digest.) Now Parker is happily teaching Montagnards in the Vietnam highlands how to use horses.



Until recently, the villagers maintained horses as a sign of wealth and prestige but rarely used them for domestic purposes. According to SSG Parker, "The Montagnard horses are basically docile, but the people are afraid of them merely because they've never tried to tame them." The sergeant has trained Charlie, a Montagnard horse, to carry a pack loaded with baskets. After assembling the villagers, he demonstrates Charlie's efficiency, then teaches them to do the same with their own animals. AD



Fort Wolters, Texas

When he is not at the controls of a helicopter he can be found at his drawing board. CW2 George R. Snead, a 14-year-Army careerist formerly with the 170th Assault Helicopter Company at Pleiku, Vietnam, and now a tactical training officer at Fort Wolters, Texas, has been a cartoonist since his teens. His sketches are featured in *Army, Navy, Air Force* and *Federal Times,* among other publications.

While on combat duty in Vietnam, Warrant Officer Snead carried his sketch book on missions. He jotted down ideas for his cartoons, then inked them in upon return to base camp.

Most of his cartoons are based on actual incidents he's witnessed. His philosophy is: "There are a million things happening too hilarious to pass up."

Besides helping out as a volunteer instructor at a local art class, Warrant Officer Snead is currently doing a cartoon series for the Fort Wolters post newspaper. When he retires, he hopes to use his avocation to supplement his retired pay. AD

Fort Dix, New Jersey

When equestrian SP4 James C. Wofford of Fort Dix, New Jersey, won a silver medal at the last Olympics, he was simply carrying on a family tradition. In the 1932 Olympic games his father took a third place bronze medal in the same event. His oldest brother won a bronze medal in the 1952 games in Helsinki, Finland. In 1956 his next oldest brother competed in the games in Stockholm.

SP4 Wofford's equestrian career reached the big time two decades ago when he took both the National Championships and fourth place in the Pan-American Games. His riding skill earned him a place on the U.S. team that toured Europe last spring. Just before the trip, however, he broke his leg in practice. When the team went to Europe, he went along, cast and all. With his leg out of the cast only five days, Wofford rode in competition and placed 12th out of 60. He pulled a muscle in the other leg but continued to compete all spring.



Next in line to carry on the tradition of Olympic competition in equestrian events is the Wofford daughter, but only time will tell in this regard—she's just five months old!



Long Binh, Vietnam

The Fathers Gefell, twin brothers stationed at Long Binh Post, live and work within a mile of each other in Vietnam.

The twin padres have always done things together. Perhaps because of their calling they are both civilian pilots, senior parachutists, skydivers and fishermen.

Both entered the Army in 1945 and since the Korean War they have served together twice prior to their tour in the Republic of Vietnam—in Alaska and Korea.

Like most paratroopers, they enjoy jumping. They have made over 30 jumps—several at night—at Fort Bragg.

Father Gerry, stationed at USARV Headquarters, has been in Vietnam since 1966 when he served as the deputy MACV chaplain. Father Joe, who volunteered for Vietnam from Europe, is staff chaplain for Headquarters, II Field Force.

Getting the Word

From Corps Commander to Field Units

SP4 David Hall
I Field Force, Vietnam

A soldier in I Field Force headquarters in Vietnam picks up a telephone and calls Ban Me Thout, 85 miles from Nha Trang. He takes the communications connection for granted. What he probably does not realize is that "the book" says the phone call is impossible.

The particular system used between Nha Trang and Ban Me Thout—and for most long-distance communication—is a line-of-sight, very high frequency (VHF) radio signal with a technical range of 35 miles. By bouncing the signals off intervening mountains, however, the 54th Signal Battalion (Corps) transmits the messages an extra 50 miles and into the highlands city. In technical jargon, the method is a single-defraction system—a product of ingenuity and experimenting to complete the mission.

Flexibility. During recent months the II Corps communications system has grown in flexibility and efficiency by use of an additional system to supplement line-of-sight relays.

Called the Tropo Scatter system, it is based on the existence of billions of dust particles in the troposphere, a layer of the atmosphere hovering about eight miles above the earth's surface. A 1,000-watt transmitter hurls a powerful, concentrated beam of radio signals into the troposphere, where the dust breaks up the waves and scatters a portion of them back to earth.

The area where the waves will land is determined by the angle the beam makes with the horizon. It does not matter that the signal is scattered over a wide area, for at the receiving end is a high-gain antenna—an aerial that is some 25 times more efficient than the familiar "buggy whip" on a radio-equipped jeep. The antennas are so efficient that they need pick up only a tiny bit of the original signal, which is amplified by the receivers.

Telephone messages are now being beamed from I Field Force headquarters in Nha Trang across the bay to Hon Tre Island. There, with a boost from the Tropo equipment's transmitter, the waves are shot toward Dragon Mountain near Pleiku and to Vung Chua Mountain near An Khe. MAJ George M. Buckley, battalion S2-S3, explains that this has greatly improved communications to two major American fighting units—the 4th Infantry Division and the 173d Airborne Brigade.



Telephone wires still serve as communications links inside Nha Trang, carrying 3,000 messages daily.

Tropo units are identical at all three sites, allowing simultaneous sending and receiving of telephone calls. The Tropo Scatter system can also be used to carry teletypewriter signals.

Teamwork. Tropo Scatter systems are not unique to the Vietnam war area. Most are at fixed installations, but the gear can be loaded into a pair of three-quarter-ton trucks and a trailer and moved to meet changing requirements.

LTC Carl D. Broadbent, battalion commander, describes the Tropo System as "putting spokes in our wheel." Previously, most traffic was relayed through the line-of-sight system up the coast, each link highly critical to the next. "Now, we don't have all our eggs in one basket," the colonel says.

The communications link enables the commanding general to control tactical operations. Besides the hookup to Ban Me Thout and the Tropo system, the battalion has undertaken such tasks as—

- Replacing knocked-out communications between American advisors, within hours, during the August-September battle at Duc Lap. The solution was two radio-equipped jeeps airlifted by a Caribou transport plane.
- Airlifting additional communications equipment into combat operations—such as Dak To and Operations MacArthur and Cochise—when the strain of



Tropo Scatter System atop Hon Tre Island, left, sends and receives communications with aid of high-gain antennas. Below, operators at switchboard handle telephone calls.



heavy fighting jeopardized field contact with higher command.

• Setting up tactical signal detachments in remote II Corps areas to provide radio relay, teletypewriter facilities and communications centers, thus weaving a tight communications net throughout South Vietnam's largest corps tactical zone.

Of the battalion's 1,000 officers and men, less than half are in the Nha Trang area. The rest are spread throughout II Corps in various size detachments. The men in Nha Trang, plus the soldiers manning the detachment sites, provide the day-to-day communications between I Field Force headquarters and field units in three ways:

Telephones, although not suitable for classified matters, handle much routine traffic. The 54th has installed about 800 telephones.

Air couriers ferry material daily throughout II Corps. Messages are dispatched through I Field Force message center; the 54th provides couriers, aircraft and pilots.

Teletypewriters provide the most secure communications link in the tactical zone. The battalion operates about 35 of these. Cryptographic devices used in conjunction with these machines scramble messages at the sending end and unscramble them at the receiving end.

Hectic Activity. In a normal day, some 500 teletype and 3,000 telephone messages will flow in and out of the I Field Force Communications Center. Workers scurry around the communications floor ripping away yellow sheets of paper as machines clack out their messages in rhythmic din. Outside the teletype room, other clerks punch outgoing messages onto rolls of tape, working in small cubicles where egg cartons have been pressed into service in lieu of acoustical tile. The punched tapes are fed through teletypes and operate the keyboards automatically.

To provide communications, the 54th uses an array of electronic gear with mysterious dials, flashing lights and bundles of brightly colored wire. The battalion uses about 10 types of radios, varying in power from a mere two watts to 1,000 watts, and in range from five miles to thousands.

The 54th Signal Battalion does not provide all communications in II Corps, because it concentrates on serving the tactical communications requirements of I Field Force. The system also links with the Army Area Communications System run by the 21st Signal Group, a command of the Vietnam-wide 1st Signal Brigade. In simplest terms, the 21st provides the "long lines" of communications—a figurative term because telephone messages are relayed by radio over Vietnam in the same manner that long-distance calls are transmitted in the states.

Combat Test. In fulfilling its mission—providing command and control communications—the big test of the 54th has been in combat. For good communications, like the much-heralded American mobility and firepower, is a source of combat power.

"Without communications, you don't have the ability to command," LTC Broadbent says. High quality circuits provide the ability to react quickly. He contrasts American communications with those of the enemy, who, he notes, have "nothing to compare." Many NVA and Viet Cong units still use the telegraph key.

To exploit this communication superiority, however, the 54th has often been required to live up to its motto: "Flexible, Capable, Reliable." This has been dictated by the unique tactical and logistical problems of Vietnam.

LTC Broadbent referred specifically to a favorite Army tactic in response to enemy buildups—the creation of task forces, whereby elements of different units are assembled for a specific job.

Often units supplying the troops cannot spare their organic communications equipment. "Then it becomes a Field Force responsibility," says LTC Broadbent. "They look to us."

In Vietnam, such requirements have altered normal corps signal battalion operations. In "the book," a corps battalion links headquarters with division commanders. But in Vietnam, the 54th has found itself working directly with brigades, battalions, companies and even individual firebases. The colonel rates the improvement of communications to key subordinate units as the most important single accomplishment of the 54th. Its work in Vietnam has earned the Signal battalion three Meritorious Unit Citations. AD

FACES OF COMBAT



Sampan Souvenir

Soldiers collect souvenirs in all sorts of places at all sorts of times—including, would you believe, a sampan? Therein hangs a tale of a vessel being sunk on land.

Guards on the perimeter of the 195th Assault Helicopter Company's helipad spotted a suspicious object just outside the barbed wire one night. They called in a Firefly hunter-killer helicopter team which reported the object, apparently, was a sampan! When an incredulous duty officer informed the aerial observer that he was over dry land, he replied that in his book it was still a sampan, and requested permission to put some hot ammunition into it. The duty officer granted permission. Sure enough, when day dawned there was a sampan outside the perimeter with its bottom raked by machinegun bullet holes. Investigation disclosed that soldiers, of the nearby 12th Aviation Group had hauled the sampan along as a war souvenir, then abandoned it when they decamped.—*II Field Force Vietnam.*

Practice Pays Off

There is no grumbling these days about practice alerts in Company C of the 43d Signal Battalion near Kontum.

The reason can be traced to a recent evening when 1LT Andrew Babyak, newly assigned company commander, and 1SG Sergeant Roscoe Burnett were discussing the company's need for a practice alert drill.

Deciding that there was no time like the present, they casually walked to the alarm button, pressed it, and began timing the reaction of their men. Within three minutes, everyone was wearing flak jackets and steel pots and properly positioned in bunkers.

Two minutes later, to the surprise of everyone, especially the commander and First Sergeant, enemy rounds started coming in. For the next 35 minutes the tiny compound endured both rocket and mortar attack, but because all 78 men were ready and in a secure position before the attack began, no one was hurt.

Call it luck, intuition, extrasensory perception or anything else you like, it saved lives, and the men of Company C, 43d Signal Battalion call it a blessing. They are more than thankful for that practice alert.—*1st Signal Brigade (USASTRATCOM).*

Tune In

Wire-tapping soldiers from the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) tuned in on an enemy commander and foiled his plans during a sweep near Tay Ninh.

When two of the platoons found communication wire running along a jungle trail, the unit's Vietnamese scout tapped the wire and listened for the enemy who had spotted the troopers sweeping their way.

"The Americans are in the area," the enemy commander was saying. "Everyone move out at once, except for an element to make contact and slow them down."

A few minutes later, the Skytroopers opened fire on a platoon-sized unit. The message had been right, but prearranged aerial rocket artillery and tube artillery strikes made sure the Cavalrymen were not slowed down for long.—*1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).* AD

Smoking Can Be Hazardous

Can a woman smoking a cigar sink a tracked ammunition carrier? Well. . .

The action all started when an ammo carrier was being used to transport Vietnamese civilians from villages near the coast to a central village further north.

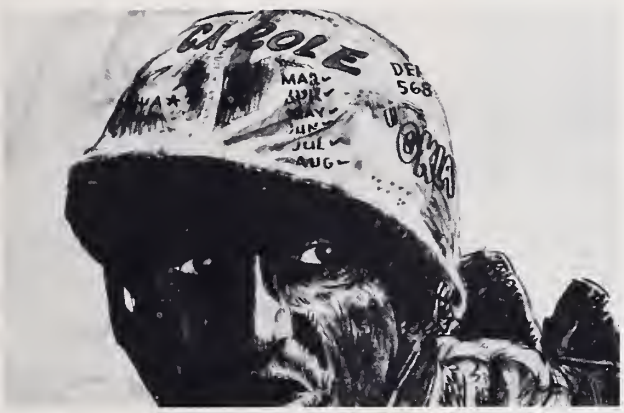
As the carrier bounced along, a Vietnamese woman refugee accidentally dropped the stogie she was smoking into a pile of rice straw, and set it ablaze.

The driver backed the hastily evacuated ammo carrier into the Gulf of Tonkin to extinguish the fire, but the outgoing tide carried the vehicle out to sea where it promptly sank.

Three rescuing soldiers attached a tow cable. Within two hours the carrier was back on the beach.—*USARV Reporter.*

"Carole"

SP5 Richard A. Dey, Jr.







Caring is the distinction you give me,
the capacity that precludes a final carelessness.

It is a longing, an honor for which there are no
badges, medals, ribbons or anything else of war:

only your gentle letters tattered, worn, memorized
for the tenth time, your words tucked in my helmet
like children in bed begging for another reading,
your words, read with my lips biting, each with each,
them tasting like wine, displacing me in easier times;
only your photo, soiled with thumb prints, planted
in my wallet like a bulb in the ground waiting
for sun, air, water, fire, a renewal of the beginning.

You become a symbol, a cross for courage,
a scarf that through the night I bear into dawn.

In yourself, you're not reason, not here, not now,
but in the hope you are, you're a reason toward reason.
You are the only end
for these endless days of restless wondering,
of months in Another Time too long in counting.

There is much, I have found, to believe in here
but not—for what is it?—without you.
At moments you become America,
all that it is and is not,
distant, yet in my heart like an eagle.

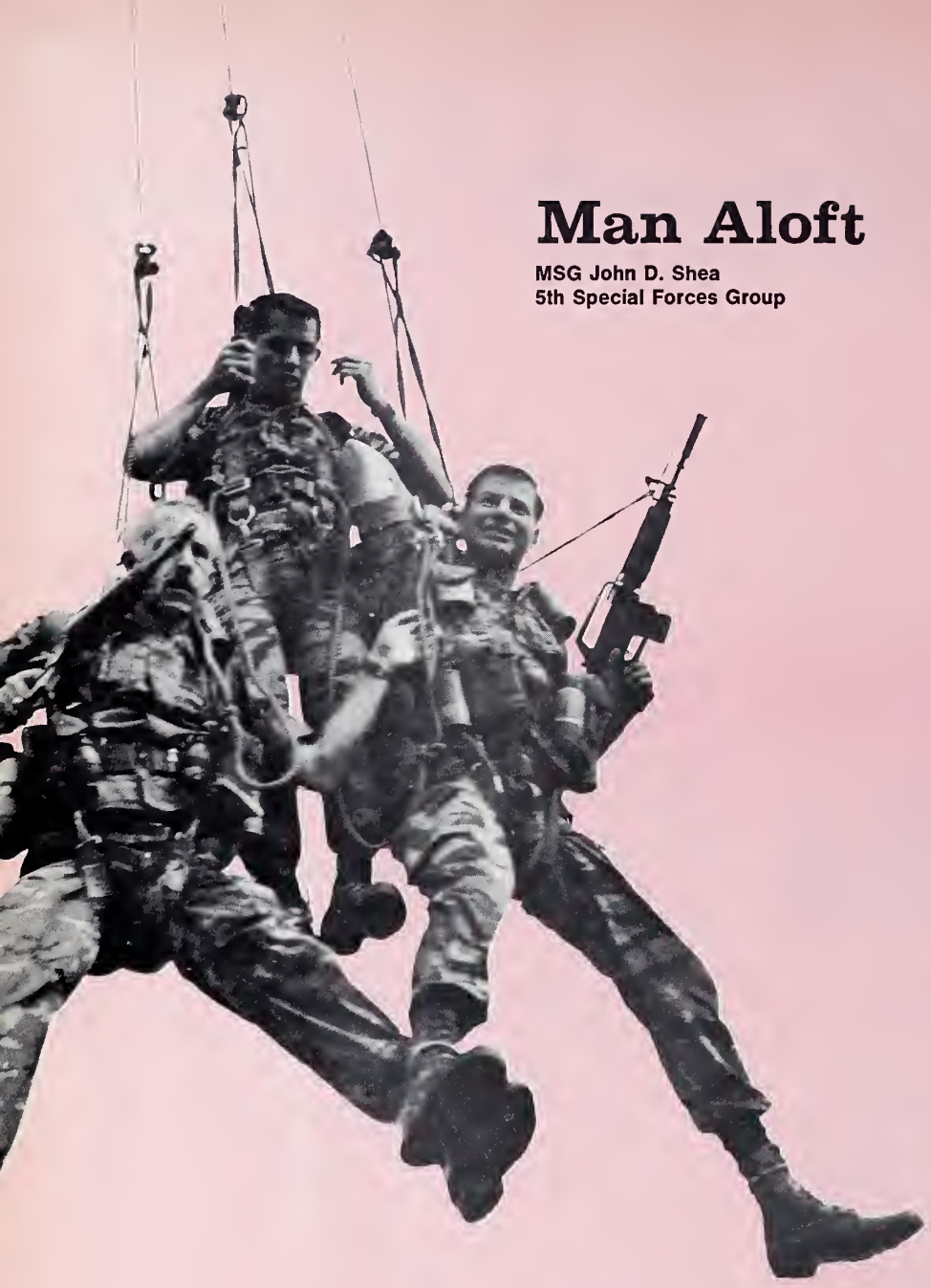
But these are not for you, not yours
these eyes, glazed with terror,
spilling their white songs beyond their corners;
no, nor these shoulders, heavy with duty,
stooped like a mountain brow knit with the Lord.

The Days To Go become Days To You,
days turning slowly to collect myself
and necessarily forget

this paralyzed voice, weak, almost lost
that will wake again and sing with yours:
this small voice of certainty
here, deep in things to come.

Man Aloft

MSG John D. Shea
5th Special Forces Group



Three U.S. Army 5th Special Forces Group instructors at the MACV Recondo School in Nha Trang—MAJ Robert L. Stevens, CPT John D. H. Knabb, and SFC Clifford L. Roberts—have pooled their ingenuity to come up with an improved harness that will lift a man to safety in emergency. Besides being used to carry combat gear, the rig can be quickly adapted to pluck a man to safety by helicopter from dense jungles, even if he is wounded or unconscious.

The harness is made of nylon webbing material buckled on with sturdy snap fasteners. Attached to the upper shoulder straps are two metal "D" rings. The arrangement is a cross between a parachute harness and a load bearing pack harness.

Combat gear to include canteens, ammo pouches, knives, grenades and other battle paraphernalia can be attached to the harness and worn during the most active operations. The leg straps are normally attached to the rear of the harness, so there is no uncomfortable binding to irritate the wearer. The harness is fully adjustable to conform to any physique—long, short, fat or skinny.

When it comes time to vacate the combat area, a helicopter and a long rope are needed. Both come in a prepackaged form with three ropes attached to an anchoring system in the helicopter. The ropes are stowed, parachute rigger style, in weighted bags. While the helicopter hovers over the pick-up point, a crew man throws the bags out the door. As they descend, the rope unravels for about 100 feet and ends at the riders' feet with two snap links (carabiners) exposed. The men quickly hook up their leg straps and attach the snap links to the "D" rings on their harness. Each has his own ropes and snap links.

Whether standing or lying flat, a man can hook up as long as he can reach the rope end. A wounded man can be hooked up by his buddy.

From then on, it's all up to the helicopter crew. The riders can either contact the crew by radio, or use hand signals to indicate they are ready for lift off.

The helicopter takes up the slack and the men begin to rise. When they clear the ground, they can turn back to back and deliver suppressive fire with weapons in any direction.

As the helicopter gains altitude and returns to home base, very little oscillation (swinging) is experienced. SFC Roberts compares it with "the same sensation as being suspended in a parachute. Very little discomfort is experienced."

And when you are headed home in safety, what's a little discomfort? AD

Art of Self Defense

With Feet, Fists, Fingers

1LT R. P. Pfohman
II Field Force, Vietnam



Black belt instructor breaks roof tiles, wood slabs in highlight of demonstration of not so gentle art of self defense.

Smashed tiles and broken boards marked the climax of an exhibition of Taekwon-Do at the Korean-Vietnamese Friendship Day Program in Vung Tau, Vietnam.

The exhibition took place in the Vung Tau Public Stadium with more than 1,000 Vietnamese Taekwon-Do students assembled in their white togas in neat, orderly rows—wearers of the novice white belts at the far end and a small group of highly trained Korean black belt instructors at the other.

The Koreans are instructing thousands of Vietnamese Rangers, military policemen and school children in the art of Taekwon-Do, a contemporary version of an ancient form of unarmed combat. It is a martial art and not a mere sport. Employing the use of feet and hands, it can kill an opponent when necessary.

This art was originally adopted in Japan and China in forms peculiar to those countries. *"Tae"* literally means to jump, kick or smash with the foot, *"kwon"* denotes a fist—chiefly to punch or destroy with the hand or fist. *"Do"* means an art, way or method. Thus, taken collectively, Taekwon-Do means a technique of unarmed combat for self-defense involving the skilled application of punches, flying kicks, blocks, dodges and interceptions with the hands, arms and feet.

Skill and Discipline. Taekwon-Do is important in the training of the Republic of Korea armed forces; it is an excellent way of instilling self-imposed discipline. Korean soldiers proficient in Taekwon-Do are identified by a black patch with white fist that they wear over the breast pocket. Even the most innocent-looking, unassuming person trained in the art has the ability to plunge his fist through 12 inches of clay roofing tiles at a single blow.

Individual capability is evaluated and graded on a scale which is divided into 17 ranks—eight grades beginning with eighth (the lowest being first) and nine degrees of black belt (beginning with first and ending with ninth).

The four orders of belt range from white through blue and then brown with corresponding degrees of proficiency. Black belt is the highest.

Highlights of the demonstration featured Korean black belt instructors breaking, by flying kick, roofing tiles placed at a height of 10 feet, splitting 12 clay roofing tiles with a single blow with the fist, cracking inch-thick wood slabs with a poke of the fingertips.

Korean Sergeant First Class Tong Man Kaung, a 5th degree black belt, explained that Taekwon-Do is a means of self-defense only. Incessant training is necessary to keep in top form and physical condition. The constant practice is demanding; it requires that no time be lost in thinking about a move. All actions must come automatically—as virtual conditioned reflexes.

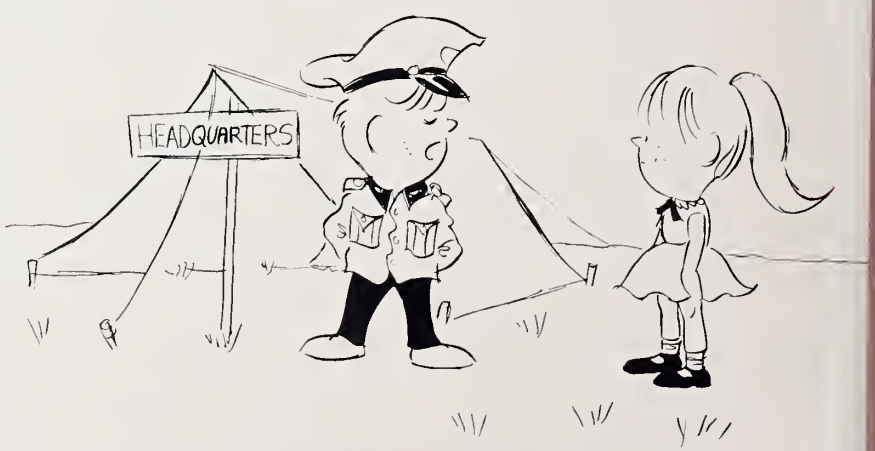
HUMOR

". . . And you, sir, will it be squab en cocotte, frogs legs provencale, or filet mignon with sauce bearnaise?"





"Sorry we got started on our old Army days . . . it must have been your cooking."



"You be my secretary. I'm going to dictate my memoirs."

ARMY TRENDS

R A I D

Army testing Rapid Alerting Identification Device to improve sighting and firing techniques on low altitude targets for CHAPARRAL-VULCAN air defense system. Portable typewriter-sized electronic box has gridded panel of 49 squares, each with green light for friendly and red light for hostile targets. By watching flashing light pattern, firers can determine course of potential target.

CRASH ALERT

Distress signal device being tested on Army helicopters in Vietnam. Automatically-activated system can withstand crash impact and continue sounding signal to help searchers locate downed chopper.

ELECTRICAL SLEEP

Medical Department studying use of electricity as an anesthetic. Method involves passing electric current through selected parts of the brain to induce artificial sleep. The new method works more rapidly and effectively than present drug-induced anesthesia.

SUPER BOTTLE

Thermos on wheels insures field and parade troops of hot coffee, regardless of location. Item is new standard 1,200-gallon water trailer, with non-porous fiberglass lining that keeps liquids at constant temperature for up to 19 days, even in sub-zero climates.

DENTAL STUDY

Effect of dental diseases and conditions on combat effectiveness now under study by Office of the Surgeon General and Combat Developments Command. Initial reports on 1,000 inductees show 25 percent of tooth decay is concentrated in only seven percent of these men, who can be easily isolated in rapid visual examinations of the lower front six teeth. Medical authorities are exploring ways to correct dental defects before men enter the service. Outside treatment would release about 27 percent of Army's current dental resources for more extensive care to active Army personnel.

P I N E

Cheyenne helicopter gunners will "see" ground targets in total darkness when Passive Infrared Night Equipment gunsight is installed. New sight system forms image from infrared radiation given off by objects -- presenting gunners clear-as-day target.

NIGHT EYES

Goggles are latest addition to night vision for soldiers. New optics use existing low levels of natural light to illuminate subjects and are lighter and smaller than night vision devices now in use.

PRESERVATIVE

Research to prolong plant life used in Army camouflage program will benefit florists and others interested in preserving cut foliage. Studies and tests indicate a composite mixture of organic and metallic salts, dissolved in long chain alcohol, will feed plant stems and prolong foliage life. When treated with this solution, foliage cut from hemlock, birch, oak, maple, holly and beech trees did not wilt or lose color for six weeks.

TRAINING TRENDS

Basic Combat/Advanced Individual Training Conference at Fort Benning provided many recommendations for training improvements. Changes approved by CONARC for implementation as resources become available include:

- "Quick-Kill" reaction course incorporated into basic marksmanship program in conjunction with man -vs- man reaction course.
- AK-47 rifle and other NVA/VC weapons introduced to familiarize trainees with enemy firearms.
- Hand grenade training changed to permit trainees to throw minimum of two grenades.
- Mine and booby trap instruction concentrated on VC devices and individual protective measures, with less time devoted to conventional landmine warfare.
- Counterguerrilla problem in eighth week of training extended to 72 hours and redesignated "RVN FTX."

HELIBORNE LOCATER

Combat pilots will recognize friendly troops and locate drop/landing zones for their aircraft with new Interrogater/Transponder system under development for the Army. Airborne interrogater flashes to operator of ground transponder, who returns coded recognition signal.

MISSILES

Multiple Artillery Rocket System planned for late 1970s will be Army's first attempt to combine multiple launch of rockets with some measure of guidance. Weapon will have mobile launcher armed with missiles that can be fired in ripples. In other developments, Army is subjecting Lance and Shillelagh missiles to temperature extremes to determine effects on firing systems. Lance was successfully launched in CONUS test after being heated to 140 degrees (F) and cooled far below zero. Shillelagh fired in Australia's temperate and tropic areas scored repeated hits on moving targets.

IMPROVED JEEP

Traditional workhorse, the 1/4-ton truck, modernized with dual hydraulic brakes, "deep dish" steering wheel, two-speed windshield wipers and new rear-end suspension system. Design provides increased safety, reliability, durability and reduced operating costs.

CINC VISITS

Army asked by Office of Secretary of Defense to provide list of six installations worldwide for possible visit by President Nixon. Emphasis will be on Stateside posts.

HELPING HAND

American Red Cross services to the American public totaled more than $122.5 million during Fiscal Year 1967-68. Military personnel listed as the largest single activity supported, with about 107,600 servicemen receiving assistance each month of last year. (See Page 52)

REDUCTIONS OUT

DA centralized promotion system for top two enlisted grades brings change to reduction authority under UCMJ: subordinate commanders may not reduce E-9s and E-8s under provisions of Article 15 UCMJ, effective 1 Jan 1969 for E-9s and 1 Mar 1969 for E-8s.



Carolyn DeVore, Hollywood Starlet



Mr. Stephen C. O'Connell
President
226 Tigert

CAMPUS MAIL



AD ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

APRIL 1969 VOLUME 24 NO. 4

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COVER: Culminating a career of nearly 50 years on active Army duty, 27 of them as a general officer, GEN Lyman L. Lemnitzer has been Supreme Allied Commander in Europe during the past six years of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's 20-year existence. Significance of the NATO role in defense of the Free World is reported in "Shield of Atlantic Alliance," beginning on page 18. Back Cover: Amid the cross-currents of change sweeping American campuses, the Army ROTC embodies traditional values while keeping pace with the changing needs of an ever more technological Army. (See page 10).

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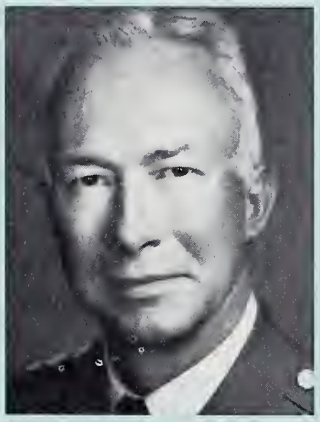
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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $8.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $10.75 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 30 March 1966.

WHAT'S NEW



GEN ANDREW JACKSON GOODPASTER, deputy commander of American forces in Vietnam, has been named by President Nixon to become commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and American forces in Europe. He succeeds GEN Lyman L. Lemnitzer, who retires from active military service on 1 July. (See page 24.) A graduate of the U.S. Military Academy in 1939, GEN Goodpaster served in Engineer units, commanded a battalion in Italy, then was assigned to the General Staff of the old War Department. He served in Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe, as commanding general of the 8th Infantry Division and as Defense Liaison Officer and Secretary to President Eisenhower, later serving under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He became deputy commander of U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, in July 1968.

LONGEST AIRLIFT Focus Retina, the joint U.S./ROK training exercise conducted in Republic of Korea in March, involved Army's longest airlift. Employing 2,500 airlifted Strategic Reserves from CONUS, it was the first exercise of this type to be held in Korea, and demonstrated U.S. capability to rapidly deploy forces in support of allies. Participating troops made both ground and air landings.

MOBILE OFFICE Surgeon General has answered call to help design and procure special dental vans for Chilean Army, capable of operating in extremes of Chile's topography and climates. Example: 22,000-foot mountain ranges and sea-level deserts. Vans have own power and water supply, X-rays and air conditioning.

FLOOD CONTROL Army Corps of Engineers gathering forces under "Operation Foresight" to meet threat of spring floods across northern half of U.S. To date, Engineers have obligated $2 million for flood emergency work, including about 50 contracts for local flood emergency construction and acquisition of flood-fight supplies and equipment. Corps has also placed flood-fighters across the country on 12-hour alert, ready to go when help is needed.

RESTORATION Cleanup started to clear Bikini Atoll for resettlement of about 550 Bikinians who were displaced while atomic tests were conducted there in 1946. DOD joins Department of Interior and Atomic Energy Commission to clear island, and will be responsible for clearing vegetative undergrowth, radioactive debris and unusable structures. Overall plans call for replanting of the islands with coconut trees and reconstruction of housing for the Bikinians, which is expected to take six years and cost approximately $3 million.

WOMAN'S AWARD "Outstanding Young Woman of America" award goes to Army dietitian MAJ Marcia L. Turpin, Army Medical Specialist Corps. She was selected by the Outstanding Americans Foundation for exceptional abilities, accomplishments and service to her community, country and profession.



NUMBER 100,000. 2LT JAMES W. HICKEY is the 100,000th officer candidate graduated from Infantry Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga., since the school began training its first class in July 1941. Combined output of OCS through December 1968 was 384,753 officers, with the Home of Infantry accounting for 151,000. Among the list of distinguished graduates from Infantry OCS are: the late MG Keith L. Ware, WWII Medal of Honor winner and commanding general of the 1st Infantry Division in Vietnam at the time of his death; Governor Winthrop I. Rockefeller of Arkansas; and 28 past and present members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

ABM

Modified Sentinel system, now called Safeguard program, ● increases protection of deterrent forces, ● provides area defense against light attack and accidental launchings, and ● demonstrates that U.S. is not attempting heavy defense of major cities. Phased installation preserves option to curtail or reorient if arms control agreements are reached. First phase calls for installation of radar-missile sites at Malmstrom AFB, Mont., and Grand Forks AFB, N.D., providing some protection for Minuteman force and early shakedown of integrated components.

NCOC COURSES

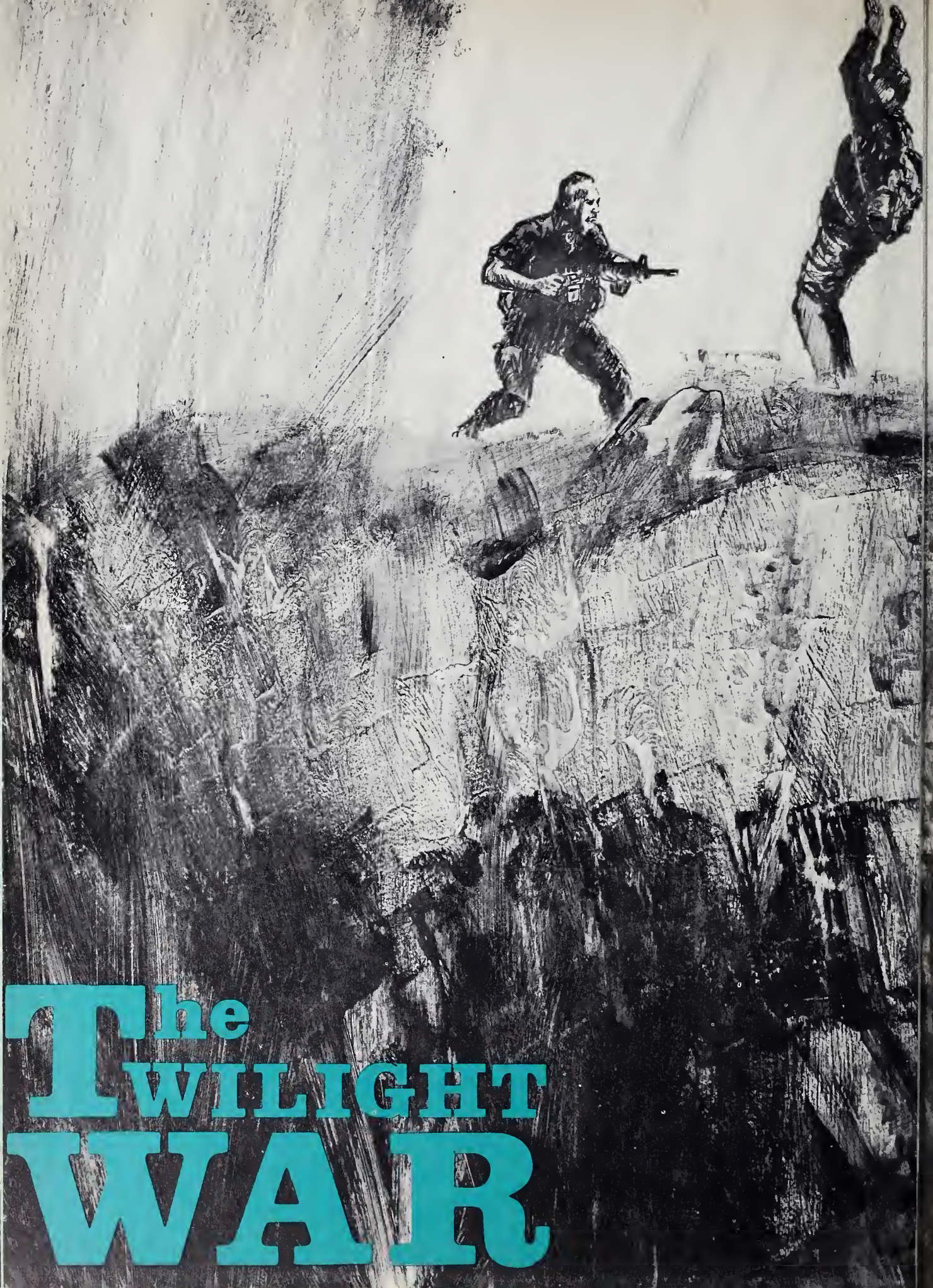
Two New NCO Candidate courses added to 10 already operational at Forts Benning, Knox and Sill. New fields opened are Infantry Operations and Intelligence at Fort Benning, and Combat Engineers at Fort Leonard Wood. About 16,000 men will enter the program during FY 1969.

RETIRED PAY

State tax provisions mean considerable savings for retired servicemen: ● No Income Tax - Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Nevada, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. New Hampshire and Tennessee levy income taxes on interest and dividends. ● All Military Retired Pay Exempt - Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii and Minnesota. ● Disability Pay Exempt - Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin. ● All Military Retired Taxable - Massachusetts. ● Partial Exemptions for various reasons - California, Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, Oklahoma, Oregon and Virginia.

SUMMER CAMP

An estimated 19,800 advanced ROTC cadets will train for six weeks at five Army posts during summer 1969. Posts are: Indiantown Gap, Pa.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Lewis, Wash.; Fort Sill, Okla., and Fort Bragg, N.C. Largest contingent, 7,000 cadets, will go to Indiantown Gap. Additionally, about 3,400 cadets will attend a six-week basic summer camp at Fort Benning, Ga.


The
TWILIGHT
WAR



Diverse Aspects of the Hostile Threat

J. Erik Collin, II

The average American thinks of warfare in terms of bullets, bombs, and massed manpower. This ultimate form of the hostile threat has confronted American citizenry throughout our history as a nation, and our extensive military commitment in Vietnam testifies to the fact that this threat is both real and continuing.

However, armed conflict is but one manifestation—the most serious—of the multi-faceted threat posed to the Free World by the Soviet Union and Communist China. While boasting large, formidable armies which give substance to the threat of armed conflict, these communist states are independently engaged in another kind of combat with the Free World—one that ranges the twilight spectrum of espionage; subversion; and psychological, political, economic, and diplomatic warfare.

While less publicized and less apparent, these insidious aspects of the total hostile threat are just as real and significant. They confront not only the governments of the United States and our allies, the neutral and unaligned nations of the world, but exert their influence on the future of all free peoples.

Because the U.S. soldier must meet the enemy on "cold" as well as "hot war" battlefields, he should have an understanding of the enemy's "twilight tactics" as well as the workings of his own individual weapon.

The weapons in the twilight war arsenal are highly effective. They are capable of subjugating free peoples and territories on behalf of the Peking or Moscow regimes. They include dollars, rubles, yuan and pesos on the economic front; printed and spoken words on the psychological and ideological front; treaties and international alignments on the political and diplomatic front; and coercion, intimidation, blackmail, and assassination on the espionage front.

Arenas of Action. The battlefields where these weapons are employed are strange and diverse. They include the halls of the United Nations, the floors of international money marts, the editorial offices of news media, classrooms in thatched-roofed jungle schools, and obscure sites for clandestine meetings between hostile intelligence agents and recruited informants.

Examples of twilight war tactics



Economic warfare through trade and economic grants often aids communist states to accomplish twilight war objectives.

are also found in shooting wars. In Vietnam the enemy combines military, political, economic, sociological, and diplomatic means to further his objective of "liberating South Vietnam."

One of the more insidious aspects of the hostile threat is represented by the massive and continuing efforts exerted by the intelligence services of the Soviet, East European and Asian Communist countries to acquire military, political, economic and scientific information from the United States, its allies, and the neutral and unaligned nations of the world. The great preponderance of information in these categories is readily available to Moscow and Peking through overt sources, but the truly vital and significant data needed by these regimes to enhance their strategic power posture and facilitate attainment of their goal of world domination can only be obtained by espionage.

The U.S. soldier—regardless of rank or degree of security clearance—is a prime potential target for both unwitting exploitation and attempted espionage recruitment by hostile intelligence agencies. As a member of today's highly professional Army he must, of necessity, be well versed in one or more technological or operational skills having specific military application.

While an individual's assigned duties may not necessitate the granting of a security clearance, all soldiers come into possession of diverse items of information. Although unclassified in themselves, these apparently unrelated items can be pieced together by a hostile intelligence analyst and collated with information acquired from both overt and clandestine sources. What evolves is a meaningful, classified, military intelligence study which could have an immediate or long-range adverse impact on the security, integrity, operational efficiency or effectiveness of the U.S. Army.

Potential Target—You. The very existence of the United States as a Free World power can be endangered by information obtained by hostile intelligence, either through recruitment of a U.S. serviceman with access to sensitive defense information, or through information picked up from a thoughtless remark in the local tavern or *gasthaus*.



Diplomatic or official positions are often used to cover espionage activities.

"Truly vital significant data can only be obtained by espionage."



Never underestimate your importance as a potential target for the hostile intelligence operative. Remember that the intelligence agencies of communist states are not bound by conventional morality considerations. Counterintelligence files contain numerous cases where an otherwise loyal and patriotic soldier has been coerced into providing defense information through intimidation and threat of exposure of individual character weaknesses, to include excessive indebtedness, sexual aberrations, drug addiction, and venality.

This nefarious aspect of the twilight war—espionage—can best be countered through constant adherence to sound security procedures, and the maintenance of high standards of personal conduct and morality. Security procedures and guidelines are emphasized and discussed during SAEDA (Subversion and Espionage Directed Against U.S. Army and Deliberate Security Violations) presentations which every soldier attends. It is by no means inconceivable that the fellow who dozes in the next seat during a SAEDA lecture may one day, either wittingly or unwittingly, contribute information to hostile intelligence which could ultimately result in your own death or disability.

Espionage activities of the USSR and Communist China are by no means confined to the United States. Agents of these hostile intelligence services are active in all countries of the Free World.

International Activities. Since World War II, the U.S. Government has been instrumental both in creating and supporting various multi-national alliances designed to prevent or deter further aggression by communist regimes. These alliances include the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO); Central Treaty Organization (CENTO); and Organization of American States (OAS)—together with treaty obligations with individual nations of the Free World community, to include Japan, Nationalist China and the Republic of Korea. (See "Collective Security Agreements," November 1968 DIGEST.)

Both the USSR and Communist China, and their respective satellites, have continuously sought to weaken or destroy these alliances through political, diplomatic, economic, psychological, and subversive twilight war tactics. If they can subvert or usurp incumbent governments and substitute communist or communist-leaning regimes, they can achieve a significant victory without firing a single shot



"Continued effort to undermine confidence in the U.S. . . . is manifested by both direct and subtle propaganda through all possible media."



"If they can subvert . . . governments and substitute communist regimes they can achieve a significant victory without firing a shot."

or spilling the blood of a single Red Army or Chinese People's Liberation Army soldier.

Another facet of this hostile threat is the continued effort exerted by both Communist China and the USSR to undermine confidence in the U.S. Government and its political-economic system by the government and peoples of recently emerged and unaligned countries—among them developing nations afflicted with chronic economic and political instability. It is manifested by both direct and subtle propaganda through all possible media.

This propaganda extols the alleged superiority of the communist ideology and economic system, while decrying democracy and the capitalistic free-enterprise system. Although this ideological offensive permeates all countries not embraced within the Soviet or Chinese Communist areas of influence, it is primarily targeted against Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America. The Communists, however, view the United States as their principal enemy and seek to conquer it ultimately.

The economic aspect of the hostile threat is represented by Soviet and Chinese Communist efforts to employ their economic and agri-



cultural production, trade, fiscal resources, and technical expertise as political and psychological weapons. By extending trade and economic grants and assistance to selected recently emerged and underdeveloped countries, these communist states seek to accomplish various twilight war objectives including—

- support for the communist position in United Nations deliberations;
- expulsion of Free World military bases and missions;
- legalization of indigenous Communist Parties;
- increased extension of diplomatic recognition by non-communist states;
- development of new sources of raw materials; and
- stimulation of requests for Soviet or Chinese Communist military aid and assistance, to include military instructor teams to train and equip "national liberation movements" based in countries contiguous to remnants of European colonial empires.

By exploiting discontent and through the skillful use of propaganda, indigenous Communist Parties in non-communist countries attempt to create what Lenin termed "the objective revolutionary situation". In simple terms, this means that conditions are ripe for instigating and supporting a state of active insurgency against the government in power. The success of this communist tactic is evidenced in Vietnam where a "war by proxy" is being fought by Communist China and the USSR without the necessity for large-scale commitment of either Soviet or Chinese Communist combat troops.

"In Vietnam the enemy combines military, political, economic, sociological and diplomatic means to further his objective."



While not headlined as such, a wide variety of activities are part and parcel of the twilight war on the international level. Current manifestations of twilight war tactics and pressures directed against the Free World include, but are by no means limited to, the following:

- recurrent East German restrictions on free access to Berlin;
- Chinese Communist attempts to extend their influence in Africa through interest-free loans and construction projects, to include the Tanzania-Zambia railroad;
- Soviet military and economic aid projects and assistance to selected countries in the Arabic world, to include the Aswan High Dam;
- proliferation of representation and propaganda activities by the Soviet TASS and Chinese Communist New China News Agency (NCNA) in Free World and neutral nations;
- indigenous Communist Party support to subversive or quasi-subversive activities and demonstrations within Free World countries, to include the United States;
- utilization of diplomatic or official cover positions to engage in espionage activities; and
- creating a psychological aura of fear and intimidation through implied threats—i.e., the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia and the Chinese Communist emergence as an embryonic nuclear power.

Thus, on both individual and international levels, the twilight war continues. Your alertness—and awareness that every American serviceman is a potential target—can be the most effective armor against widespread and insidious enemy espionage activities. AD





ROTC Under Fire

An American Institution Meets the Test

Army Digest Staff
in cooperation with
Office, Director of Individual Training
for ROTC Affairs

At campuses across the country, graduates in cap and gown soon will be receiving diplomas from college presidents, visiting deans or VIP's imported as commencement speakers to impart words of wisdom to the fledgling captains of industry, commerce and the various professions.

At 268 of these campuses, some 17,000 young men will be exchanging mortar boards for military hats, and academic robes for jackets with gold shoulder bars denoting brand new lieutenants. These are the students who, for the most part, elected as sophomores to fulfill their obligations of citizenship in a free Nation by enrolling in the advanced Reserve Officers Training Corps program.

Some of these dedicated young men will make a career of the military services. Each year the Army alone



On campuses across the country, thousands of students are fulfilling their obligations of citizenship in a free Nation by enrolling in Army's Reserve Officer Training Corps program.

needs—in fact must have—at least 15,000 to fill its requirements for leaders educated in a wide variety of fields that go to make up a modern, progressive Army.

Others will meet their minimum military obligations, then return to civilian pursuits while remaining available for duty via the Reserve Forces. These graduates often have been recruited, even before leaving the campus, by commercial organizations. For while the Army must have its input of young leaders, many of these firms also are anxious to recruit the same talents. Increasingly, there is competition for the potentials for advancement represented by these young men—potentials which are increased by their proven leadership fostered through ROTC training and then developed by several years of actual military service.

Many of this year's graduates will have been scholarship winners, their tuition and incidental expenses paid through ROTC programs. Many others will have been assisted to a greater or lesser degree. It is safe to say that many hundreds of these graduates would never have been able to attain a college education were it not for ROTC assistance.

As sophomores, these men had the foresight to recognize the advantages of enrolling in advanced ROTC. They voluntarily joined despite the current criticism and vociferous outcries against the program that faces ROTC on many campuses—criticism and outcries that appear strange indeed when one considers that for many years the military services were criticized for not having a "rapport with world events," for "living in a world of their own," with leaders whose "military mind" and thinking were simply products of a "trade school."

Basic to such criticism was the implication that the military services needed the leaven of large numbers of leaders educated in many fields—men who could understand and evaluate worldwide political, economic and sociological conditions, who could comprehend the interplay of events in a world of power politics, who could generally chart the Nation's path through the maze of highly complicated events that mark the making of history.

For more than half a century the Army has made every effort to get just such men. And ROTC has provided increasing thousands of them, until today the Corps of over 150,000 is the largest and least expensive precommissioning educational system in the Army. Its graduates—by the hundreds and by the thousands each year—represent all academic disciplines. They come from varied ethnic backgrounds, from all parts of the Nation. They can be found on active duty from second lieutenants up to lieutenant generals.

What's the Fuss About Academic Credit?

Academic credit for ROTC course work has been a source of contention on some campuses for many years. Such attacks can be traced back to the period between World Wars—but they have become more pronounced in recent years. Basically, those schools objecting strongly to granting any academic credit contend that the ROTC program is peripheral, that it does not include courses pertinent and germane to work credited toward a degree.

Exactly what is the content of ROTC courses? The Basic Course, normally taken in freshman and sophomore years, provides training in basic military subjects, military history, weapons, equipment and leadership techniques. Class time averages three hours per week. The Advanced Course, normally taken in junior and senior years (only students with demonstrated potential for becoming effective leaders are selected for this training) includes military tactics, logistics, administration, teaching methods, leadership techniques, and the exercise of command. Class time is approximately five hours per week.

Academic credit is inherent in the program of those schools following the Option B curriculum because up to 25 percent of the subjects in the ROTC curriculum are selected from subjects offered and taught by academic departments of the host college. All Option C schools grant academic credit. In many cases these have increased the amount of credit given for military science courses.

The Department of the Army makes every effort to be flexible in this regard. Its policy is to encourage academic credit. The schools, however, are to make their own decisions regarding the amount of course work to be credited toward graduation.



Yet today the system is facing criticism from several sources. Ironically, much of the criticism comes from the same people who just yesterday were complaining that the Army was hidebound and needed leaders of greater depth and breadth of vision. Today these same people would do away with the very system that is producing exactly such leadership. Among evidences of this attitude:

- Some members of staffs and faculties of various institutions of higher learning claim that the ROTC curriculum is below academic standards.
- Demands are made to withdraw academic credit for ROTC courses.
- The rank of the Professor of Military Science has come under scrutiny. Some educators feel sincerely that only the colleges or universities should have the right to designate professors. Some feel that the entire idea of military training on campus is in conflict with the purposes and ideals of the American system of higher education—disregarding entirely this Nation's tradition and history of dependency on a citizen army.



". . . The ROTC cadet looks forward with pride to the opportunity to serve his country. He is a man who desires to excel, who regards a tour of duty as an officer as a challenge that he cannot refuse to meet . . ."

Some of the criticisms—those which hit the headlines all too often because of their character and source—come from small but highly organized and extremely vociferous dissident groups. One group has actually prepared in great detail a complicated printed plan to "smash the military machine in the schools." These students carry on actual campaigns of terror—reviling other students, defiling uniforms, carrying on intense campaigns against incoming students aimed at browbeating impressionable newcomers from signing up for the Corps.

It is significant to note that some dissident groups appear to fight ROTC merely as part of a larger plan for fomenting actual revolution in the Nation. They seek to introduce class warfare among the youth of the country on the basis that ROTC produces large numbers of well-educated officers—and according to their warped view, the officers are the "oppressors" of the enlisted ranks. They would not only emasculate ROTC, but would eliminate it altogether, and eliminate all military leadership along with it.

Answering the Critics. Yet despite all criticisms, the senior ROTC enrollment today continues to thrive and grow stronger. This spring even larger numbers of young men than usual will be completing their courses to enter the Army as second lieutenants. Admittedly, the peak enrollment today may be attributed in part to selective service accompanying the Vietnam conflict. But historically enrollments in the advanced course have fluctuated according to international tensions.

Many of the critics of the program for obtaining young leaders do not realize that just as the Army has changed from the old days of close order drill, Wednesday afternoons off, bailing out the enlisted man after payday, so has the ROTC changed. It's a far cry today from the era when most efforts went into an hour or two of drill a week, combined with a few dull lectures on military courtesy and a stilted course or two on military history.

The ROTC curriculum has kept pace with the changing needs of an ever more technological Army. It ac-

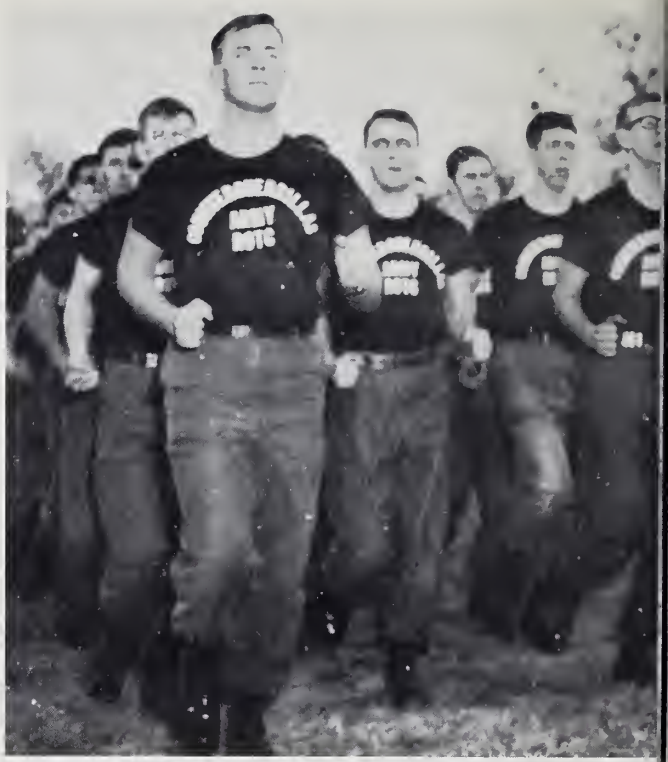
What Sort of Young Man Takes ROTC?

Some college students enroll in Reserve Officers Training Corps because their parents advise them to do so. Often the parents are so inclined because they understand the value of an Army commission. Sometimes the father has served in the Armed Forces, and feels that the son should meet his military obligations as an officer. Others encourage their sons from purely patriotic reasons—strange as this may sound in these times when campus unrest makes it sound as though no such thing existed these days.

And many a young man enrolls for patriotic reasons, enhanced by a spirit of adventure, a desire for a career in the military, and realization of the advantages of serving his required military commitment as an officer rather than awaiting the uncertainties of the draft.

All those reasons are valid. But in personal conversation with hundreds of cadets on scores of campuses, one gains the distinct impression that there are reasons even beyond those that they mention. For there is a vibrant quality about an ROTC cadet. He is a man who desires to excel, who regards a tour of duty as an officer as a challenge that he cannot refuse to meet.

That same drive will motivate him as an officer. It motivates those who serve their minimum military obligations and then go into business or industry or their chosen professions. These men have an idea of what leadership is. They have seen examples of it on campus, in student organizations, on the athletic field. Many are campus leaders in other areas. The intangibles and the mystique of leadership appeal to them. Although they seldom if ever talk about such things, they still look forward with pride to the opportunity to serve their country in uniform.



Many young men enroll for patriotic reasons, enhanced by a spirit of adventure. Here trainees in counterguerrilla tactics work out at Clemson University, South Carolina.

tively seeks to develop fledgling leaders with the education that makes them aware of political, economic and sociological conditions, that produces future leaders with the potential for continuing growth in many fields.

Origin and History. Although ROTC had its formal beginnings with passage of the National Defense Act of 1916, training in colleges and universities dates back to 1819 when Captain Alden Partridge, former superintendent at West Point, established Norwich University, Vermont, as a military college. Similar training was provided at many other colleges and military academies, such as Virginia Military Institute, most famous graduate of which was GEN George C. Marshall. It is noteworthy that a young officer, later to become GEN John J. Pershing, established the Pershing Rifles as a crack drill unit back in 1892.

The Land Grant Act of 1862 provided for military training to be required at the so-called Land Grant Colleges, mostly state universities, in return for land concessions from the Federal government. Thus the Nation gave practical expression to its time-honored philosophy—civilian control of the military establishment based on a system that expects every citizen to be a vital part of the national defense, subject to call for military duty in time of war. This philosophy has been expressed by American statesmen, educators, legislators throughout our entire history. Today ROTC embodies the principle of drawing officers for our Armed Forces from the mainstream of American life in all its diversity.

Keeping Pace. Through the years following World War II, studies have constantly been made to keep curricula in tune with the changing needs of an Army in transition. Such changes were largely undramatic, moderate breezes rather than swift winds of change. But with the ROTC Revitalization Act of 1964 came the beginning of what has become an entire New Look in ROTC.

The Act created a platform for a complete restructuring and modernization of the entire program. It is significant that this began before the present wave of criticism was even a ground swell far out on the horizon. The Act indicates that the Army and other Services were continuously evaluating, looking ahead, constantly seeking to meet changing conditions.

Principal feature of the Vitalization Act was the scholarship program under which 5,500 will annually receive tuition, book and fee costs plus $50 per month subsistence. Many of these ROTC scholarship students would never be able to attend college otherwise. Recipients are committed to four years of active duty following graduation, and must accept a Regular Army commission if offered.

Another feature is authorization of the two-year program that provides for junior college graduates and transfer students from non-ROTC institutions to join the Advanced Course program in their junior or senior years.

In making changes in the ROTC curriculum, the Army has recognized the changes in educational philosophies and concepts in the colleges themselves. With each passing year, degree standards have been raised so that a student must carefully budget his time to satisfy these requirements; as a result, less time is available for activities outside his principal areas of study. ROTC has endeavored to keep pace with this trend.

Flexible Curricula. Today's curriculum studies, and other aspects of the program, are characterized by flexibility. Currently, Army ROTC offers three choices to colleges and universities of the country—curricula which permit practically any school to tailor its military program according to its institutional needs in conjunction with the Professor of Military Science at the particular school.

At present, about 15 percent of the host institutions are using Option A which deals mainly with military subjects.

About 80 percent of the campuses are utilizing Option B which allows 25 percent of the subjects to be selected from those offered and taught by the college.

A third, Option C, was initiated by 11 schools on a developmental basis in the fall of 1968. This is designed to present the basic course in a manner that will insure its being accorded academic credit on a par with other courses offered at that particular school. The freshman courses acquaint a student with basic concepts of warfare and problems of national defense; the sophomore course examines the concept of military

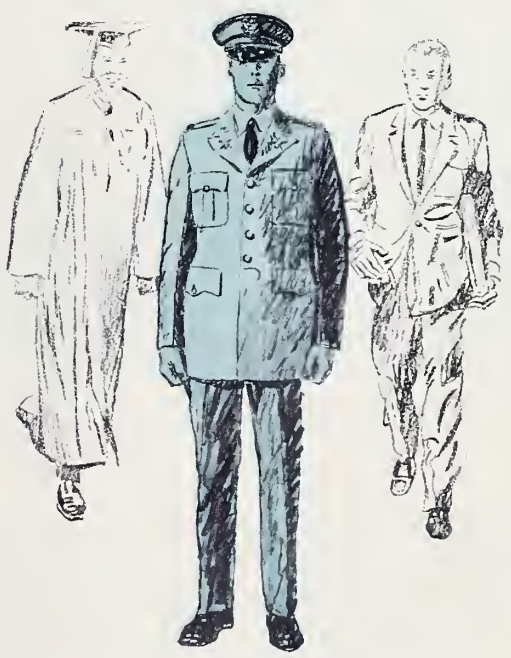
Army Advisory Panel
A Sounding Board

The Vitalization Act of 1964 served as a catalyst for organizational changes that have kept ROTC a vital, vigorous organization capable of meeting the demands of a technologically changing Army.

At Department of the Army level, ROTC is a division in the Directorate of Individual Training which comes under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. Policy, program and budget matters are developed within this division.

The ROTC/NDCC Directorate at Headquarters, U.S. Continental Army Command acts as the executive agent through the Army Headquarters down to the Professor of Military Science at the college and university level.

As part of the overall reorganization, the Army Advisory Panel on ROTC Affairs, originally established in 1952, was reconstituted. This body consists of 10 prominent educators and three other distinguished persons from walks of life other than education. This Panel is designed for direct and easy college-Army communication, and serves as a sounding board for new concepts and plans. The expertise it provides is of inestimable value to the ROTC program.



"Some dedicated young men will make a career of the military services . . . Others will meet their obligations, then return to civilian pursuits."

force, relative effectiveness in solving international crises, the role of the military in society and its relationship to other elements of national power. Instruction may be presented by military personnel, or by civilian members of the faculty—or by both. This latter, or "team teaching" method, enables each to present its specialty in a highly interesting and informative manner.

Curriculum studies and retailoring of course content involves a continuing process of cooperation between the Army and educational institutions.

As a result of many months of study of campus and Army requirements, the entire ROTC curriculum is now being revamped to add even more flexibility to meet changing times and to become more academically oriented.

However, it should be remembered that moves toward a more academically oriented curriculum do not necessarily provide a panacea for the problems involved. The exact nature of the curriculum on any particular campus will be tailored by the institutional authorities and the Professor of Military Science concerned—a cooperative approach which should demonstrate that the curriculum is not "dictated from Washington" as some critics contend.

Gaining Strength

Some critics of ROTC point to overall reduced enrollment as a sign that the ROTC program is fading away. A look at the figures indicates that this just isn't true. Between 1965 and 1968 total enrollment did decrease from 157,000 to 150,000. But at the same time enrollment in the Advanced Course or the production end increased from 25,320 to more than 37,000.

Diminished enrollment in the basic course was to be expected as the trend toward elective ROTC programs becomes more prevalent. (Previously, enrollment was required at Land Grant Colleges.) Some schools have exercised their options for elective programs—and once a school does so, enrollment in the basic course usually declines. Ten years ago, two-thirds of the senior ROTC units had compulsory programs; this year two-thirds have elective programs. The decision is the institution's to make. The Department of the Army does not favor one program over the other.

With 268 ROTC units in being, there are at least 268 variables, reflecting each institution's history, philosophy, and background of its student body. No pat solution to individual campus problems can be arrived at by broad policy directed at institutions. Accordingly, the Army moves to meet the challenges at each campus as they apply in that particular campus situation—in concert with institutional officials.

Role on Campus. A key role in ROTC is exercised by Professors of Military Science on campus. Actually the rank of professor is statutory and is prescribed in Public Law 88-647. However, this does not prevent a reevaluation of the role the military appointees play. As a department head the Professor of Military Science—or PMS for short—has full and equal status with other department heads. Normally he limits his activities on the faculty board to areas concerned with the military department unless requested by institutional officials to enter into other university matters.

Questions of PMS status are sometimes raised by certain faculty members who, through normal academic procedure, strive to attain tenure at a given school. Since advancement often depends on tenure, appointment of a non-tenured Army officer to the level of professor may generate displeasure among faculty colleagues thus affected.

It is not so much the PMS's actual rank, but his stature as a department head, with all rights and privileges of the position, that interests the Army. A solution to the entire problem may lie in changing the title which would imply all the rights and privileges of a professor and department head, minus the vexing question of tenure. This matter now is being seriously considered by Department of the Army.

In spite of such problems, it is interesting to note that there is a continual demand by colleges and universities to enter into contracts to provide ROTC. In the last two years alone, Department of the Army has approved 30 new units. These were selected from no fewer than a hundred applications nationwide. In selecting institutions, the Department of the Army considers production quality and potential, institutional support, facilities, and geographic distribution.

This year two-thirds of the institutions offering the program have elective programs. The decision is the institution's to make; the Department of the Army does not favor one program over any other. So far, though, it can be stated that elective programs are proving efficient and economical. Units adopting them exhibit a high esprit, since all cadets are volunteers. They are taking ROTC because they actively seek it.

Looking Ahead. What about the future of the Army ROTC program? To a large extent, the future depends on the ability of the Army to keep pace with evolutionary developments on college campuses. Past history and present studies point to such success based on the Army's adaptability to changing circumstances.

Support for the program comes from many sources, but in the long run it is the responsible educator who recognizes the requirement for colleges to participate in the education of the Nation's young officers as a meaningful contribution to the American institution of a citizen-army, which holds the key to success or failure in a viable democracy. This type of positive support does exist and will continue to exist.







Whether undergoing field training, or formal inspection, or attending college classes, the ROTC enrollee develops qualities that will be useful in future military career or civilian pursuits.

ROTC will continue to be the major source of newly commissioned officers for the Active Army and the Reserve Forces. The Army will continue to meet the challenge raised by professional educators by maintaining its flexible approach in developing progressive programs that mutually benefit the Army, the host institutions, the student and, in the long run, the Nation.

Always our Army's goal is to maintain cordial, cooperative relations based on mutual respect and understanding of the responsibilities and interests of each party involved. The objective is to produce well-educated young men with leadership potential for peaceful pursuits of civilian enterprise as well as for command in emergencies that may arise in the Nation's defense.

NATO--



Shield of Atlantic Alliance

In NATO insignia the circle is symbol of unity and the compass rose suggests the common direction toward peace taken by member nations of the Atlantic Alliance. Blue background represents the Atlantic Ocean.



Twentieth anniversary ceremonies in Washington, D.C. featuring massed flags of 15 nations of the Free World . . . a White House visit by NATO Secretary General Manlio Brosio, followed by a visit by President Richard Nixon to headquarters at Brussels, Belgium . . . a transatlantic airbridge carrying 15,000 U.S. soldiers and airmen to Germany in a rapid reinforcement exercise known as Reforger I-Crested Cap I . . . a massive helicopter air assault exercise at Grafenwoehr topping off a maneuver known as Carbide Ice—all these recent activities have heightened interest in and increased awareness of the Free World Alliance known as NATO—the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Exactly what is NATO and how does it function?

To stem the rising tide of Communist expansion in post-World War II Europe, twelve countries—Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom and United States—originally joined together to sign the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington on 4 April 1949. (Greece and Turkey joined in 1952, and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955, making 15 nations in all.) Thus the NATO Atlantic Alliance was formed.

Besides constituting a defensive military alliance in which the signatories consider an armed attack against one or more of them an attack against them all, the North Atlantic Treaty also aims at developing political, economic, social and



Military Committee shown meeting here is assisted by an integrated International Military Staff headed by a Director nominated by NATO member nations.

The Military Committee and the NATO Commands

cultural cooperation among member countries.

The North Atlantic Council, composed of representatives of all member governments, is the supreme authority set up to implement the Treaty. (*See page 21*)

NATO itself is an intergovernmental body, not a supranational organization. In the North Atlantic Council and its committees, decisions are reached unanimously, thus excluding any element of subordination.

The Military Committee is the highest military authority within the Alliance under the Council. Although NATO is a collective defense organization, in peacetime its various national forces receive orders only from their own authorities. The only exceptions are certain air defense units on constant alert and, of course, the integrated staffs at the different Allied headquarters. These are the only forces under the direct orders of the NATO Allied Commanders. As established by the Council, the mission of the NATO Commanders in peacetime is to draw up joint defense plans to assure the best use of NATO forces in the event of war.

Primary aim of NATO's military organization is to deter any potential aggressor from launching an attack. This has been achieved and peace has been safeguarded in Europe by restoring the balance of forces between East and West.

The military organization is composed of the Military Committee, the Commands and a Regional Planning Group.

The Military Committee, the senior military authority in NATO, is composed of a Chief-of-Staff of each member country except France. Iceland, having no military forces, may be represented by a civilian.

The Presidency of the Military Committee rotates annually in the alphabetical order of countries. The Chairmanship is held by a Permanent Chairman, elected by the Military Committee. The Permanent Chairman serves for a period of two years, subject to an extension of one year as a maximum.

At the level of Chiefs-of-Staff the Military Committee meets regularly—at least twice a year—and whenever else it may be found necessary. It is responsible for making recommendations and supplying guidance on military questions to subordinate authorities.

To enable the Military Committee to function in permanent session

Flags of NATO Nations



with effective powers of decision, each Chief-of-Staff appoints a Permanent Military Representative. Between meetings of the Chiefs-of-Staff, their Permanent Military Representatives deal with and settle questions which come within the province of the Military Committee, except those which, by their nature and scope, require the approval of the Chiefs-of-Staff.

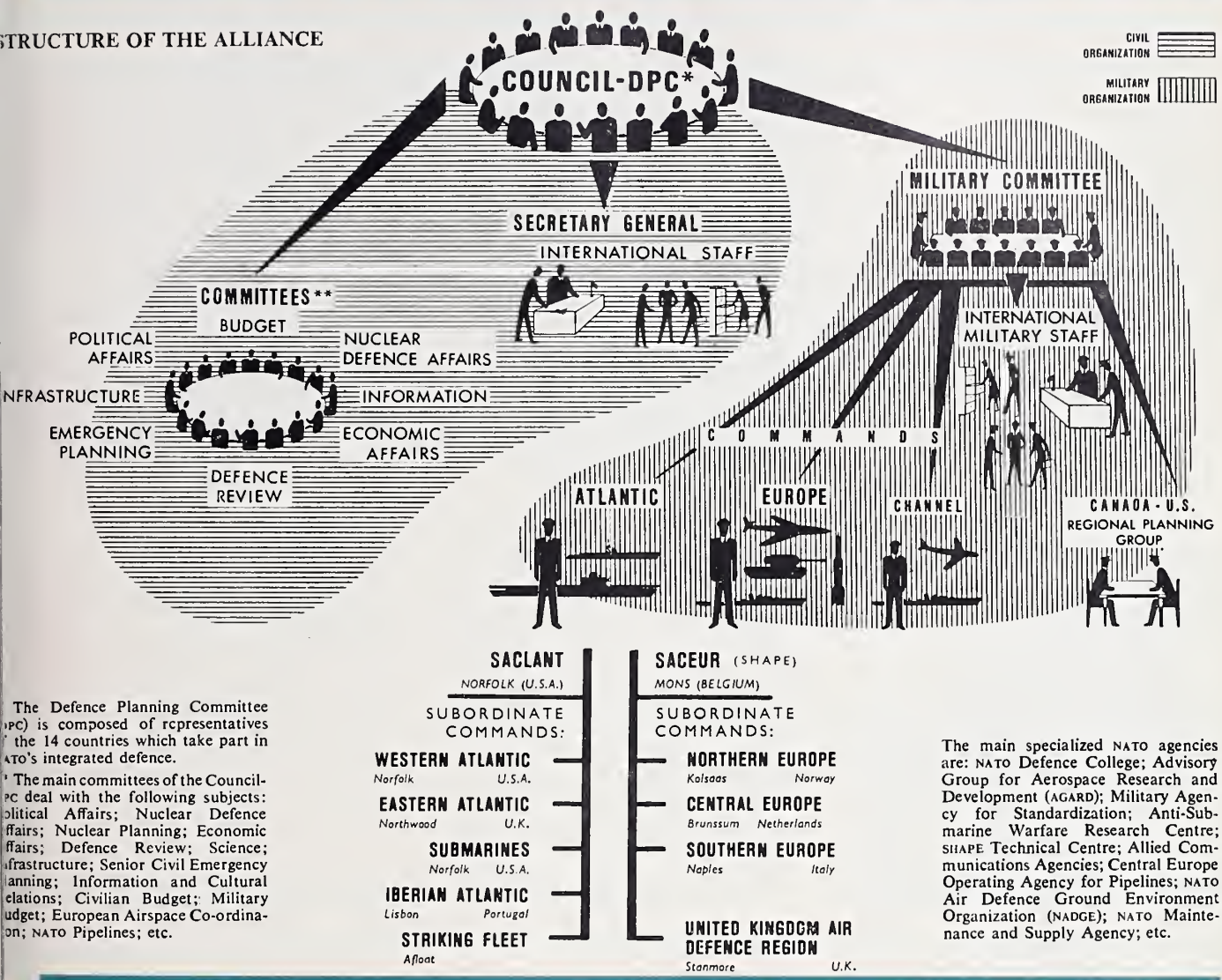
International Military Staff. The Military Committee is assisted by an integrated International Military Staff which is headed by a Director who is nominated by the member nations and is selected by the Military Committee. He may be from any of the member nations, but he must be of a different nationality than the Chairman of the Military Committee. The Director is assisted by a Vice Director with a special responsibility for nuclear matters, five Assistant Directors of flag or general officer rank, and the Secretary of the International Military Staff.

The five Assistant Directors head the Divisions for Intelligence; Plans and Policy; Operations, Training and Organization; Logistics; and Communications and Electronics. As the executive agent of the Military Committee, the International Military Staff insures that the poli-



In SHAPE insignia above, two gold swords, unsheathed, are superimposed on a gold scroll bearing inscription in Latin—"Vigilance is the Price of Liberty." Sprays of olive leaves indicate dedication of NATO powers to peace, while swords indicate necessity of armed strength in order to preserve that peace.

STRUCTURE OF THE ALLIANCE



The Defence Planning Committee (DPC) is composed of representatives of the 14 countries which take part in NATO's integrated defence.

* The main committees of the Council-DPC deal with the following subjects: Political Affairs; Nuclear Defence Affairs; Nuclear Planning; Economic Affairs; Defence Review; Science; Infrastructure; Senior Civil Emergency Planning; Information and Cultural Relations; Civilian Budget; Military Budget; European Airspace Co-ordination; NATO Pipelines; etc.

The main specialized NATO agencies are: NATO Defence College; Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD); Military Agency for Standardization; Anti-Submarine Warfare Research Centre; SHAPE Technical Centre; Allied Communications Agencies; Central Europe Operating Agency for Pipelines; NATO Air Defence Ground Environment Organization (NADGE); NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency; etc.



On 16 December 1950 President Truman designated GEN Dwight D. Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. One of GEN Eisenhower's first acts was to suggest adoption of distinctive SHAPE insignia, opposite.

cies and decisions of the Military Committee are implemented as directed.

The Military Committee is represented on the North Atlantic Council and has a number of NATO military agencies under its authority, such as: the Military Agency for Standardization (MAS), the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD), and the NATO Defense College, as well as various specialized communications agencies.

MAJOR NATO COMMANDS

The strategic area covered by the North Atlantic Treaty is divided among three Commands and a Regional Planning Group. These are: the Atlantic Ocean Command, the European Command, the Channel Command, and the Canada-U.S. Regional Planning Group. The authority exercised by these different Commands varies in form, being affected by the geographical and political factors and by the situation in peace or war conditions.



North Atlantic Treaty, first peacetime alliance in American history, was signed in Washington on 4 April 1949.

The forces of member countries remain under national command in peacetime; some of them may either be assigned or earmarked to NATO Commands.

The NATO Commanders are responsible for the development of defense plans for their respective areas, for the determination of force requirements and for the deploymnt and exercise of the forces under their command.

The organization of these Commands is flexible enough and the liaison between them close enough to allow for mutual support in the event of war, and the rapid shifting of the necessary land, sea and air forces to meet any situation likely to confront the North Atlantic Community.

SHAPE and ACE--for European Defense

Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) and Allied Command Europe (ACE) were established on 2 April 1951, after the Soviet Union had taken over—by force, subversion and pressure—more than 95 million non-Russian citizens in 400,000 square miles of Eastern Europe. SHAPE was situated near Paris, where it remained until France withdrew its military cooperation from its NATO partners. Forced to relocate, SHAPE moved on 31 March 1967 to a new site built in record-breaking time 30 miles southwest of Brussels—today identified officially as SHAPE, Belgium. (See "SHAPE—Belgium," July 1968 DIGEST.)

SHAPE is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's highest military headquarters in Europe, engaged in planning, coordinating and directing the employment of NATO's military power throughout Allied Command Europe—an area stretching some 3600 miles from the northern tip of Norway to the eastern reaches of Turkey. Its mission—to support the political objectives of the NATO Alliance by deterring any aggression against NATO Europe and, if deterrence fails, to defend as far forward as possible.

Here GEN Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), heads an integrated staff of military and civilian specialists from eleven nations—Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Luxembourg and Portugal maintain a representative at SHAPE and France a mission. Iceland has no military forces. GEN Lemnitzer also directs the activities of the major subordinate commands.

SHAPE develops teamwork among the ground, sea and air forces of NATO nations. In case of attack in this supersonic nuclear age there will not be time—as in wars of the past—for allies to plan joint strategies, season troops for inter-allied operations, organize international logistics, communications and intelligence systems. So SHAPE is doing the job today.

In itself, the very existence of such an allied defense apparatus in Europe adds to the military capability of NATO members. By extension, the deterrent value of their forces is immeasurably increased.

Despite NATO, however, Europe is still threatened. Says GEN Lemnitzer: "As long as the potential aggressor continues to improve—and not reduce—his military capabilities, any substantial reduction in our allied defensive capability represents an open invitation to aggression."

It is on this premise that SACEUR must base his plans. It was the Soviet Union's capability which made SHAPE essential in 1951. The continued existence of that capability, increased and improved over the years, continues to make SHAPE vital for the peace and security in Europe today.

Organization. SHAPE and the three major subordinate commands



Upon withdrawal from France, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe moved in record time to newly constructed facilities at SHAPE, Belgium.

make up an international headquarters, with officers and men assigned by the member nations. Nationalities are mixed throughout the staffs, and all official documents are written in English and French, the two official languages.

Each member nation has a national military staff attached to SHAPE. National Military Representatives (NMRs) allow a direct link between the Supreme Allied Commander Europe and the national Ministries of Defense.

Allied Command Europe (ACE) is responsible for defense of the area from the European Atlantic coast to the eastern border of Turkey. There are three Allied commands within ACE:

Allied Forces Northern Europe is responsible for defense of Norway, Denmark and the Schleswig-Holstein area of the Federal Republic of Germany. Headquarters is located near Oslo, Norway (AFNORTH).

Allied Forces Central Europe is responsible for defense of Central Europe which includes Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, and the Federal Republic of Germany. Headquarters is at Brunssum in the Netherlands (AFCENT).

Allied Forces Southern Europe is responsible for defense of Greece, Italy, Turkey and the Mediterranean and the Black Seas. Headquarters is at Naples, Italy (AFSOUTH).

NATO strategy in Europe is based on three major elements of military strength—conventional and nuclear forces assigned to SACEUR; the swift-operating ACE Mobile Force; and the non-NATO committed forces of the member countries. The latter include the bombers of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, Polaris submarines and land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

All military forces assigned to NATO are maintained, equipped and supported logistically by their respective nations.

NATO's infrastructure, or built-in support facilities found in NATO Europe, is common funded, with each member nation paying towards the projects on a percentage basis. Main items of this infrastructure are such facilities as airfields, fuel pipelines, communications and air defense. Over 200 NATO-controlled airfields are located throughout Europe. A pipeline system exists in Denmark, Greece, Italy, Turkey and Central Europe. In Norway are facilities for discharge and storage. In the communication field both the civil and military network—similar but independent—have undergone great advances since SHAPE was formed. Recently, SATCOM (Satellite Communications) was brought into use



Belgium provides not only site for SHAPE headquarters but also soldiers for NATO forces in the field such as these Belgian infantrymen.

GEN Lyman L. Lemnitzer: Supreme Commander

(See Cover)

Today, after nearly 50 years of active duty, 27 of them as general officer, GEN Lyman L. Lemnitzer, soldier, statesman and planner, directs Free World forces as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

Through the years, his vision has run deep. It is a vision that spans the hemispheres, ever seeking a secure forward defense posture for the Free World.

His ability to adapt to change, along with a visionary but practical imagination, has made his judicious mind a major maker of world security. In various roles, he has worked with world leaders and has been one himself for almost 30 years.

After graduating from West Point in 1920, GEN Lemnitzer served in the coast artillery and later returned to the Academy where he taught natural philosophy and physics. In World War II, he earned his name for getting things done and moving ahead to other projects before anybody noticed he had been there. He helped plan the Allied invasion of North Africa and Seventh Army's embarkation for Sicily. In a cloak and dagger mission, he slipped unseen into Switzerland where he managed the Allied discussions that preceded the German High Command's unconditional surrender in Italy and Southern Austria. As first Director of the Office of Military Assistance, he helped draft plans for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Later, at age 51, the general became airborne-qualified and went on to win a Silver Star while seeing action in Korea as Commanding General of 7th Infantry Division. By 1955, he was Commander-in-Chief of United Nations and Far East Commands.

While he was Army Vice Chief of Staff (1957-1959), GEN Lemnitzer directed initial production of the first generation Army missiles. In 1959, he became Chief of Staff and in 1960, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. He was named Supreme Allied Commander, Europe in January 1963.

And now, as world attention focuses upon NATO, it finds an Iron Curtain adamant as ever and sees the Free World firm in its determination to protect its integrity and borders. And once again the world finds GEN Lemnitzer the 20th Century Man, there, adapting to change, commanding and planning to keep freedom's frontiers free.

(Upon retirement in July, GEN Lemnitzer will be succeeded by GEN Andrew J. Goodpaster. For details, see page 2.)



U.S. Army troops in Europe, shown here moving out on maneuver, are part of team made up of many nations, opposite.

at SHAPE, and extensive development is anticipated.

Air Defense and Early Warning Systems are now very comprehensive. Development continues, particularly on the NATO Air Defense Ground Environment system designed to extend radar capability deep into the Iron Curtain air space to provide much earlier warning of enemy activity.

Defense Policy. NATO's deterrent capability is based on the balance between conventional and nuclear power. ACE has to be capable of meeting all scales of aggression.

Should the deterrent fail, then the second phase of SACEUR's mission would come into effect—defense of ACE territory as far forward as possible. Because of



German, Italian and Greek troops who were adversaries in World War II are now united against a common threat.





new developments in tactics and technological advances in a wide field of weaponry, the defense line has moved right up to the Iron Curtain.

The NATO arsenal includes nuclear weapons. The present-day system of control over nuclear weapons allows member NATO nations to purchase the rockets and construct missile sites. Control over nuclear warheads for rockets still rests with the President of the United States (British and French weapons are the exception). U.S. nuclear warheads are held in very strict security by U.S. custodial units which in turn are hedged in by national security arrangements. These custodial units are located very near the missile sites so that when the authority for nuclears to be used is given, the warheads could be very quickly married up with the rockets and launched.

Efforts by NATO countries to reinforce their forces in time of war will involve strategic mobility—the movement and resupply of large military forces over long distances. Speed is all-important. This means the wide use of air transport initially and shipping in the follow-up.

ACE Mobile Force, the NATO "Fire Brigade," regularly takes part in exercises in Norway and Turkey.





If these forces are moved into Europe before war starts, then it would be possible for these strategic forces to move along with their stores and equipment, but if war has already broken out then it may be too late for the stores and equipment to be brought in. Therefore, it becomes necessary to pre-position the heavy material in stockpiles in Europe.

To speed up redeployment of strategic forces and their support, much thought is being given to new vehicles and facilities for the future. These include reconstruction of some merchant ships as Forward Based Logistics Ships to act as floating depots near operational areas. Other possible ideas are cargo submarines, cargo rockets, V/TOL aircraft and hovercraft. In the early 1970's new C5A aircraft, now being constructed in the United States, will come into service. Each will be capable of airlifting about 700 troops from the United States to Europe in less than 24 hours. They could also carry cargos of up to 300,000 pounds, depending on distances to be flown.

Reforger I, a trans-Atlantic exercise involving some 15,000 U.S. Army and Air Force troops, recently demonstrated the U.S. capability for rapid reinforcement of NATO forces from Stateside stations. (See March 1969 DIGEST.)

Under the Military Committee and the various NATO Commands, the Allies have, over the years, set up a joint defense organization capable of protecting the NATO area from aggression or military threat. That no further Communist expansion has taken place and that the member countries have been able to enjoy 20 years of uninterrupted peace, is recognized as one of NATO's major successes.

The invasion of Czechoslovakia by forces of the Soviet Union and four other Communist nations on 20 August 1968 demonstrated the ruthless use of Communist military capability to enforce Soviet political intention. Although not directed against any NATO country—but against a fellow member of the Warsaw Pact—it gave a clear warning to the West of the vital importance of a strong and resolute Atlantic Alliance.

New Dimensions. Since the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in 1949, the international scene has changed significantly. As a result, the political tasks of the Alliance have assumed new dimensions. The need to find a fresh approach to East-West problems has led NATO to evolve an effective system of Allied political







consultation, which now ranges over every field of common interest to the members of the Alliance. Many complex political problems—such as proposals for disarmament and practical measures of arms control—are brought to the North Atlantic Council for multilateral discussion. Thus the Council is playing an ever-increasing daily role as a forum and clearing house for the widest possible consultation between member governments.

While increasing its political role, NATO has progressively improved its collective defense, adapting it in response to the nuclear developments which have profoundly influenced strategic planning in recent years. In the field of military technology NATO has also moved ahead. Allied contracts now underway will produce a very advanced computerized air defense system, and satellites are being used to ensure improved communications between Allied NATO Commands.

Perhaps the most remarkable characteristic of the North Atlantic Alliance is that it is constantly adapting itself and preserves a forward-looking approach. In the foreseeable future, however, peace will continue to depend on maintaining a balance of power between East and West. Only while maintaining such a balance will it be possible to work for a controlled reduction of forces on both sides. By continuing to work together, the NATO Allies look forward to the realization of their aims—"to achieve a just and lasting peaceful order in Europe accompanied by appropriate security guarantees."

Why The Artillery Branch SPLIT

COL Joseph C. Fimiani and LTC Jack G. Callaway
Chiefs, Air Defense Artillery and Field Artillery Branches
Office of Personnel Operations



Back in September 1966, the Office of Personnel Operations initiated a study "to determine what effects current officer personnel policies have upon combat efficiency of artillery units, and upon the proficiency and career of the artillery officer. These policies will be evaluated with respect to their degree of responsiveness to meet present and future Army requirements."

This directive was prompted by comments of senior commanders in Vietnam who questioned the advisability and necessity of cross-assigning Air Defense Artillery officers to Field Artillery units. A U.S. Continental Army Command (USCONARC) team that visited Vietnam added weight by stating "There was strong comment from commanders against assigning Air Defense officers to Field Artillery units in Vietnam, since they have considerable difficulty in fulfilling Field Artillery officer responsibilities." Similar comments were received from Air Defense Artillery commanders in the United States and in overseas areas.

Strongest comments were received from Vietnam and other short tour areas where the requirements of combat and/or a short tour made it imperative that every officer "hit the ground running" and continue until the day he leaves his unit. Cross-assignment was one of the policies inherent in preserving an integrated Artillery. In peace, the complaints against such a policy did not urgently require resolution. Now it appeared that this policy was not responsive to the immediate needs of the Army, and grave doubts were expressed concerning its responsiveness to future Army requirements. Need for a study was urgent and obvious.

The study conducted by the Officer Personnel Directorate examined several major areas: commonality of mandatory knowledge existing between Air Defense and Field Artillery commanders and staff officers; assignment response to Vietnam; commanders' experience with cross-assignments; extent of integration; and training and individual implications. Results of the study were startling.

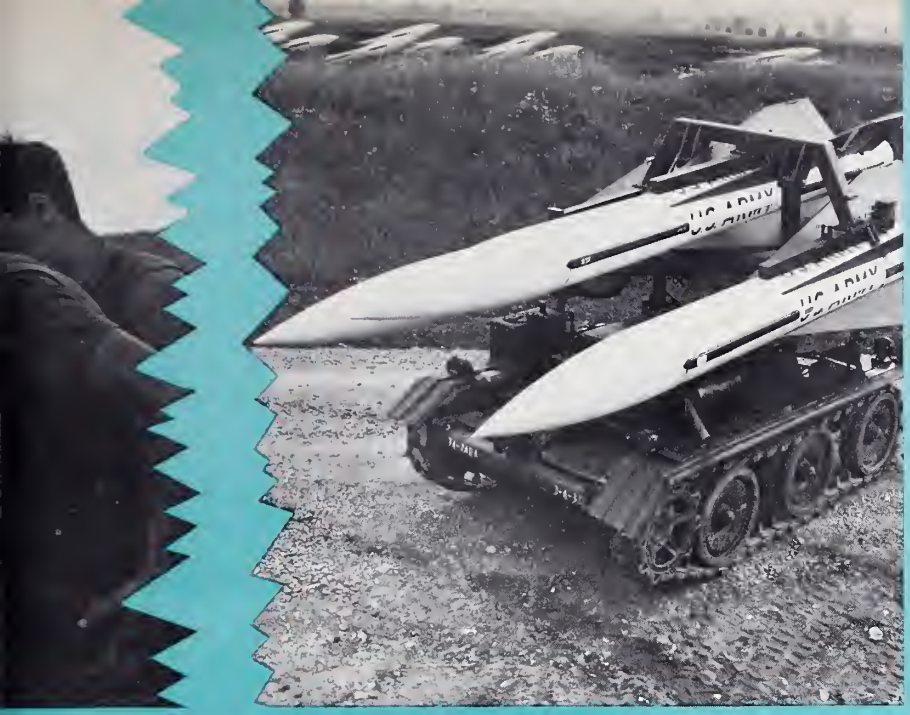
Findings. In the last two decades, Artillery integration has not produced the benefits that were predicted. The original plan, based on conditions existing during and after World War II, did not foresee the profound impact of accelerated technology and of the growth of quick-reaction, strategic and tactical military forces. Two distinct Artillery professions exist—Air Defense and Field Artillery—each with its own unique doctrine, techniques, and major weaponry.

The study determined that there were three categories of Artillerymen. One group had served only in Field Artillery duties. Another had served only in Air Defense Artillery. A final group had served in both.

A qualitative analysis of each group revealed that, generally, the cross-assigned group had a lower level of achievement than the other two. They also achieved less academically than did their Air Defense or Field Artillery counterparts.

One goal of integration was to develop artillery officers with extreme versatility—officers that could switch back and forth between Air Defense and Field Artillery duties and perform with high proficiency in either field. This required Artillerymen to function in a dual role while their contemporaries in the Infantry or Armor were permitted to master a single role in the profession of arms.

Prior to the Artillery integration of 1946, the majority of those involved in the debate favored integration. An overwhelming volume of arguments supported



Typical of the Artillery branches, the field piece, left, is firing in Vietnam while missile crew, right, prepares for action.

this view: It would be economical; both arms used cannons; and guided missiles, like cannons, would provide a basis for mutual understanding and a common language between the two.

An education review board of that era stated the mission of the integrated Artillery was to ". . . place a lethal object on the enemy, in the air, on the ground, and on the water . . ." It also stated that the type of lethal object made little difference, but at least artillerymen should understand the technique of hitting these types of targets. These arguments were influenced by the fact that, at the time of integration, weaponry was similar, and background training facilitated a quick transition from service in antiaircraft to field artillery and vice-versa. In short, the skills and knowledge required in each artillery were similar.

Study Made. The study group decided to determine the present commonality of knowledge and skills that is mandatory for commanders and staff officers in each type of artillery at various levels of command. With the assistance of HUMRRO, 123 areas of knowledge were examined. Comments and information were obtained from the Air Defense and Field Artillery Schools, major commands, DA staff agencies, 800 artillery officers, and commanders and senior staff agencies having an interest in the problem.

Analysis clearly revealed that only minimal common knowledge is required by commanders and staff officers of Air Defense and Field Artillery organizations; and much of this commonality was also applicable to other branches. This established the fact that today's mutual areas of interest are an unsound basis for artillery integration.

The study concluded that integration of the Artillery consituted a waste of training time; posed an unnecessary burden on the units in which the cross-assigned individual served; and lowered the professionalism of Artillery officers. Integration of the Artillery and the practice of cross-assignment created an environment in which a cross-assigned Artillery commander could not "hit the ground running" because he lacked technical and tactical knowledge of his weapons system. To paraphrase a senior Air Defense Artillery commander: He could *manage* his unit but not *command* it; he could *observe* his unit but not *inspect* it; he could *delegate* functions but not *supervise* their execution meaningfully.

Separation Action. As a result of the study, the Secretary of the Army directed that Air Defense Artillery and Field Artillery be separated. This directive cleared the way for creation of an environment that will foster rapid and continued improvement in unit readiness and branch esprit, while maintaining the traditionally high standards of professionalism of the Artilleryman. Separation will permit Air Defense and Field Artillery officers to develop maximum proficiency in their respective arms. In turn, this will increase the competitive standings of these officers for promotion and for selection to attend senior service colleges.

Separation will preclude cross-training and cross-assignment. It will also allow Air Defense Artillery and Field Artillery officers to develop expertise in their chosen field, and provide more time in which to broaden their military background. It also will permit each service school to make a maximum contribution toward attainment of full readiness in the organizations of each branch. Finally, it provides better management for the Army's most valuable asset—its personnel. ADA

Check and Double-Check

It Assures the Best Possible "Tools" for the Troops

Robert G. McClintic
Army Materiel Command

Getting military hardware to the Army on time and in the quantities needed is the stupendous job of U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC). GEN F. S. Besson, Jr., who was named Chairman of the Department of Defense Joint Logistics Review Branch in March, has been Commanding General of AMC since its founding in 1962. He has been succeeded by the former Assistant Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, GEN F. J. Chesarek.

Seven of AMC's subcommands are commodity commands, each charged with development and production of a different type of hardware—Aviation Materiel, Missile, Munitions, Mobility Equipment, Electronics, Tank-Automotive, and Weapons. The eighth major subcommand, SENLOG, provides logistical support for the Sentinel Logistics Command.

The following article describes activities of the ninth subcommand, Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM) headed by MG Frank M. Izenour, which double checks to determine if items produced by the commodity commands answer the needs of that most important consumer and customer—the U.S. Soldier.



There is no five-year warranty, no guarantee and no refund if a weapon or item of equipment does not fill the bill in combat.

Unlike his civilian counterpart, the soldier needs more than a product warranty or guarantee. He needs confidence in his rifle, machine gun, jeep, tank, helicopter, his winter and summer gear, his jump and jungle boots, because in these products he invests his life in the showdown of combat.

Industry runs elaborate proving grounds and laboratories to test its new products before they ever get to market. So, too, to insure unbiased appraisal under realistic conditions, the Army conducts one of the world's largest and most comprehensive testing operations today.

Fourfold Mission. The U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM) at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland—one of the nine subordinate commands of the Army Materiel Command—has a unique task. It produces nothing except a written report of the results of work done and an evaluation of those results. Its mission is fourfold—• plan and conduct engineering and service tests of Army materiel. • provide test and evaluation services and support to developers. • direct and control assigned activities and installations. • manage and operate a national missile range at White Sands, New Mexico.

TECOM conducts 15 activities or installations where actual testing is performed. Encompassing more than five million acres, these facilities range from small sites at test boards to more than 3.5 million acres at White Sands. Four activities—Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana; Deseret Test Center, Utah; and the Army Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca, Arizona—are strictly proving grounds. There are three main environmental test centers: Arctic Test Center, Fort Greely, Alaska; Tropic Test Center, Panama Canal Zone; and Desert Test Center, Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz. The General Equipment Test Activity, Fort Lee, Virginia, conducts both engineering and service tests on items in use Army-wide; it also has charge of the White Sands Missile Range which serves the four Services and other governmental agencies.

Primary mission of TECOM's six service test boards is the conduct of troop service tests. They are the Infantry Board, Fort Benning, Georgia; Artillery Test Board, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Armor and Engineer Board, Fort Knox; Air Defense Board, Fort Bliss, Texas; Aviation Test Board, Fort Rucker, Alabama; and Airborne, Electronics and Special Warfare Board, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.



Specialist adds weight to determine proper dynamic balancing of Lance warhead, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico.

Systems Concept. TECOM employs a system concept in testing. This means that a single directorate tests an item which may have components developed by two or more commodity commands or that normally might come under two different test directorates. TECOM now has materiel directorates for each type of hardware—Armor, Air Defense, Electronics, Aviation, Field Artillery, Infantry, Nuclear-Biological-Chemical, and General Equipment. Its Plans and Operations Directorate directs tests that do not logically fit in any of these eight directorates, and also handles all the work done for the Navy, Air Force, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Types of Tests. Among the different types of tests performed are Engineering Tests, Service Tests, Check Tests, and Initial Production Tests. Engineering and Service Tests are performed on all items of Army materiel (except engineering tests for performance, stability and control on Army aircraft which is performed by the Army Aviation Test Activity at Edwards Air Force Base, California).

Engineering Tests are tests of measurement; they determine the technical performance and safety characteristics of the item. Most of these are performed at one of the proving grounds, or in laboratories where temperature and humidity are rigidly controlled and each component is tested in relation to all others.

Items that must operate in various climatic conditions are tested in dry and wet heat, in cold, fog, rain and other conditions that might be encountered in combat. Vehicles are driven over all types of roadways, up and down slopes of varying degrees and over obstacles of all shapes and sizes. Ammunition is fired right after it is received from the manufacturer and again after storage under every imaginable condition.

Service Tests provide the basis for a final verdict as to the suitability of an item. The tests are conducted by soldiers typical of those who would ultimately use the items in combat. They have the same Military Occupational Specialties and they do their testing in an environment approximating that which may be encountered in combat. Equipment that is to be used in fording streams is actually tested by fording streams. If a weapon is supposed to fire so many rounds a minute, that is the rate they try to fire it. If an item is supposed to be man-handled by one soldier, a soldier man-handles it.

Check Tests are performed on an as-required basis —essentially a retest to determine whether the major deficiencies found in the original Service Test model have been corrected.

Environmental Tests are the same as Service Tests except that they take place in a different climate and on different terrain.

Sometimes for expediency, economy or other predetermined reasons, Engineering and Service Tests are conducted at the same time, at the same place and using the same models and the same test personnel. Such tests are called Integrated Engineering/Service Tests.

During the research and development stage of an item, certain tests are required to determine various facts about concepts, designs and inherent structural, electrical or other physical or chemical properties of construction materials. These tests on a component, a sub-assembly or on a complete item or system are generally designated as Engineer Design Tests.

The Research Test, conducted during the research phase, may include such activities as a Feasibility Test, R&D Acceptance Test, Military Potential Test, Preproduction and Production Acceptance Tests, and Product Improvement Test. Also in the category of Research Tests is the Surveillance Test which determines the extent of deterioration of materiel in storage as compared with original requirements.

TECOM normally has between 3,600 and 3,900 tests constantly listed on its master schedule. These include some which take only a day or two at one site and others which take a full year to complete at several sites. This testing, performed as a service for AMC commodity commands and industry, continues for the entire life cycle of an item. It may start with a Military Potential Test and continue through Engineer Design Tests, then go through Production, Acceptance, Comparison, Improvement Production, and Renovation Tests—all concerned with determining suitability and performance of an item from drawing board to discard.

Because of this intensive effort, TECOM-tested items need no warranty or gilt-edged guarantee. Its "check and double-check system" is expressly designed to "checkmate" an enemy in combat. ASJ



The following article on the Soldier's and Sailors' Civil Relief Act is designed to make the soldier generally aware of the circumstances under which the Act may be applicable. For final determination as to whether the Act affords you protection in a specific case, consult your Legal Assistance Officer or civilian attorney.—**Editor.**

SSCRA

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act—

the Serviceman's Friend

CPT Frank D. Hill

Office of the Judge Advocate General

When you were ordered to report for active duty with the Armed Forces, you probably owed money on your car, your home and perhaps on a personal loan. At the time you incurred these debts, you may have been earning considerably more than you will earn as a serviceman. Once in the service, your military pay may be insufficient to liquidate these debts.

In the years leading up to World War II, the Congress realized that many servicemen would, from time to time, be confronted with this problem. Therefore, it decided to provide some protection in the interest of national defense. This protection is found in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended. As the name suggests, this legislation affords relief with respect to various civil and personal obligations but does not cover criminal offenses.

The Act does *not* wipe out any of your obligations. Rather, it enables you to seek appropriate relief in court. If the court finds that your ability to pay has been materially affected by reason of military service, it may order the temporary suspension or reduction of payments. It is important to realize that the Act itself does not automatically suspend or reduce your payments. If you are unable to reach a compromise solution with your creditors, only a court has the power to provide relief. Your obligation to honor your debts still exists, and after release from active duty you will have to pay them.

It is very important to realize that in most cases, the Act does not apply to debts incurred *after* you entered on active duty. Such obligations are considered to have been undertaken with full knowledge of your financial status and payment will be expected by both your creditor and commander.

General Provisions. The Act contains several general relief provisions that are applicable to all legal proceedings. If you are ever a party to a lawsuit, either as plaintiff or defendant, you should immediately consult a Legal Assistance Officer or your civilian attorney.

One of the major benefits that military personnel on active duty derive from the Act is that a court may not enter a "default judgment" against a serviceman unless a specific procedure is followed. If you, the defendant, do not file an answer to the plaintiff's complaint within a certain time after you have received notice of the complaint, the court may then enter a default judgment against you.

Under the Act, your protection against default judgments applies only when you fail to make any appearance in the lawsuit. If you suspect that a default judgment has been entered against you during your military service, you should obtain the advice of legal counsel for the purpose of persuading the court to reopen the case and set aside the judgment.

Another important section of the Act provides for a stay of the judicial process. A stay is an order of the court delaying proceedings in a lawsuit until a later date. At any stage of a lawsuit, you may ask the court to stay the proceedings. This is true whether you are the plaintiff or the defendant. In addition, the court may order the proceedings delayed without being asked. If the court is not asked for a postponement by the person in military service, then it is not required by the Act to grant one. However, when a stay is requested by a serviceman, the Act requires the court to grant it unless, in the opinion of the court, his ability to prosecute or defend is not materially affected by reason of his military service.

A person who has a right to file a lawsuit in a court or a proceeding before an administrative agency must do so within a prescribed time limit. The laws and regulations setting these time limits are known as "statutes of limitations." These statutes begin "running" from the instant the suit or proceeding could have first been filed. A statute of limitations is said to have "run" when the time limit for filing has expired. Under the general provisions of the Act, these statutes

stop "running" while you are on active duty in the military service. It is immaterial whether the incident which gave rise to the lawsuit or proceeding occurred before or after entry on active duty.

Specific provisions of the Act may be of benefit to career servicemen as well as military personnel who have recently enlisted or were inducted into military service—

Interest in Excess of Six Percent per Year. Assume that you entered into an obligation which requires you to pay more than six percent interest per year. Afterwards, you enter the military service. Under the Act, you may elect to pay interest of only six percent. However, you are advised to inform your creditors of your action and cite the Act as authority. If your creditor objects, he must request the proper court to require you to pay more than six percent per year. Before the court can do so, your creditor must show that your ability to pay interest in excess of six percent is not materially affected by reason of military service. This relief applies only to obligations incurred *before* you entered military service.

Installment Contracts and Mortgages. While a civilian you probably entered into contracts to buy a home, refrigerator and automobile. You made a down payment and agreed to pay the balance in monthly installments. Under each contract you agreed, in most instances, that if you failed to make the payments on the specified dates, the seller could repossess the property and sell it to the highest bidder. If you executed such contract and paid on it before you entered military service, the Act may provide you some relief.

Under the above circumstances, if you default on the payments, the seller cannot repossess or foreclose on the property without first getting the permission of a court. If the seller were to repossess the property and sell it without first obtaining a court order, a fine and jail sentence could be imposed.

Before a court will give its permission for foreclosure or resale, it looks to the reason behind the failure to make the payments when due. If satisfied that such failure is attributable to your military service, the court will take the action it believes is fair to you and the seller. It may order you to return the property to the seller and the seller to reimburse you for the payments you made before default. The court also may decide to let you keep the property and make smaller payments than called for in the contract.

If you would rather initiate a court proceeding before your creditors file suit for enforcement of the obligations, the Act permits you to do so. The Anticipatory Relief Provision of the Act enables servicemen, acting on their own initiative, to provide for the orderly liquidation of their pre-service debts either before default or at the conclusion of military service.

As a practical matter, court action is seldom necessary. Most creditors are aware of the Act and are generally willing to reduce installment payments during the period of your military service. Therefore, you are encouraged to contact your creditors if you believe you will be financially unable to continue payments as stated in the contract and attempt to reach a compromise solution that will be fair to both parties.

Leases and Evictions. When you entered military service, you and your dependents may have been living in a rented house or apartment. The lease probably provides for the monthly payment of rent and has a few months to run until it expires. You cannot, and your dependents do not wish to remain in the house or apartment. You may cancel the lease by giving your landlord 30 days written notice and citing the Act as authority. The "30 days" does not necessarily start running from the day notice is given. Rather, it starts running on the day the next monthly rental payment is due. If you pay rent on the first of each month and give notice on the 20th of March, the 30 days begins to run on the 1st of April. In this case, you owe rent for April and your lease terminates on the last day of that month.

The Act has a special "notice" provision for leases requiring rent to be paid other than by the month. The right to terminate leases under the Act includes not only property leased and occupied for dwelling purposes, but also property leased and occupied for professional, business, agricultural or similar purposes.

A common misconception is that the Act authorizes a serviceman to terminate a lease executed *after* he entered active service—*it does not*. A lease made while you are on active duty should contain a military clause providing for termination if you receive permanent change of station orders. It is your responsibility to make certain that a military clause is included in every lease you sign while on active duty.

If your dependents are residing in a house or apartment for which the rent is $150 or less per month, the landlord cannot evict them for nonpayment of rent unless he first obtains a court order. This rule applies regardless of whether your dependents begin living in the rental property before or after you entered military service. If the landlord evicts your dependents without first securing a court order, he could be fined, placed in jail or subjected to both penalties.

Taxation. The act exempts your military pay from all state income taxes except those imposed by your

state of domicile. The sole right to tax your military pay remains with your home or domiciliary state when you are absent therefrom in compliance with military orders. Therefore, unless you are assigned to a duty station in the state of your domicile, your military pay cannot be taxed by the state in which you reside.

Contrary to popular belief, every serviceman has a domicile. This is true even if you are a career serviceman and have never resided in a particular state for a substantial period of time. If you are not sure of the state of your domicile, consult a Legal Assistance Officer. Failure to do so may result in unexpected delinquent tax bills, motor vehicle problems or legal entanglements if you die.

The Act does *not* exempt nonmilitary income derived from sources within the state where you are serving. States can and do require you to pay an income tax on salary from civilian employment, rents from real property and profits from the sale of such property. Furthermore, the Act does not exempt any civilian member of your household from income tax imposed by the state in which he or she is temporarily residing. For example, if you are domiciled in Florida, ordered to duty in Virginia and accompanied by your wife who obtains employment there, your wife is liable to Virginia for income tax on her salary from Virginia employment. In such case, the Act precludes Virginia from taxing your military income, but affords your wife and dependents no similar exemption.

As the "tax day" varies from state to state, your personal property could be present for tax purposes in several taxing jurisdictions the same year. To protect you, the Act prohibits any state except that of your domicile from taxing your personal property. It is emphasized that the Act does not relieve your wife or dependents from tax liability on personal property to the state where they reside. Therefore, for purposes of the Act, it is important that title to personal property, such as motor vehicles, be in the serviceman's name alone.

Real property, such as a house, is subject to local taxes. The Act gives you no exemption from the tax.

Motor Vehicles. The Act permits you to retain your home state registration on your motor vehicle as long as you have paid the license fee or excise required by your home state. Since the Act exempts only the serviceman and not his dependents, title to the vehicle should be in your name alone.

If the vehicle is registered in your home state and title held in your name alone, you may retain your home state operator's license. If you elect to register your vehicle in the state where you live rather than your home state, you may be required to obtain an operator's license from the jurisdiction in which you are residing. Some states have recently required the surrender of all out-of-state drivers licenses as a condition of issuing their own. Regardless of where your vehicle is registered, your dependents may be required to obtain a driver's license from the state in which they reside. If the state where your dependents reside imposes such a requirement, it may also require that all out-of-state driver's permits held by your dependents be surrendered.

If you believe that any of the above provisions apply in your specific case, consult your Legal Assistance Officer at the first opportunity. Remember—delay or inaction can only result in hardship or embarrassment to you and your family. AD



Officers of the Judge Advocate General's Corps are ready to assist servicemen in solving individual problems.

ARMY DATELINE

College Graduates In The Army are performing well and causing fewer problems than non-college graduates, field commanders report. From 1 Jul through 31 Dec 1968, more than 25,880 college men entered the Army, including three with PhD. degrees, 1,509 with advanced degrees and 1,393 with one year or more of graduate work. About 10,166 enlisted -- 3,854 under three-year options and 6,312 under two-year uncommitted or Officer Candidate School options. Army statistics show 14,588 received Priority I assignments -- skills directly correlated to college academic fields or personal choice; 8,860, Category II -- skills to challenge leadership and technical capabilities; and 93, Category III -- non-challenging areas.

Four To Five Million Hours Of Treatment are required to handle the dental problems of 650,000 men entering the Army annually. Surgeon General statistics for each 1,000 men: 7,940 cavities; 190 full or partial dentures; 200 fixed bridges; average of one extraction per man; and about 800 cases of inflamed gums. Survey of Vietnam personnel: one out of eight can expect a dental emergency during his tour in the combat zone.

Junior Officer Councils Adopted CONARC-wide. Councils, patterned after those for NCOs, will serve as sounding boards for ideas and means for airing complaints, evaluating suggestions and determining causes of irritation, misunderstanding and dissatisfaction among company grade officers. DA is studying the possibility of establishing an Army-wide program.

Reserve Officer Training Corps is responsible for approximately 30 percent of Army's general officer strength. Statistics show 154 of 520 general officers on active duty were commissioned through ROTC. Breakdown: 3 LTGs, 69 MGs and 82 BGs.

Social Security Deductions programmed for American taxpayers show a 1.10 percent increase ($85.80) over the next 19 years:

Years	Percent of Pay	Maximum Tax
1969-70	4.80	$374.40
1971-72	5.20	405.60
1973-75	5.65	440.70
1976-79	5.70	444.60
1980-86	5.80	452.60
1987 and after	5.90	460.20

Aircraft Inventories show three out of every four Army aircraft are helicopters. Worldwide inventories have almost doubled since 1965 -- from 6,000 then to 11,000 today. Vietnam inventories for the four years have jumped even more dramatically, from 500 aircraft to about 4,000.

Twelfth Annual Sylvanus Thayer Award will be presented to The Honorable Dean Rusk, former Secretary of State, by the U.S. Military Academy's Association of Graduates during ceremonies at West Point on 15 May. The award is presented annually to an outstanding citizen of the U.S. whose service in the national interest exemplifies personal devotion to the ideals expressed in the U.S. Military Academy motto: "Duty, Honor, Country."

Reserve Officers On Initial Tours who apply for and accept "voluntary indefinite" status are required to serve one year on active duty in new status before becoming eligible for release.

Management Of Enlisted Careers Centrally Administered (MECCA) is new DA program to develop enlisted skills to maximum and insure full utilization of EM potential. Career managers in OPO will monitor professional progression of training, schooling, assignments, efficiency reports and MOS evaluations. Program will be instituted in three phases over a period of years: Phase I - E-9s and E-8s; Phase II - E-7s; and Phase III - E-6s and E-5s.

Officers Submitting Applications For Resignation and voluntary retirement are advised to avoid making personal commitments of availability until requests are approved. Reason: current DA requirements have resulted in involuntary extensions of selected officers for up to 18 months beyond desired release dates.

In More Than 20 Years of nuclear production, transportation, storage and operation, there has never been a nuclear yield from a weapon involved in an accident. Missiles have safety features that preclude detonation until altitude is reached which provides safety for people and property.

Four Hawk Missile Battalions of 32d Army Air Defense Command in Europe become first field units to use tracked, self-propelled missile launchers. Conversion to new system considered the most significant change in the 32d AADCOM since 1961, when Hawk system was first deployed in Europe.

Officer Promotion Projection For FY 70 shows: ● slight increase in number to general officer, ● decrease in field grade promotions, ● increase in advancement to captain. Estimated promotions by grade: GEN - 59, COL - 812, LTC - 2,983, MAJ - 5,061, CPT - 17,244 and 1LT - 31,751.

Military Participation In Army Suggestion Program shows marked success in three years since soldiers were authorized cash awards. In first year of operation, 1,396 suggestions were accepted, with $47,247 being awarded for money-saving ideas. Suggestions adopted during calendar year 1968 totaled 4,985, paying servicemen $211,465. Measurable savings to Army over three year period estimated at $22,190,388.

Direct Appointments As Commissioned Officers In Infantry now available to qualified warrant officers and EM in grades E-5 through E-9. Applicants must not have reached their 28th birthday at the time of appointment. Exception: DA says waiver of maximum age restriction can be considered in certain cases. Procedures for application outlined in AR 135-100.

Ban Lifted on overseas space-available travel by active duty and retired personnel, and their dependents, says DOD. Travel restrictions imposed more than a year ago were designed to help alleviate balance of payments problems.

Pacific Coast Ports Handle 12.4 Million Tons of cargo in 1968, according to Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service (MTMTS). Tonnage was highest since peak World War II year, 1945. More than half of the cargo was destined for Vietnam, officials said.

Failure To Put Copy Of PCS Orders in each container of household goods and personal baggage is a common cause of lost shipments, DA reports. Simple solution: be sure orders are with items!





Processing on the Double

U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Lewis, Washington

The young Vietnam returnee almost jumped out of his new greens, then snapped to attention. The man questioning him during a visit to the Army Personnel Center at Fort Lewis, Washington, was a four-star general.

"How long have you been here?" asked Army Chief of Staff GEN William C. Westmoreland.

"Ten hours, sir," said the corporal. "In two more hours I'll be on a plane home."

Six more returnees gave the general similar answers: They had landed at nearby McChord Air Force Base less than 12 hours earlier, and expected to be long gone soon.

Turning to Personnel Center Commander, COL Hyrum Dallinga, GEN Westmoreland smiled. "Frankly," he said, "I didn't believe you at the briefing when you said your processing time on returnee separations averages 14 hours. But I do now."

Few of the World War II or Korean War veterans would have believed the story, either. Two days in a separation center was amazing then, a week was routine, and one old soldier claimed he earned two hash marks waiting for discharge.

It's all different now.

"This whole place is on 'speed'," gasped one trooper, still blinking at the pace. A master sergeant wrote to MG William W. Beverley, Fort Lewis commanding general, to say that he'd "never seen anything like it in 28 years in the Army."

Rapid Transfer. Three years of increasingly efficient but personalized processing has netted the center's Transfer Station 160,000 satisfied clients. Army Regulations allow 24 hours for separating returnees, but Fort Lewis has cut it to 14 hours and is shooting for 12.

Rapid troop transit is the top achievement, but the whole operation is on a modernization binge. Once drab building interiors now sparkle with new paint and decorations. State flags, paintings by combat artists and mural-size color photographs of overseas scenes and new Army equipment line orientation rooms. Duncan Hines would have been proud to recommend the center's Steak House. New uniforms are fitted, tailored and delivered in minutes. Soldiers with money coming, get all of it—fast.

Men leaving the service depart proudly, their final assembly a ceremonial occasion. An officer who has himself seen combat in Vietnam expresses the Nation's appreciation and a chaplain's benediction and individual



congratulations cap the memorable moment.

Soon those released from active duty to the Army Reserve will have something more distinctive to show than a typed Form DD-214. Department of the Army is considering a Certificate of Achievement, signed by the Chief of Staff, to be given each man. Wallet-sized copies are also being discussed.

Office Aids. How can a few serve so fast? Planning, organization and some jet-age office equipment do the trick. The office pessimist who claimed that the "hardest thing in the world to move is a piece of paper" now has to dodge as the forms fly by.

Easing the paperwork jam-up is the task of a section called the Word Processing Center which uses magnetic tape typewriters to provide fast, error-free typing service. Typists transfer information on the separation forms to easily-corrected magnetic tapes. From these, and a standard information tape, the machines quickly print the needed copies. Word Processing Center Chief, LT Paul S. Vasosy of Los Angeles, already has the machines doing ten other jobs—from typing letters to permanent party payroll, and more are to be added.

Stepped-Up Service. Processing starts for a Vietnam returnee just moments after his plane has stopped rolling at the McChord terminal. Behind him is about 18 hours of flight from Cam Ranh Bay (Fort Lewis serves the northern sector of Vietnam; Oakland, California, the southern); ahead is a non-stop schedule stripped of "hurry up and wait." Public Health representatives

As soon as returnees from Vietnam step off of the plane processing starts but there is time to stow away a ten ounce New York cut slab of prime steer cooked to order.



check immunization records before anybody gets off the plane. Next is customs inspection, where everything acquired overseas must be declared. Then buses whisk the men to a central clothing issue station at the Fort Lewis Logistics Center. Here they're fitted for new greens, complete with patches, ribbons and insignia.

Outside, the buses are waiting to transport them to the Personnel Center for an orientation, physical exam and steak dinner.

The Steak House is something else. Ten ounce, New York cut slabs of prime steer, cooked to order, are served with french fries, salad, choice of vegetable. So far, grills have sizzled with 50 tons of steak, which the troops—eager for fresh milk after a year in the tropics—cool with 750 gallons of milk a week.

By the time they've finished the homecoming feast, the men's uniforms have been tailored and delivered. All that's left is to shower and shave, don the freshly-pressed greens, collect final pay, attend the departure ceremony and—for most—board buses that will take them direct to Tacoma International Airport. Those being reassigned to CONUS start leaves in about four hours.

For some, due process is even faster. Returnees from Korea, Thailand, Okinawa, Japan, Taiwan and Alaska generally come home in Class A uniform and have had their medical check-ups so they can skip the clothing issue and physical in the separation process. Steaks are for the Vietnam veterans. These men are processed for leave right at the McChord terminal by special teams. The whole bit takes less than an hour.

In and Out. Emergency leave Vietnam returnees get super-fast handling—two hours is the usual time—and those on special leave between extended Vietnam tours are moved through quickly. LT Ernest A. Knobelspiesse of Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, who commands the Returnee Reassignment Station, remembers





While Vietnam replacements are getting their tropical issue returnees are being fitted for their Class A tailored uniforms, and their final pay-off insures that they will have money in their pockets when they return home.



several who were zipped through processing in barely an hour.

On the more routine side, the Transfer Station, headed by MAJ Franklin L. Donahoe, Houston, Texas, handles retirement for overseas returnees and personnel assigned to posts in the four-state Pacific Northwest area. Processing for them is just as fast but it is sandwiched between rosters of overseas returnees being separated from the service. They're out in a couple of days.

For men going the other way, the Overseas Replacement Station, commanded by MAJ Charles E. Croy, completes processing in four to eight hours, although a soldier may wait two days or more until his flight is scheduled. Men turn in all their stateside issue and are outfitted in green for Vietnam—jungle greens, green underwear, even green handkerchiefs.

Central Clothing Issue—the "largest military haberdashery in the West"—serves all of the Personnel Center's branches, plus the infantry training center and STRAF and Reforger units at Fort Lewis. Its staffers have yet to be stymied by unusual dimensions. There was the time that Los Angeles Laker star Elgin Baylor came through—and needed 14-EEE shoes. They ordered them. One returnee required a size 54 coat and shirts. Tailors spliced in strips from salvage garments to fill out the largest size in stock, 52, and the big man went happily on his way. In 1968 they issued 138,940 sets of greens and 384,945 sets of jungle fatigues.

Finance Officer, CPT P. E. Von Gemmingen of Fairbanks, Alaska, and his staff use data processing equipment to speed the dollar flow and take kinks out of individual cash problems. On separations, they audit pay records—finding up to $25,000 a week in past errors—and then audit themselves. When there's still doubt, they ask for computer checks by the Army Finance Center in St. Louis, Missouri. It saves both the soldier and Uncle Sam money and inconvenience later.

Departing men pack away three to four million dollars a month, but not all in risky cash. Payments over $375 are made by check, unless a man requests only currency. SSG Harold D. Hankins of Cincinnati, Ohio, enlisted pay division NCO, remembers one soldier who collected $2,700 in accrued pay. One officer had a cool $7,200 coming.

Virtually everything at the personnel center operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Flights touch down and depart in the wee hours of night. It's the only place in the Pacific Northwest that a man can get a haircut after midnight and get paid at 4 a.m.

At a pace like this, who can wait for the sun to come up? AD

Waiting Wives

SP5 Richard A. Dey, Jr.
Photos by SSG Paul D. Richard, Jr.

The distance of my despair is ours.
What does the bridge span?
O it would take your hand
to lift this listening to song!

Across America, in cities, small towns and on Army posts, they wait. For thousands of soldiers' wives, waiting is their service, their obligation, their contribution.

Surrounded by ridges of the Alabama foothills, Fort McClellan, home of the Women's Army Corps (WAC) Center and School, has its waiting wives too.

Waiting is a time of apprehension. Perhaps these women have an easier time of it—because while they wait, they also serve.

Two of them are 1LT Judith Keim and SP4 Virginia Akers, both married last year. LT Keim's husband, OC Steven Keim, is enrolled in the Officer Candidate School (OCS) at Fort Benning, Georgia, while Specialist Akers' husband, SP4 John Akers, works as a personnel clerk with the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) in Vietnam.

Preferring to wait as a soldier too, LT Keim joined the WAC in August 1968 at the same time her husband entered the Army. Both hold college degrees, she from the University of Delaware and he from Wesleyan University. After doing a year's graduate work in psychology at the University of North Carolina together, they were married a month before entering the service.



While LT Judith Keim waits for her husband by working as an administrative officer and going on reflective walks . .



SP4 "Ginger" Akers marks time by playing in the percussion section of the WAC band or quietly practicing the piano.

The soft-spoken, blue-eyed lieutenant then went through the WAC Officer Basic Course, graduating as a Distinguished Military Graduate, and now works as an administrative officer in the Office of the Commander, WAC Center and School.

When SP4 "Ginger" Akers entered the Army, she had no idea she would be waiting for a husband while she played the piano or any of the percussion instruments in the WAC band or that she would be planning her leave time to coincide with her husband's R&R for a second honeymoon in Hawaii.

Back in December 1967 while SP4 John Akers was attending the Chemical School at Fort McClellan, he had entered a post talent show as a folksinger and guitarist. One of the show's three judges was a WAC specialist who was as impressed with "his green eyes" as she was by his performance. He won first place and they were married in the post chapel five months later.

Of course, both the lieutenant and the specialist would rather be with their husbands, but their respective jobs alleviate the pain of waiting "at least a little bit," SP4 Akers says.

So they wait, as soldiers doing a job and also as any wife would—going for reflective walks by the river or playing the piano, a Bach prelude perhaps, when the practice room is quiet and dusk settles on the mountain ridges.





Point Man

His Sixth Sense Saves Lives

SP4 Larry Trammell
and
SP4 Peter Gyallay-Pap
II Field Force, Vietnam

Wanted: man for an unusual job in Vietnam. Those applying must have excellent vision, keen perception, and lots of luck. Infantrymen desiring this job should tell their platoon leader they want to be point man.

With his buddies and fellow soldiers following, the responsibility for clearing a pathway and providing frontal security rests with the point man. He must guard against an enemy ambush, against booby traps, and be on the look-out for a cache or bunker complex.

And he must have a "feeling," or "sixth sense" to survive.

SP4 Larry E. Brown, a "professional" point man for the 199th Light Infantry Brigade's Combat Tracker Team, says it's just luck, but his fellow Redcatchers don't believe it. They know he has an instinct for smelling Charlie. After losing contact with the enemy, a 199th unit called in Specialist Brown to find them again. He spotted the tracks of three Viet Cong (it had rained the night before).

"We tracked them for about one and one-half hours until I noticed a nipa tree with three horizontal slashes across the trunk. That meant booby traps," Brown said. "Any combination of three . . . three slashes, three nipa palm leaves tied together, three sticks in the form of a teepee, three small rocks, anything like that is supposed to be a warning to the villagers and it usually means booby traps are in the area. We searched and found one fragmentation grenade, one concussion grenade, and two 82mm mortar shells rigged up along the trail with trip wire.

"After passing by the booby-trapped area, we came to a village where I sensed something was wrong. There were signs—no one in the streets, especially no kids. The stillness—the VC were close, not more than 10 or 15 minutes ahead of us.







"Then we came to a woodline, where we suddenly saw 10 VC darting across the open toward a stream. The company engaged them, and with help from a light fire team of armed helicopters, we annihilated the squad.

That Old Feeling. "You feel both anxious and aggressive when walking point," Brown says. "Anxious because you really don't know what to expect, and aggressive because you want to find something—because that's what you've been trained for and what's expected of you.

"I can usually sense something when approaching a woodline. For example, I get the chills, and then tell the team leader my thoughts. The three times this has occurred with me, we drew fire once, and the other two times hit a booby-trapped bunker area."

Redcatcher PFC Terry A. Hammond spotted two armed Viet Cong about 35 meters away as his unit reconnoitered along a canal during a cordon and search operation. He immediately fired on the enemy soldiers, forcing them to retreat. Following their trail to the canal bank, Hammond found an AK-47. Moving cautiously to a nearby line of dense nipa palm, he and his squad came across several bunkers.

After the bunkers were blown up, an enemy fusillade sent the Americans sprawling. To the squad's astonishment, Hammond yelled, "I know where he is—I'm going to get him!" He jumped into the canal and began moving up the bank. Suddenly, a VC popped up from the water three feet ahead of him.

Hammond thought he had a prisoner, but when he saw the enemy soldier lifting his automatic rifle, he fired. The Viet Cong fell back, after getting a shot off that wounded Hammond in the hand.

Recalling the episode, the platoon sergeant said "Hammond's ability to sense the enemy has been proven before. That's why he volunteered for the point. But this time, his action probably saved the lives of the squad members and myself."

Special System. Walking point in an area like the pineapple region west of Saigon that is heavily infested with booby traps requires a special system by the point man and his point squad. Since his attention is on the pathway, looking for signs of booby traps, the next two or three men in line are assigned different portions of the terrain to visually scout as the unit moves along. This method guards against walking into an ambush and leaves the point free to survey the immediate trail.

It doesn't take much to alert the point man: the ever-so-slight snap of a twig, different color mud dropped on the trail, an inexplicable odor, or just sense of the presence of Charlie.

But at times, the enemy aids the point man in his search for booby traps. A Tu Dia (Land of Death) sign will tingle the nerves of any point man.

The Tu Dia sign, with its painted skull and crossbones, is a warning for the local Viet Cong sympathizers. It advertises that there are



Scout dogs sometimes aid in discovering hidden enemy.

booby traps in the area. It also attracts the American, who is known for his intense curiosity, and increases the chances for a booby trap to be set off.

The carefully hidden booby traps vary so widely in size, type and location that no set enemy pattern can be established. They may consist of a Chinese Communist fragmentation grenade, an unexploded U.S. 105mm round, a land mine or any of the ingenious homemade devices that the Viet Cong are notorious for.

They're installed along paddy dikes, under water, in trees, along paths, under the wounded or dead, in doorways. The only sure way to beat the traps is by finding them before the explosion.

While walking point one day, SGT George Jadlos froze in his tracks and simultaneously signaled the following soldiers to halt. Just inches from the sergeant's foot was an almost invisible trip wire stretched across the trail. Following the wire to the side of the path, he located four Chinese Communist grenades.

Mostly Volunteers. The majority of the point men of the 199th are volunteers. They're men with enough combat experience to know what to look for but with enough caution not to let their confidence lead to carelessness. SGT Michael W. McCraney, though he is a squad leader, likes to walk point.

"I'm scared all the time," the sergeant says, "but I want to be up there. I feel I can do the best job."

He usually stays about 30 meters ahead of the point squad, "just in case." But SGT McCraney's instinct has never left him and it's a comforting sight to his men to see him up front. On one occasion when he wasn't in the lead, four men had passed by before the sergeant saw a trip wire inches from his foot. The Redcatcher moved to the front of the patrol and discovered two other land mines within yards of the first.

Even though some units are lucky enough to have a natural point man, the company commanders discourage long periods on point. The biggest difficulty is the constant mental strain of staying completely alert.

"I try to think about the possibility of contact" one point man said. "As I walk along I continually reappraise the terrain and what I would do if Charlie opened up at that moment. It's hard to stay that way for long."

According to SP4 Robert Eno, the efficiency of the point man has much to do with the danger. "When you're walking up there in front of the company, you know if you don't see a booby trap in time, it's going to be you first and then probably some of your buddies. You can't slack off for one second."

Another said, "I'm always thinking of the possibility of an ambush. Sure you're scared, but with your antennae (ears) out, you don't have time to think of being scared. Sometimes I listen so hard that I start hearing things that aren't even there."

SGT Francis Mattie of the 199th's 2d Battalion, 3d Infantry Regiment has cheated the Viet Cong out of more booby traps than he cares to remember. His squad's motto is "The VC hides 'em, Mattie finds 'em!" There was that one land mine that Mattie didn't see, however, and he tripped it. But it waited until everyone was 200 yards away before exploding.

Aids such as grappling hooks to snag trip wires and detonate booby traps or complete flak suits for protection are now in use. They cannot replace the point man's natural ability to sniff, feel or see the enemy in advance.

Whatever the basis of his skill, the rest of the men in the unit appreciate the service he performs. AD

Aussies on the Allied Team



SP5 Arnold W. Braeske
II Field Force Vietnam

The Viet Cong in wooded Phuoc Tuy Province never know who they're going to run into in combat—a Polynesian Maori rifleman from New Zealand; a burly Tasmanian grenadier; a ruddy-faced tank commander from Sydney; or a dark-skinned APC driver of aboriginal descent. Whoever the individual soldiers are, the troops in Phuoc Tuy's jungles and forests are always the same—men of the 1st Australian Task Force.

Since 1966, these Australian soldiers, who now number 8,000 and make up the bulk of Australian forces in Vietnam, have had sole responsibility for Phuoc Tuy. The only other allied soldiers in these 1,100 square miles of tangled vegetation, shoreline and timber are clusters of Vietnamese Regional and Popular Forces.

Early Action. The Aussies are not new to Vietnam. They've been in Vietnam for nearly seven years, first with a 30-man jungle warfare advisory team, then with an Air Force transport flight, and then with an infantry battalion attached to the U.S. 173d Airborne Brigade at Bien Hoa.

Three years ago, the Australian government increased its commitment to Vietnam in the form of the 1st Australian Task Force.

Shortly after that, in June 1966, a miniature army descended on an unused rubber plantation at centrally located Nui Dat in Phuoc Tuy, 40 miles south east of Saigon, and began building the Task Force's base camp.

To be completely self-supporting, the Australians also built a resupply base near the seacoast town of Vung Tau, 20 miles to the southwest, to handle air and sea traffic from Australia, 4,500 miles away.

Melting Pot. The cultural backgrounds of the soldiers in the Task Force are as varied as the international melting pot of Australia itself. Soldiers in its three infantry battalions come from every part of mainland Australia and from the island state of Tasmania. New Zealand, Australia's neighboring ally, sends two companies of infantry attached to a Task Force battalion.

The artillerymen working the guns under the trees at Nui Dat and at scattered fire support bases farther north also have diverse backgrounds. The artillery shells that arch out into Phuoc Tuy's backwoods come from four different field batteries: two batteries of Royal Australian Artillery; one battery of Royal New Zealand Artillery; and one American unit attached to the Task Force—A Battery, 2d Battalion, 35th Artillery.

The Australian armored units have the same kind of internationalism in their equipment. Soldiers manning the Task Force's squadron of four armored personnel carriers are Australians, but the APC's are American-built M-113s, standard vehicle of U.S. armored cavalry units. Australians and Americans use them in a slightly different manner, however. The Aussies store ammunition on top of the APC's and ride inside while Americans put the ammo inside and ride on top.

Also in the Task Force is a squadron of 54-ton, British-made Centurion tanks. Australian tankers say that the 26 tanks, some of which saw action in the street fighting in the province capital of Baria during Tet 1968, ride "like a Mercedes-Benz."

The Task Force also uses American and Belgian light rifles and the U.S. M60 light machinegun. Its air support, the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF), flies the familiar American Caribou airplane and the Huey helicopter.

In the Field. Southern Phuoc Tuy is generally pacified and populated but—with the exception of lone villages like Xuyen Moc and Binh Gia—the northern half of Phuoc Tuy is a retreat for enemy troops. Mobile enemy units, like the 274th and 275th NVA Regiments, move through this area and build base camps in the thick jungle.

While operating in this thick vegetation in the north, in the southern populated zone, and on joint opera-





Australian tank commander gets orders on radio while, left, compatriots improvise temporary culvert to let Centurion tanks advance over muddy roads.

tions with American units in Bien Hoa Province to the west, the Australians have accounted for 2,010 enemy troops killed or captured in two-and-one-half years. During that period, 217 Australian soldiers were killed in combat.

Good Humor. Aussie soldiers are much like soldiers everywhere. They seem to maintain a better sense of humor, however, than most soldiers spending 10 months of a year's tour in the field.

A lot of friendly kidding goes on between Aussie units. When one of the massive Centurion tanks bogs down temporarily in a marsh there are suggestions from up and down the line about new rubber bands and water wings. The tankers respond with a comment about Perth, or Brisbane, or someone else's hometown.

A sergeant sitting behind the machinegun of an APC asks some diggers (infantrymen) below what the result of mating a sheep and a kangaroo is.

"You get a woolly jumper." (Australian child's playsuit.) A chorus of boos and smiles down below and someone shouts up, "You must've gotten that out of one of them family magazines."

The soldiers in the Task Force, 40 percent of them National Servicemen (draftees), put in a one-year tour in Vietnam. The larger units, like the infantry battalions, are dropped off and picked up at Vung Tau by the converted Australian aircraft carrier HMAS *Sydney*. Incoming infantry battalions are not "green" to fighting, though. One battalion that disembarked at Vung Tau had 135 soldiers on board coming to Vietnam for the second time.

Although fighting the enemy in Phuoc Tuy is the primary assignment of the Australians, it is not the only job the Task Force has assumed. Its Civil Affairs Company conducts one of the most aggressive programs in III Corps. Its engineering unit has built marketplaces, constructed 26 school classrooms, improved roads and begun a rather odd project—building 12 windmills to pump water in selected villages.

The Civil Affairs medical team treats more than 5,000 villagers a month. (Australia has four surgical teams of volunteer civilian-specialists in Vietnam—at Vung Tau, Baria, Bien Hoa and Can Tho.)

The Civil Affairs Company stresses education to counteract Viet Cong propaganda. The Australians have added a library and a science classroom to the high school in Baria and conduct weekend adult-education classes. Australian officers and enlisted men also teach English classes.

Commanding all these efforts, both civil and military, are two Australian generals now stationed in Vietnam. In Nui Dat, Brigadier Sandy Pearson is commander of the 1st Australian Task Force. In Saigon, Major General R. A. Hay commands the entire Australian Force in Vietnam.

Among other activities, there are Australian bombers over central Vietnam, destroyers in the South China Sea, and advisors and specialists stationed through the country.

The 1st Australian Task Force, however, in assuming responsibility for a large piece of South Vietnamese territory, and in allotting one-fifth of Australia's relatively small Army to the task, is the focal point of wide-ranging Aussie effort. AD

New Perspective

SP4 Virgil R. Staiger
Madigan General Hospital
Tacoma, Washington

To the young man trying to evade the call to military duty, the thought of Vietnam was frightening. He was desperate, taking part in protests sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and denouncing vociferously the American presence in Southeast Asia.

Today PFC Alan J. Cherney is the same young man, but not the same personality he was as a student and recent college graduate. Today he is a war-scarred veteran of Vietnam, recovering at Madigan General Hospital in Tacoma, Washington, from results of a booby trap explosion that lacerated his legs and feet.

After five weeks as an Infantryman with the 1st Infantry Division, he was back in the States as a stretcher case. He returned neither heralded nor a hero, but with a mental attitude completely different from that he held during his college days and as a young graduate.

Looking back over his experiences that changed him so drastically, he recalls now that most of his fellow protestors could not truly understand or appreciate the Vietnam situation.

"They were motivated by what they saw on TV or read in the papers," he says. "They can sit in the background, removed from the realities of Southeast Asia, and lash out at it. It is so far away there is nothing definite to relate to. They talk about issues—but when you get down deep into it, it becomes a personal thing.

"I remember that I used to wake up every morning fearing that country. It was on my mind every day—a big, ugly thing. Death, slaughter, I knew there was danger there for me."

To avoid serving in the Army, the young college graduate at first thought of professing to be a homosexual, but he didn't. He did carry on his personal protest, however, by singing anti-Vietnam War folk-type ballads in California and Oregon coffee houses.

But when the chips were down, he decided that rather than face legal action with possible prison sentence, he would report, although he promised himself he would be as difficult and uncooperative as possible. However as a basic trainee at Fort Lewis, he didn't carry out his own promise. Instead he found himself impressed by his Drill Sergeant, a Vietnam veteran, a college graduate, a man dedicated to teaching his trainees with forthrightness and thoroughness. Somewhat to his own surprise he became one of the better



PFC Cherney tells author how viewpoint changed after serving in Vietnam.

trainees and continued on to Advanced Infantry Training, and in October 1968 found himself at Long Binh.

It didn't take long for him to realize that the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese units were not statistics or vague, unseen unrealities, but that they were very real and very dangerous. He saw quickly that they were dangerous not only to himself and his fellow soldiers, but to the South Vietnamese people whom he quickly learned to admire.

Having studied anthropology in college, PFC Cherney had become interested in the villagers near the division base camp. This involvement gave him a new perspective.

"I wanted to be with these people and learn about them," he says, "to add meaning to their life so that they recognize the value of freedom and won't fall for the Communist line of 'American imperialism'—that's one of the most important jobs to be done there.

"So today I have a different perspective on this whole situation, although I do not condone war. But I realize that the United States Army has one of the most difficult jobs in the world. And the Army is trying its best to do it." AD



Army Headgear Through the Years

In recent years berets, bush hats and drill sergeant hats have come into prominence in the Army. The beret symbolizes the U.S. Army Special Forces and other combat units in the Republic of Vietnam. The bush hat has become the trademark of Rangers in that country. The campaign hat, symbolizing professionalism and excellence in the skills of soldiering, is a symbol and an example for trainees to follow. It was reissued in 1964 for wear solely by Drill Sergeants.

Hats, as much as any other part of the uniform, have come to serve an inspirational as well as a functional use in the Army. During the Civil War the men of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin and 19th Indiana Regiments wore regulation blue uniforms but their commander, Brigadier General John Gibbon, dressed his men in black felt hats and white gaiters. Friends and foes alike came to know this fighting outfit as the "Black Hat Brigade."

The Andrews hat was designed in 1847 for the Regiment of Voltigeurs and Foot Riflemen. Only a limited number was made, too late for issue to the dragoons but they were later issued to those units in the early 1850's. This hat may be considered as the granddad of today's campaign hat. It was a favorite with the Army because it could be folded into a tricorn and numerous other shapes but, more important, it would shed water readily. This hat was almost identical with the 1872 hat used by Custer's Black Hills Expedition.



In 1885 a black felt campaign hat, whose exact form is not known, was issued to the newly formed 1st and 2d Cavalry Regiments. Existing mounted units, the 1st and 2d Dragoons, continued to wear their current hats.

In 1858 the entire Army was given the black felt hat which came to be used only for dress, while the kepi or forage cap was used for fatigue and campaign duties. The black hat also had a colored or braided cord around the crown reflecting the wearer's branch of service. This hat continued in use together with the forage cap through 1872.

Changing Styles. The black flop-brimmed soft-crowned hat that became general issue in 1872 found little favor among the men. Among other things they complained that it fell apart after a rain, and was "the most uncouth rag ever put on a man's head."

As a result, another form of black felt hat was adopted in 1876, with a narrower brim and narrower crown.

In 1884 a light brown hat was adopted that was used until 1911 when the Montana Peak Campaign hat was adopted. This hat is the direct predecessor of the hat worn today by Drill Sergeants in Army Training Centers.

The same hat, along with the brimless garrison cap and pie pan helmet, shielded the heads of the many men of the American Expeditionary Forces who declared "Lafayette we are here." It was used up to World War II by most Army units and throughout the war for the most part by mounted units. In 1964 it was revived again for use by Drill Sergeants.

Thus the distinctive silhouette of the Drill Sergeant's hat recalls the many generations of American men who have fought for their country. Most of its wearers today are combat veterans who pass on to trainees in their charge the knowledge of battle and the pride of service generated throughout the many years that Army troops have worn the distinctive peaked hat.

Down through the years, hats have served an inspirational as well as functional use. They distinguish among different units, instilling esprit among its members. The feathers and other ornaments worn on helmets in Vietnam today are not without precedent; the Hardee hat trimmed on one side with ostrich plumes was regulation from 1858 through 1872.

Army hats at times reflect the personality of the wearer, depending whether set back on the head or jammed down low over the eyes. In the Republic of Vietnam, helmets have been inscribed with graffiti, religious sayings or simply recording Days To Go.

As the writer Douglas Jerrold once put it:

"The hat, my boy, the hat, whatever it may be, is in itself nothing—makes nothing, goes for nothing; but, be sure of it, everything in life depends upon the cock of the hat . . ."





Hats in many styles including some very similar to those worn by today's Drill Sergeant (above) were worn by men of Custer's Black Hills Expedition.

Vietnam's Circuit-Riders





Like the circuit-riding parson of the American frontier, Chaplain (CPT) James C. Ware of Mansfield, Ohio, gets an early start on the six days of each week he visits his flock, in a parish covering hundreds of miles of jungle-covered mountains and piedmont. Instead of a trusty steed, his conveyance is most often the morning resupply helicopter, or "logbird." And in place of the black frock coat of his frontier predecessor, he wears jungle fatigues. His church is a landing zone, a bunker or a sand dune; his altar, a stump, a sand bag or a C ration box.

One of more than 400 U.S. Army chaplains in Vietnam, Chaplain Ware serves the 2d Battalion (Airmobile), 7th Cavalry of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). His week's journeys will take him to all of the maneuver elements of that unit for as many as ten services.

Unit commanders are glad to see the "Sky Pilot." They know that the visit will visibly lift spirits and morale. The men's faces brighten and cries of welcome sound forth. Word of the arrival spreads quickly. As soon as practicable, a service will be conducted.

Meanwhile, the combat cleric brings the men up to date on world events and on news from other units in the division. During the animated exchange, current jokes are traded and the men relate their latest experiences.

Before the service begins, many men seek consultation with the chaplain. Primarily, their problems center around the dislocation from all that is meaningful to them—the prolonged separation from their families, homes and friends.

No matter what the soldier's duty assignment, the problems for the most part are similar, so that counseling occupies most of the time of all other chaplains in-country. This means between eight and 10 consultations every day.

Field Services. Once the men have gathered, the chaplain assembles his altar. A choir master is sought out. Other soldiers distribute prayer books. With emphasis on participation and practicality, the service is designed to involve the men as much as possible, employing material and wording which is familiar and related to their environment. Sermons relate not to abstract ideals, but to the everyday problems of getting along with fellow troopers and fidelity to marriage vows.

After the close of the service, the altar, like Cinderella's coach, once again becomes a stump or a water can. More soldiers seek personal guidance, and then it's time to go.





SP5 Timothy M. Parsons
Photos by SP5 Stephen P. Kopels

Whether the altar is an Armored Personnel Carrier or sandbag the circuit-riding parson in Vietnam, like his counterpart on the old frontier, brings a message of hope and comfort to his widely scattered parishioners.



Being available to the soldier during combat helps the chaplain earn a respected place in the units he serves. Cited often for their personal bravery under fire, seven chaplains have been killed in Vietnam and many wounded. Chaplain (CPT) Angelo J. Liteky of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous valor on the battlefield.

Chaplains of course do not spend all of their time riding circuit. They conduct réligious education programs, work closely with nearby orphanages, cheer wounded soldiers in evacuation hospitals and aid religious groups in the camps.

As facilities at base camps have improved, services have moved indoors, in an array of structures which may range from modern quonset and prefab buildings to those constructed of ammo boxes or a parachute canopy. Like the frontier parson's church, they are often built by the parishioners themselves.

Whether accompanying a patrol or conducting a service at a heavily-populated base camp, the desire to serve where they are so urgently needed draws many chaplains back for a second tour. "As combat clerics," explains Chaplain Ware, "we are close to people when they are in intense crisis." This atmosphere makes Vietnam one of the most vitally important environments for any man of the cloth. AD

FORT SILL CENTENNIAL



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

From Arrowhead to Nuclear Warhead

Army Digest Staff
in cooperation with
Fort Sill Centennial Commission

The origins of Fort Sill go back to the summer of 1834, when the Regiment of Dragoons camped at the future site of the post. Their mission was to "show the flag" and to establish friendly relations with the warlike Southern Plains tribes. The Dragoon Expedition paved the way for treaties and trade that eventually opened the entire southwest to American settlement.

The next major expedition to arrive at Fort Sill was under the command of CPT Randolph B. Marcy. In July 1852, his contingent of Indian Scouts and troops of the 5th Infantry camped at the foot of the legendary Medicine Bluffs. Marcy was the first to recommend that a military post be established in the area.



The 1850's and 1860's saw a rising tide of conflict between the Southern Plains tribes and the advancing frontier settlements. As raiding parties from the Indian Territory scourged the borders, President Andrew Johnson appointed a commission of distinguished Army officers and civilians to negotiate new treaties with the tribes. Its efforts culminated in a treaty signed at Medicine Lodge Creek, Kansas, in October 1867. The treaty assigned reservations to the tribes in what is now Western Oklahoma and permitted the establishment of military posts in the area. However, ratification was long delayed, and by the spring of 1868 Indian war parties were again on the move.

In the fall of 1868, GEN Philip Sheridan, one of the outstanding cavalry leaders of the Civil War, launched a campaign to bring the hostile Indians under control. One of the turning points of Sheridan's winter campaign was a dawn attack by GEN George Armstrong Custer's 7th Cavalry on the Cheyenne village under Chief Black Kettle on the banks of the Upper Washita River.

Following the Washita fight, Sheridan moved his command south to Old Fort Cobb and dispatched GEN Benjamin Grierson and troops of his 10th Cavalry even further south to reconnoiter the Medicine Bluffs area with a view of establishing a post in the heart of Indian territory. Grierson, another outstanding cavalry leader of the Union Army, found the area ideal



"The most of these Indians are very wild, and they must be kept in hand by the presence of a strong force for some time to come. There were at Fort Cobb three bands of Comanches — the Peneteghkas, Yapparickoes and Noconees, with two small bands of Apaches, one of which affiliated with the Comanches, the other with the Kiowas. Then there are two bands of Comanches still out, with one with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and which will come in with them in all probability . . .

"The location of a strong post here, holding their families by force if necessary, will stop these murders and robberies, even if they should recover from the demoralization caused by our operations this winter . . ."

Letter from GEN Sheridan to GEN Sherman respecting his operations in the Indian Country, Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, in the Field, Camp on Medicine Bluff Creek, Witchita Mountains, Jan'y 8th 1869

From 1865 to 1891 there were 13 different campaigns and at least 1,067 separate engagements with the Indians. Troopers from Fort Sill participated in much of the fighting. (Painting courtesy Thomas Gilcrease Institute, Tulsa, Okla.)





Almost three decades of strife and bloodshed preceded opening of the West for settlement.



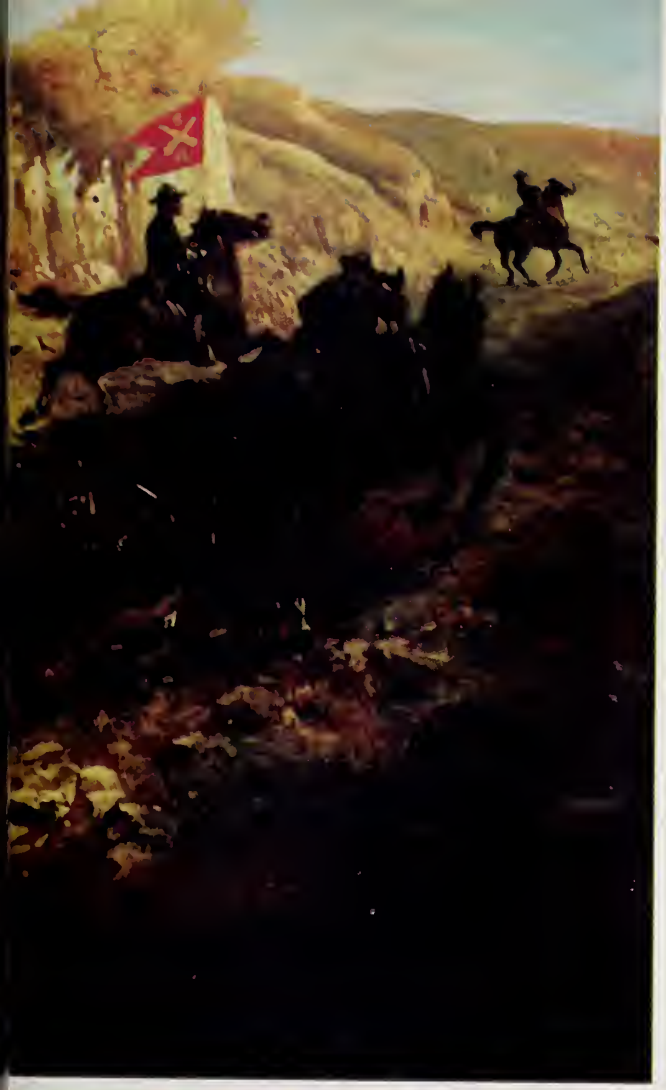
Emanuel Leutze painting courtesy U.S. Capitol

and recommended the establishment of what is now Fort Sill.

On 8 January 1869, GEN Sheridan personally laid out the ground plan for the new post and held the first stake that was driven to mark the site. GEN Grierson became the first of a long line of distinguished Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery officers to command the post. Within a few months of its establishment, the post was named in honor of BG Joshua Sill, a West Point classmate of Sheridan's and a brilliant mathematician and soldier. Sill had died leading a brigade of Sheridan's troops in the Battle of Stone River, Tennessee, on 31 December 1862.

The first garrison at Fort Sill consisted of elements of the 10th Cavalry and the 6th Infantry. The 10th Cavalry was a Negro unit which won fame as one of the elite units of the Indian Wars. Known as "Buffalo Soldiers", the troopers of the 10th Cavalry constructed the permanent buildings which now comprise Fort Sill's Old Post. Started in 1870, the Old Post was completed in 1875.

No sooner had Fort Sill been established than President Ulysses S. Grant launched his peace policy to deal with the Indians. Members of religious denominations were appointed to staff the Indian Agencies with the hope that brotherly love would keep the restless tribes peaceful. Lawrie Tatum, the first Quaker agent for the Kiowas and Comanches, arrived in July 1869 and Fort Sill became a major testing ground for the philosophy of "Con-





quest through Kindness." It was soon evident, however, that the policy was not destined to be a success. The Indians continued their raids into Texas and in 1871 GEN William T. Sherman, then General-in-Chief of the Army, very nearly lost his scalp to a group of Kiowa chiefs during a meeting on the porch of what was then and continues to be the commanding officer's residence.

One of the chiefs involved in the attempt on Sherman's life was Satank, or Sitting Bear. Arrested as a result of the incident, he attacked his guards in June 1871 and was killed. By order of GEN Grierson, Satank was buried in the post cemetery and became the first of a long succession of Indian chiefs to be buried with military honors at Fort Sill. The "Chiefs' Knoll" is considered by the tribes to be the "Indian Arlington."

By 1874, the continuing slaughter of the herds of buffalo which provided the Indians with their livelihood provoked them into war. Once again, GEN Sheridan launched the Army into a campaign against hostile tribes. His troops were under the command of GEN Nelson A. Miles, GEN Ranald S. Mackenzie, and GEN John W. Davidson, among others. The last campaign against the Southern Plains tribes lasted a year and ended with the surrender of the Quohada Comanches under Chief Quanah Parker at Fort Sill's Old Corral.

Protective Role. With the surrender of the Comanches, Fort Sill's mission changed from pacification of the Indians to protecting them from the inroads of white settlement. For twenty-five years the garrison maintained order on the great cattle trails leading out of Texas, scouting, patrolling, manning outposts and Indian Agencies, and pursuing outlaw bands, horse thieves, cattle rustlers and gunfighters. In 1876, the 4th Cavalry troops and GEN Ranald Mackenzie were sent north from Fort Sill to participate in the Sioux Campaign after Custer's Last Stand at the Little Big Horn. Troops were replaced by

Where Indians once fought settlers, both now live in peaceful harmony and jointly celebrate bygone days. (Painting courtesy Thomas Gilcrease Institute, Tulsa, Oklahoma.)





five batteries of the 1st and 2d Artillery, the first artillery units to be stationed at Fort Sill.

The 1890's saw the rise of the Ghost Dance among Indian tribes throughout the Great Plains. The bloody uprising and fighting which ensued on the Northern Plains was avoided at Fort Sill. LT Hugh L. Scott, later to be Chief of Staff of the Army, and I-See-O, a member of Scott's Indian Scout Detachment, were able to contain the Indians' excitement without the use of force.

LT Scott was one of the moving forces behind the rehabilitation of Geronimo's band of Apaches, who arrived as prisoners of war in 1894. For many years, the Apaches successfully devoted themselves to farming and raising livestock. Their herd of cattle eventually numbered 10,000 and was acknowledged to be one of the finest in the South-





Dust clouds still mark the scene but horsepower has replaced horses. Today a single howitzer packs more punch than several guns of the old Army.

west. When given their freedom by Act of Congress in 1913, the Apaches were considered the most industrious and productive Indians in the country and their stay at Fort Sill was judged to be one of the most successful of the Government's Indian experiments. Geronimo, however, did not leave with his people, for he died in 1909 and is buried on the East Range in a grave marked by a stone cairn erected by the Artillery School in 1931.

The last major opening of Indian lands in Oklahoma occurred in 1901 with Fort Sill a seat of registration. Some 29,000 homesteaders registered at the post in July, and by August the city of Lawton had sprung up five miles south of Fort Sill. The post ceased to be an isolated outpost in Indian territory and began to take on its modern form.

Artillery Center. The organization of the First Field Artillery Regiment at Fort Sill, and the departure of the last Cavalry unit to be stationed at the post, the 13th Cavalry, marked the emergence of the post as an Artillery center. Construction of the New Post to the west of the Old Post began and in 1911 the School of Fire for Field Artillery was organized. Under the command of CPT Dan T. Moore, the School of Fire provided the Army with its first facility for unified instruction, training, and development of Field Artillery doctrine and techniques. From it has grown the present U.S. Army Field Artillery Center.

Two years later, the Infantry School of Musketry, predecessor to the present Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, was established at Fort Sill. Both schools were enormously expanded with the entry of the country into World War I. A huge army cantonment, Camp Doniphan, was constructed on the reservation to train and equip units for the Western Front. An airfield was constructed for training Army aviators and aerial observers. The site had previously been used by the Army's first aviation unit, the First Aero Squadron, in 1915. From 1942 until 1954, Fort Sill was the home of Army Aviation.

The years between the World Wars saw the steady development of the U.S. Army Artillery. Mechanization of Artillery had been experimented with in 1915; by 1920

FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

Some Little-Known Facts

DID YOU KNOW THAT:

- The first garrison at Fort Sill consisted of elements of the 10th Cavalry, famed as the Buffalo soldiers, and the 6th Infantry.
- GEN William T. Sherman nearly lost his scalp to a group of Kiowa chiefs during a pow-wow at the Commanding Officer's home.
- Geronimo's band of Apache renegades were "rehabilitated" at Fort Sill in what is considered one of the government's more successful Indian experiments.
- The last major opening of Indian lands in Oklahoma occurred in 1901 with Fort Sill as the seat of registration. Twenty-nine thousand homesteaders registered at the post in July and by August the city of Lawton has sprung up five miles south of the fort.
- Fort Sill is one of the birthplaces of Army Aviation. In 1917 the Henry Post Airfield was constructed there for the Army's first aviation unit, the First Aero Squadron.
- The death of SGT I-See-O in 1927 marked the end of the Indian Scout era at Fort Sill. One of the most famous Indian Scouts, he was, by order of GEN Hugh L. Scott, made senior duty sergeant of the Army.
- SGT I-See-O was one of many Indians who served the Army at Fort Sill. Troop L of the 7th Cavalry there was made up of Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches.
- In 1948, the fort helped pioneer a new type of aviation—rotary wing aircraft—with establishment of a school for helicopter pilots.
- Fort Sill troops pioneered in the development of the tactical employment of nuclear weapons by firing the first tactical nuclear round at Frenchman's Flat, Nevada, in 1953.
- Transporting artillery by helicopter as pioneered at Fort Sill has been a key to many successful tactical operations in Vietnam.

★ ★ ★

To control Indian interlopers around Fort Sill during the 1870's, the commanding officer issued an order that "no Indian will enter the post unless accompanied by the interpreter, Mr. Jones." This led to an amusing incident.

Returning from a late party, Jones himself was challenged by a recruit sentry. The following conversation took place:

"Halt. Who is there?"

"Mr. Jonesh, Posht Interpreter," was the somewhat thick reply.

"What do you want?"

"Why confound it, I want to go home."

"You cannot pass, Mr. Jones," the sentry informed him, firmly.

"And why not?"

"I am sorry, but the new post order says you cannot enter the post unless accompanied by an Indian!"

Fuming, Jones had to go to the guard house to straighten out matters before he could go to his quarters.



all Field Artillery units, with the exception of those equipped with French 75mm guns, were mechanized. In 1921, Fort Sill aviators flew over a million and a half miles as they developed advanced techniques of aerial observation and the employment of aircraft on the battlefield. Of primary importance to the Field Artillery was the development of advanced fire control and fire direction techniques at Fort Sill which permitted hitherto unknown speed and flexibility in massing fires. By 1939, Fort Sill had become world renowned for its development of the techniques which were to play such a significant role on the battlefields of World War II.

One of the major events of the interwar years was the burial of SGT I-See-O. By order of the Secretary of War in 1916, I-See-O was placed on permanent duty as senior duty sergeant in the Army. He was never to be retired, never to be reduced in rank, and the Fort Sill Detachment of Indian Scouts was reactivated with I-See-O as its sole member. He lived in a tepee on post, appearing in uniform coat, braids, and moccasins to draw his pay, make calls on the commanding officer, and to assist in receiving distinguished visitors to the post. In 1927, "the embers of his campfire burned low and his spirit passed out of his mouth." Three general officers, the entire garrison, and crowds of Indians and civilians attended the services, Buried with full military honors in the Post Cemetery, I-See-O's was the most





This "75" gun of the 1920's mounted on a self-propelled caterpillar contrasts with giant 175mm howitzer operating in Vietnam today but the breed of men who operated them has not changed. Below: Famed Indian warrior, Geronimo.



impressive Indian funeral in the history of the country. With him was buried an era.

With the outbreak of World War II, Fort Sill once again was subjected to an enormous expansion. Thousands of officers and men were trained to meet the requirements of units overseas. The Field Artillery School taught as many as 35 different courses simultaneously and produced over 30,000 officer candidates. The techniques and doctrine developed in the 1920's and 1930's were proved on battlefields around the world.

Since World War II, Fort Sill has become the "Artillery University of the Free World," Fort Sill troops pioneered in the development of the tactical employment of nuclear weapons, having fired the first tactical nuclear round at Frenchman's Flat, Nevada, in 1953. Although Army Aviation outgrew its facilities at Fort Sill and moved to Fort Rucker, Alabama, in 1954, aerial artillery and air movement of artillery were products of Fort Sill and the Artillery Center. The wedding of artillery to helicopters has been a key to successful tactical operations in Vietnam.

Not the least of Fort Sill's contributions to the defense of the Free World has been the training it has given to thousands of officers and men from all over the world. From Afghanistan to Zambia they have come to Fort Sill, a post now completing a century of service to the country in war and peace.

GEN Sheridan chose well when he set that first stake near Medicine Bluffs during the winter campaign in the heart of Indian Territory on 8 January 1869. AD

"During COL. Ranald Slidell MacKenzie's administration of Fort Sill, one other step was taken toward weaning the Indians away from camp life. Houses were built for the leading chiefs who had been friendly to the government during the recent hostilities. These were erected in 1876. Stumbling Bear and Horseback each got one, much to their delight. It increased their prestige in the eyes of their clansmen. But, in spite of the pride the Indians felt in their new dwellings, they would not live in them. They continued to camp in the yards and allow their dogs to sleep in the houses."

"One of the Indians solved the problem by having his mother build a bed for him in the fireplace so that he might see the stars by looking up through the flue."

—From "Carbine and Lance" by W. S. Nye, University of Oklahoma Press

FACES OF COMBAT

The Trail

LT Robin B. Bartlett
1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile)



The trail is only a meter wide and weaves its way through thick green and brown underbrush so overgrown that even a jack rabbit would have trouble threading its way. Large, thorny limbs form a matted barrier as you strain, push, shove and bleed to get through. "Wait-a-minute" vines seem to take special pleasure in tripping you—spraining your ankle, causing you to swear. With each conquering, a new thicket presents itself, as though to say: "You made it through that one; now try me!"

As the path wears on, your sore muscles, aching feet and back muscles cry out for relief from a 40-pound pack filled with C-rations, ammunition, canteens and combat equipment. Ten-minute breaks ease the pain for a short while, then you're numb again. Rest is a beautiful dream. You must conserve water so you sip sweet mouthfuls, allowing it to run slowly down your cotton-dry throat. If you stop sweating, the dirt cakes on your arms and face and you can't spare the water to wash it off. It's time to push on, waddling like a pregnant woman.

It's a struggle between body and mind; the two fight every step, clawing a trough, your brain forcing you on. Your mind is filled with thoughts—home, cool beer, women—but ever alert for any noise, any false movement, anything out of the ordinary along the trail. There are so many things to remember. Keep alert, stay alive! You must kill him first, you must pull the trigger first, you must be fast.

But the trail pulls you down. Eyes droop, sweat drips into them, the salt burning and stinging. Dirty hands rub the tears away and nails, bitten to the quick, scratch the mosquito bites from the night before. Alert! Alert! Keep your head up; breathe deep; don't think about home; don't think about anything except staying alive. Forget the pain, the aching muscles, the tired feet. Clear your mind, protect your life! Don't let the trail win.

The perspiration runs in big dirty drops off the stock of your M16 rifle. Your hands push the thorns aside; you work your body through but your pack catches. You pull. Thorns cut across your shoulders—DAMN! But follow that little green trail—keep pushing, keep pushing, feet obeying a harsh command, listen, alert. The jungle is quiet and only an occasional monkey screams out, making you jump and turn.

You follow the path with your feet—toes pointing forward, feeling for vines and roots. Your eyes scan to the front, searching for movement; ears strain like radar listening for the click of a safety being released. Their weapons sound like popcorn exploding—listen for popcorn! Your knees are bent, limp, ready to drop face flat in a split-second as you walk the trail.

The trail is life: pain, frustration, wishes, agony and death. You get to know it well and you learn quickly what life means and how precious it is and how much you took it for granted—before.

The trail changes many lives. It ends some, too. AD

S-t-r-e-t-c-h-i-n-g Social Security

Many of the 7,000 Vietnamese refugees, including some 2,000 Montagnards in the highland area around An Khe, have benefited from the Social Security checks that Mrs. E. N. Cunningham, a 79-year-old painter of Las Cruces, New Mexico, sends an artillery battalion here.

"Somehow we got on her list," says MAJ James H. Drennon of Cincinnati, battalion commander of 2d Battalion, 17th Artillery. "Then she started sending us some of her $51 monthly Social Security checks."

Making it a truly international project, the battalion turns donations over to the New Zealand Red Cross Welfare Team, which works with the thousands of refugees driven from their homes by communist terror tactics. Chris Bowden is the team leader of the four-man and one-woman welfare team, the only one of its kind in Vietnam from the small oceanic nation.

"Mrs. Cunningham is one of a number of sources of funds for our refugee projects," Bowden says. "The 5th Battalion, 22d Artillery also gives us funds for the refugees, and we receive contributions from New Zealand and the United States."

Team efforts are directed primarily at improving health conditions and encouraging self-sufficiency among the displaced families. Families are resettled by the government of Vietnam into several hamlets numbering about 250 people each. They are given plots of land, roofing metal and concrete under the government's refugee program.

The bulk of Mrs. Cunningham's donation is used to aid one of the schools and a vocational training center. The checks from New Mexico have bought exercise books, rulers, pencils and other school supplies. Several thousand miles seem to increase the checks' buying power. Hair clippers, scissors, a blackboard, rice and material for skirts have also come out of Mrs. Cunningham's fund via the 2d Battalion, 17th Artillery and the New Zealand Red Cross.—*41st Artillery Group.*

Smashing Time

Shades of Carrie Nation and the old Prohibition days! Chargers of the 196th Infantry Brigade performed like agents of the dry era when they charged in on a group of Viet Cong winos. Operating on a night search and clear mission near Tam Ky, a platoon of Company A, 4th Battalion, 31st Infantry, encountered a lone VC apparently on sentry duty. He yelled a warning, but the platoon rushed ahead down the trail to find a group of about 30 VC having such a good time that they didn't hear the warning. One VC was killed, a second wounded and 14 were captured—along with 30 gallons of rice wine that the VC had been working on. The wine was poured out, and bottles smashed in true prohibition style. Members of the Americal Division figure the enemy will "speak easy" from now on when they have a party.—*196th Infantry Brigade.*



Clothes Call

The staff at battalion headquarters, 4th Battalion, 31st Infantry, didn't know whether to run for foxholes or the clothing supply when a stark naked man jumped off the helicopter and dashed toward them with arms flailing. It turned out he wasn't a nudist—and he was pretty happy to have been captured. He was a VC medical unit squad leader who had been taking a swim in a river and saw his chance when the helicopter came in low. He had heard broadcasts urging VC to join up under the Chieu Hoi program, and he surrendered at the first opportunity. Next day, outfitted in clothing provided by the Americal Division, he talked 20 others into coming out of hiding. Some were members of his own family who were relocated in Tam Ky by the Civil Affairs Section. The naked Chieu Hoi was assigned as a Kit Carson Scout.—*196th Infantry Brigade.* AD



USO

More Than Coffee, Donuts, Dances

Story and Photos by
SSG Paul D. Richard, Jr.



At USO club in Ayer, Massachusetts, an assistant director assists visiting servicemen arrange for leisure time activities.

Well, moaned the First Sergeant as he entered the USO-General Douglas MacArthur Memorial Center off Times Square, here we go. Now I'll find out if this "coffee-donuts-and-dances organization infiltrated with personality girls looking for husbands" is worth recommending to my troops.

"Let's get one thing straight right away," snapped the attractive brunette, her ultra-brown eyes flashing. "I didn't become a USO volunteer to find a husband."

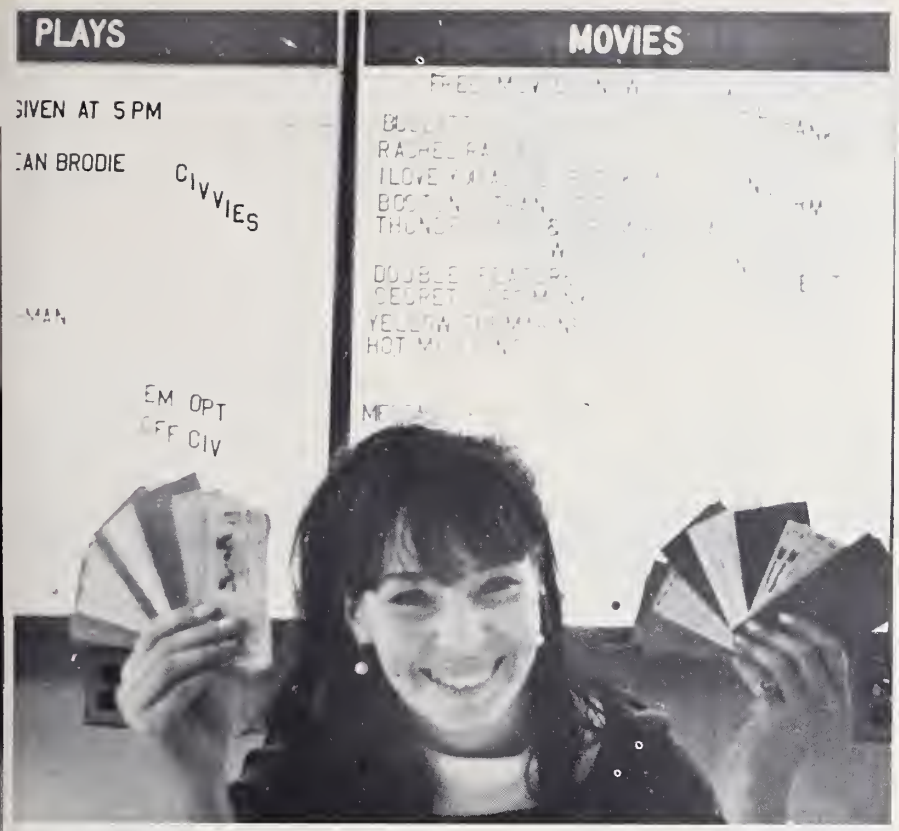
She lowered her eyes and her voice: "This may sound corny, but it's a brother—he's only 19—just went into the service. And I feel that if I take the time to be nice to oher people's brothers, well, maybe someone will be nice to mine."

A staff member of the newly-opened center looked up from the stack of requests for hotel reservations: "We don't simply want people sitting around here eating donuts, drinking coffee and reading magazines all day," she quipped. "We give them information on where to stay, what to do, how to get there and send them out into the city. We don't try to keep them in the center. After all, this is New York City.

"Listen," she urged. "We get hotel reservations for servicemen and their families for up to half-price. We give them free theater tickets—to off-Broadway shows, to television shows and sports events. After the New York Jets are sold out, we can still offer tickets—free."

Private to General. Bob Ridell, center director, offered a soda from the free soft drink machine. "The average serviceman and his family walks out of here with more than $20 worth of free tickets," he said. "And we serve everyone from private to general."

Executive director of the United Services Organization, Justin Morrill, leaned back from his desk at national headquarters: "Aside from our traveling entertainment shows, we have basically two types of ac-



Come and get 'em—tickets are available for many shows at USO-GEN Douglas MacArthur Memorial Center, New York City.

tivities. One is the USO Center, mainly an information and referral operation like the one off Times Square. The other is the genuine club, normally near major bases and away from big cities.

"Maybe we have had the 'coffee-donuts-and-dances' image, but we are getting away from it day-by-day —while keeping the coffee, donuts and dances."

He then rattled off examples of the progressive organization's "new look"—servicemen taking part in the planning of club activities; programs for service wives; modern, non-military-appearing clubs; involvement in local communities (such as Pal Day in Memphis, Tennessee, where servicemen devote a Saturday to adopting a "little brother" from ghetto areas); the popular airport lounges; and recruiting younger people on USO club staffs.

Modern Club. Vivacious Kathy Mulcahy, recent college graduate and assistant director of the USO Club in Ayer, Massachusetts, glanced around the modern interior of the two-year-old building. One group was gazing intently at the color television; two ping-pong tables were the scene of fierce matches; the earphones of two men in the psychedelicly postered record listening room were throbbing; a pair of guys and girls were gathered around a typewriter and one loner was soundly trouncing an invisible opponent at pool.

"You can tell it's near the end of the month," the pert 24-year-old observed between responses to greetings. "That's when we're busiest."

A Special Forces sergeant charged in the door, exchanged quips with Kathy and sat down in front of the TV. "The guys here are great!" she smiled.

"You know, some of our most popular activities are dances. Girls from colleges in New Hampshire are bussed down for some of them.

"Say, how about a donut and cup of coffee? I just brewed some. . . ."

AD

★ ★ ★

USO means many things to many people:

—Civilians and servicemen alike link USO with Bob Hope's traveling Christmas show.

—Soldiers overseas recognize USO as the co-sponsor of entertainment shows ranging from singing college groups to professionals from all fields.

—Stateside, the USO means either a place to go, a place to save money, or both.

—And to soldiers both at home and abroad, USO is synonymous with smiling American girls.

When the United Services Organization was born 28 years ago, "USO" clubs of every description—with or without benefit of charter—began springing up all over the country. Volunteers, both young and old, from Broadway to Hollywood, brought live entertainment to American troops wherever they were stationed.

Today, top-name entertainers still volunteer their services to bring a touch of home to American servicemen all over the globe. Some 1,000 entertainers give about 8,000 performances to military audiences annually, "playing" the Pacific, European, Mediterranean, Alaskan, Caribbean and Northeast island circuits. One of the most popular recent routes for entertainers is the Pacific Hospital Circuit, where wounded Vietnam veterans are entertained in rear-echelon hospitals.

Yet the USO show is only one portion of the entire program for American servicemen. USO clubs and centers operate out of 55 locations overseas and 119 in the United States. Among the most popular activities Stateside are the USO Airport Lounges located in many major airports. These facilities provide information, snacks and a place to layover between flights.

How popular are the USO clubs? In Southeast Asia alone, more than 1 million visits to USO clubs are made monthly by servicemen.

The USO conducts many other activities for servicemen: waiting wives clubs for dependents, distribution of gifts to servicemen, taped message-sending, free phone calls and many others. It is comprised of six member agencies—the Young Men's Christian Association, National Catholic Community Service, National Jewish Welfare Board, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army and Travelers Aid Association of America.

★ ★ ★



The Army Is People—
It Takes All Kinds

Fort McPherson, Georgia SP6 Sumner J. Wade, assigned to the Chaplain's Office at Fort McPherson, Georgia, is a bachelor father and mother to five orphaned children in the Republic of Korea and a friend to hundreds of others.

His career as foster father started 10 years ago when he was assigned to Korea as an aircraft mechanic. Arriving at Pyong Taek, he found that his unit had no chaplain. It became his responsibility to hire missionaries to conduct services on post and schedule chapel activities.

As SP6 Wade recollects, "The Garden of Children, a nearby orphanage, had a beautiful choir, so I asked the director if he would be the organist at our chapel services with the 86 orphans singing in the choir."



Discovering that the orphanage had virtually no money for food, clothing and fuel, Wade obtained assistance through his unit. A short time later he learned of still another orphanage in need. With the aid of Engineer volunteers, he rebuilt the Eden Orphanage. It was then that SP6 Wade began his "family." Now he devotes most of his pay to his "children" and the orphanages.

In 1960 Wade reenlisted and returned to Korea where in off-duty time he helped to build churches, visited orphanages and preached to Korean congregations.

In November 1962 when he returned to duty at Fort Jackson, his four adopted children were fast approaching college age.

According to SP6 Wade, "I became their father because I felt in my heart that God inspired it. The first prerogative of adoption is that you must love the child as your own."

Today the sergeant has five "adopted" children. Ricky, 22, with two years of college, is serving in the Korean Army. John, 20, with one year of college, and Kim, 22, with three years in a Methodist Seminary, are also serving in the Korean Army. Betty, 17, is preparing for college, and Chuck, 22, is in the Korean Navy.

When the men have completed their military service, Kim, John, Ricky and Betty will join SP6 Wade in the United States.

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey PVT Robert Streeter, Jr., brother of famed Bobbie Gentry, might come into his own some day as a singer. But in the meantime he's assigned to the U.S. Army Signal Center and School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, where he is enrolled in the Television Equipment Repair Course.

PVT Streeter, a talented guitarist, has appeared several times on stage with Bobbie. When asked about his famous sister and how she got her start, Streeter replied, "She was always interested in writing, singing and dancing. She organized a dancing and singing group while attending the University of California and the Los Angeles Conservatory of Music, but her big break came when she wrote and recorded 'Ode to Billy Joe'." The record has already sold over a million singles and has introduced a new type of music to the folk-rock recording field.



Besides Robert and Bobbie, the Streeter family also boasts two other show business possibilities—Jessie, 17, and Linda, 15, both singers and dancers.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina

SP4 Douglas McFadden, assigned to Company A at the Army Reception Station at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, can hold you spellbound—not with his storytelling but with his hypnotic ability.

He began his unusual career as a child-magician and later experienced extrasensory perception impulses which inspired him to delve deeper into the complexities of the human mind. His unusual abilities later earned him a certification from the University of Michigan in hypnosis. He is also a member of the International Brotherhood of Magicians.

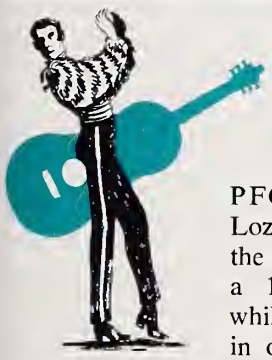


McFadden has given numerous performances at Fort Jackson and in neighboring communities. In civilian life he performed at top name hotels and night clubs.

Two-thirds of his act deals with hypnosis. "Magic is dying out," he says, "because people are too skeptical and much of the mystery of magic has disappeared. But somnambulism still amazes audiences. They can't believe how effectively the human mind can be manipulated."

During a performance at Fort Jackson, one of his subjects was told under hypnotism that when he awoke all of the chairs would have thumb tacks concealed on them. The man insisted on standing throughout the show.

SP4 McFadden has never admitted whether he has any power over sergeants. AD



Fort Bliss, Texas

PFC Timothy Lozano can take the equivalent of a 10-mile hike while remaining in one spot. He is a flamenco dancer who started with the internationally known Jose Greco dance troupe and studied under masters of Spanish dance both in the United States and Spain.

Private Lozano likens the classical flamenco—often called the national dance of Spain—to the pageantry of bullfighting. He explains, "The settings for the flamenco and the bullfight are very similar. The guitarist follows the dancer as the bull follows the matador. My routine, like that of the bullfighter, is completely unrehearsed and spontaneous."

Besides dancing and teaching flamenco with the Greco troupe, Lozano studied ballet and bullfighting in Spain. Now working as a supply clerk at the Army's Air Defense School at Fort Bliss, Texas, he still practices simple dance steps to keep in shape.

"Like a baseball player," he says, "I have to keep in practice to develop and maintain strength in my legs and arches." AD

Fort Lee, Virginia

Apropos of the old gag about the hobbyist who built a boat in the basement of his house and had to knock out the walls to launch it, LTC William Christian, Jr. and LT James A. Cook are assembling airplanes in their 8x10 bedroom "hangars."

Both have their problems, however. LTC Christian, Chief of Operations Branch of 33d Air Division, arrived at Fort Lee only a few months ago. Completed parts of his plane are stored at his former stations, in Colorado and Alaska. LT Cook, test officer at the U.S. Army General Equipment Testing Activity, is using the spare bedroom of his quarters but may soon be displaced by a new arrival in the family.

When the planes are completed "in about two years," LTC Christian's "American's Biplane Sweetheart" will be a trim 15 feet in length, with a wing span of 17 feet. It will carry 17 gallons of fuel, and will weigh only 616 pounds. LT Cook's biplane will be 17 feet long, have a 20-foot wingspan, climb 800 feet per minute and cruise at 105 miles per hour with an 85 horsepower motor or climb at 1,800 feet per minute and cruise at 120 miles per hour if fitted with the stronger 125 horsepower motor. The plane will weigh 700 pounds.



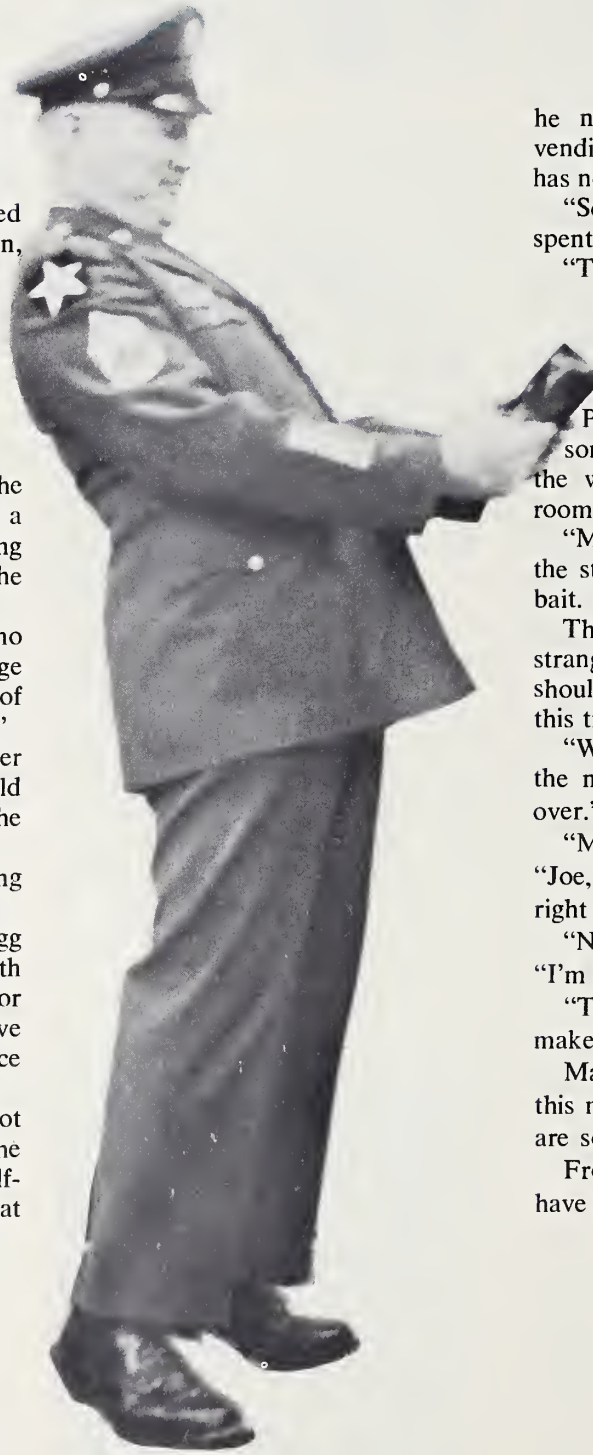
LTC Christian

Both men got the urge after years of building model planes as youths. The colonel admits that he probably spent more in building model planes than it will cost to build his "Sweetheart."

LT Cook is fresh out of Northeastern University in Boston with a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering. LTC Christian, formerly a jet pilot with the Air Force, learned to fly as a teenager in Moverly, Missouri, where he took lessons in an OX5-powered Curtiss-Robin, landing it in his father's pasture. AD

How to Lose a Bankroll

LTC Victor H. Vogel, AUS-Ret.



Most people are honest. They play fair and don't try to get away with any hanky panky, but there are exceptions to the rule. Included in this group are the confidence men, those smooth talking chiselers who try to get their hooks into the innocent citizen and relieve him of his hard earned cash.

Here is one way they work.

In the Interstate Bus Station SP4 Herkimer Pflugg waits for the Limited to take him home on a long-dreamed-of leave, drooling over a copy of *Playboy* while he kills time for an hour or so.

"Mack," says a dapper sport who walks up to Pflugg, "you got change for a buck? I need to get a pack of Lung Burners outta the machine."

The obvious fact that the cashier at the nearby lunch counter would give him change does not fit into the stranger's plans.

"Sure," says Pflugg, reaching into a pocket. "Glad to oblige."

The exchange is made and Pflugg places the dollar in his wallet with the sheaf of bills he has saved for the trip, not realizing this move gives the confidence man a chance to size up his bankroll.

In the event that Pflugg does not have change for a dollar bill, the stranger lowers his needs to a half-dollar or a quarter, explaining that he needs smaller change for the vending machine. Or maybe Pflugg has no change.

"Sorry," says the soldier. "I spent my last dime on a candy bar."

"Thanks just the same," says the friendly crook. "I'll get it at the Coffee Shop. How's about having a cup of Java?"

"Don't care if I do," says Pflugg, as he is glad to talk to someone, and the stranger leads the way to a booth in the lunch room.

"Match you for the coffee," says the stranger and Pflugg rises to the bait.

They toss for the coffee and the stranger says it is so much fun they should continue to match. About this time another stranger shows up.

"Where you been, Slick?" says the newcomer. "I been looking all over."

"Meet Joe Mazola," says Slick. "Joe, this here is Sergeant Pflugg, a right guy if ever I met one."

"Not Sergeant," Pflugg explains. "I'm a specialist four."

"That's okay," says Slick. 'You'll make it one of these days."

Mazola is no cheapskate. None of this matching dimes for him. Stakes are soon upped to a dollar.

From then on the soldier doesn't have a chance to win. Even if the

game were honest the victim has the odds stacked against him, two to one. Then, with the victim a loser, he will be given a chance to "get even" by doubling up. At this point the cheats ring in counterfeit coins, one with two heads, the other with two tails, and the victim is a gone goose.

Sometimes the crooks resort to crude methods. One soldier was conned into such a game and when asked to prove he had enough money to make the contest interesting brought out his roll—eighty dollars. When he showed it to the con men, one of them grabbed the money and ran, while the other tripped the soldier, and both disappeared through the crowd in the station.

All Types. Another cheat to be on guard against is the Friendly Salesman of Worthless Merchandise. This type depends upon a smooth line of gab to make the deal.

"Mack," says the Friendly Salesman when he sees Pflugg standing in front of the Esquire Mens Store ogling the latest in Nehru jackets and turtle neck shirts, "could you help a guy out? I'm short of cash and have to buy some medicine for my sick mother. You can have this watch cheap."

Friendly shows Pflugg a wristwatch that is straight out of science fiction. It not only tells time, but is a stop-watch, shows the day of the month and can be used to figure wind velocity.

"Every military man should have one of these," says Friendly. "You can figure the distance to the enemy artillery."

"I'm a cook," apologizes Pflugg.

"That's okay," says Friendly. "Sell it to a buddy and make a profit."

"How much for the watch?" Pflugg asks, intrigued by the scientific looking instrument.

"Only twelve-fifty," say the conman. "I wouldn't sell it, but I need the money and the pawn shops are closed."

The truth is that a pawn broker wouldn't take the thing as a gift.

"Look at the split-second hand," says Friendly, working the button that starts the stop-watch device. "You can go out to the racetrack and time the ponies. Pick one winner and you earn back the price of the watch."

The connection between picking a winner and the watch is vague, but this doesn't bother Friendly.

Pflugg is sold and pays over the twelve-fifty. He was cheated. I got one for seven-fifty. It ran three days and never ticked another tock.

The merchandise varies. It may be a pure, flawless, genuine zircon ring that looks almost like a dia-



mond, or perhaps binoculars, or a camera made in Upper Volta. Tell the joker you are working that side of the street and save your money. The Friendly Salesman picks this junk up from fences or at clear-out sales of cheap merchandise and then peddles it to suckers.

Ye Olde Swindle. One of the oldest gimmicks in police files is the "Pigeon Drop". In this swindle the con man approaches the intended victim and tells him he has found a wallet containing a sum of money, usually several hundred dollars, or whatever the crook thinks the traffic will bear. There is no identification in the wallet, the swindler says, or he would return it to the owner, but he wants to report it to the police.

At this point a third party, a confederate of the first swindler, although they pretend to be strangers, steps up and says he saw the finder pick up the wallet and if the owner cannot be found he thinks the three should split the money three ways, for if it is turned over to the police the desk sergeant and his buddies will keep it.

After discussing what they should do, the confederate volunteers to telephone the police and ask if anyone has reported a lost wallet. He also volunteers to let the intended victim hold a sum of his money, usually about a third of the "find", to prove his "good faith". The finder then suggests that if the intended victim wants to share in the find, he should put up a deposit also. Persuaded by the prospect of sharing several hundred dollars, the intended victim adds whatever he has to the money put up by the confederate, perhaps a hundred dollars or more. The deposit money is sealed in an envelope which is to be held by the intended victim until the money is divided.

The confederate leaves to go to a telephone booth and the finder, after waiting a short time, goes to the restroom. When neither returns, the victim becomes suspicious, opens the envelope and finds only cut newspaper, as the envelope was victim's knowledge.
switched by the crooks without the

It is hard to believe that anyone would fall for such a scheme, but scarcely a week goes by without this swindle being reported in some city. The hope of getting something for nothing will blind the victim to reality.

Audacity Unlimited. The imagination and boldness of the confidence man is unlimited and even the brass can be taken in. Such was the case of SGT Robinson and his partial pay.

One Saturday night, a man calling himself Robinson appeared at the Fort Douglas, Utah, NCO club and joined a group at the bar. He was in civilian clothes, but talked the military language like a veteran soldier. He was friendly and likeable, bought a round of beers and was accepted by everyone as a good joe.

Robinson said he was on leave from his station in San Francisco and took his orders from a pocket to check the date his leave expired, being careful to permit several noncoms to see the official order, including a sergeant from the post personnel section. He had learned who the personnel clerk was by asking the men about their jobs.

Sunday night Robinson was back at the club. When the personnel sergeant dropped in later in the evening, Robinson bought him a beer, casually mentioned he was running low on funds and asked if he could get a partial payment to tide him over until he returned to San Francisco. Easiest thing in the world, said the personnel man, just come around to headquarters in the morning.

The next morning Robinson was waiting when headquarters opened for business. His new friend. the personnel clerk, typed out a partial pay voucher for a hundred dollars, using the information contained in the leave order supplied by Robinson to support the request. The two then took the voucher to an officer in the personnel section for approval. When the officer asked Robinson to see his identification card, Robinson did not bat an eye, but calmly stated that he had lost it before he went on leave and did not have time to get another. As there was nothing unusual about a soldier on leave asking for a partial payment and because the personnel sergeant was convinced that Robinson was the man he said he was, the officer approved the request. Robinson lost no time in collecting the hundred dollars at the finance office and saying goodbye.

The matter was forgotten until two months later when the Sixth Army Finance Officer asked Fort Douglas to verify the partial payment to SGT Robinson. The reason—Robinson, at his station in San Francisco, insisted that he had not drawn a partial payment and, in fact, had never been to Fort Douglas. Also, the signature on the voucher and the signature of the real SGT Robinson were not the same.

While Sixth Army CID was investigating the case, the FBI arrested a man named Jones in Arizona and charged him with illegal use of the United States mails. Faced with prosecution, Jones confessed to several other crimes, including that of defrauding the Army of a hundred dollars by impersonating a SGT Robinson from San Francisco.

Jones had met Robinson in a bus station in San Francisco, became acquainted with him and when he learned Robinson was on leave, talked him out of a copy of his leave orders as a souvenir, he said. A few days later Jones was in Salt Lake City and being short of cash thought up the scheme of cheating the Army. He had served an enlistment in the infantry and was on familiar ground. As a member of the Investigating Board which found the officer who approved the partial payment responsible for the loss, I learned the complete story.

All of which proves that a confidence man can come up with some pretty smooth schemes. If a stranger offers you something for nothing, or can't prove who he is, be sure to keep a tight grip on the old bank roll, or you may be putting in for a partial payment. AD



Survival Swimming

"The Delta's full of water and it seems you're always fording the Mekong River. There's mud up to your waist and water up to your neck, and you definitely have to know how to get out of there in a hurry without panicking," says SGT Richard Boyce, an instructor in the survival swimming course for men of the 9th Infantry Division. A strong swimmer, SGT Boyce perfected his skills as a member of the swimming team at Oak Park-River Forest, Illinois, high school and at an American Red Cross water safety instructor's course in Vietnam last year.

Under supervision of the Red Cross field director serving the division, he helps train a selected group of men in Red Cross senior life saving and water safety instructor courses. Those infantrymen who successfully complete the training will teach courses in survival swimming to new arrivals and veteran members of 9th Division.

The course teaches swimmers and non-swimmers how to help themselves should they land in deep waters with a full military pack. Stress is placed on combating panic, greatest cause of drowning, and is tailored to the conditions of the Delta.

The instructor demonstrates how to remove heavy equipment and extra clothing that weighs a man down. "One guy drowned because he forgot to remove his pack—and that weighs 25 pounds," SGT Boyce recalls. The course shows a man how to use his shirt or pants for a life buoy. It teaches him methods of floating to help him relax and overcome panic.

SGT Boyce begins his instruction with a brief description of conditions in the Delta and some dry land instruction, then jumps into the river fully dressed to demonstrate survival techniques. One at a time, the men jump in and repeat the procedures Boyce has demonstrated. Non-swimmers go through the same paces at the shallow end of the river. AD

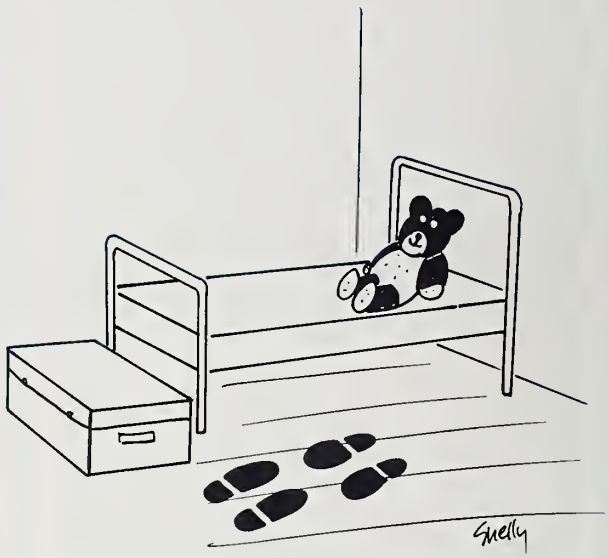


They may not be near the water, but these men of 9th Infantry Division are nevertheless getting instruction in survival swimming as SGT Richard Boyce tells them what the course is all about.

HUMOR



"That's a terrific scout dog . . . he's almost human."



"Gibney . . . are you sure you didn't lie about your age to join the army?"



"Your home town was where!?"

LOGAN



PRESIDENT NIXON PRESENTS MEDALS OF HONOR to (from left) SSG Joe R. Hooper, SFC Fred W. Zabitosky and SP5 Clarence E. Sasser for combat heroism. Said the Commander-in-Chief: "I have been honored many times since assuming the office of the Presidency of the United States, but I can say from my heart that today is the highest honor - the highest honor because I have for the first time the privilege of representing the United States of America in presenting the Congressional Medal of Honor to three of our fine young men who have fought for the cause of freedom and the cause of peace in Vietnam." To date 47 Medals of Honor have been presented to Army personnel for heroism in RVN. In addition to these three, four other soldiers have received the Medal since January 1969: SSG Andrew D. Dix, U.S. Army Advisor Group, MACV: 1LT Stefan E. Karopczye (Posthumous), 25th Infantry Division; PSG Matthew Leonard (Posthumous), 1st Infantry Division; and SP4 George A. Ingalls (Posthumous), 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).

AWC BY MAIL

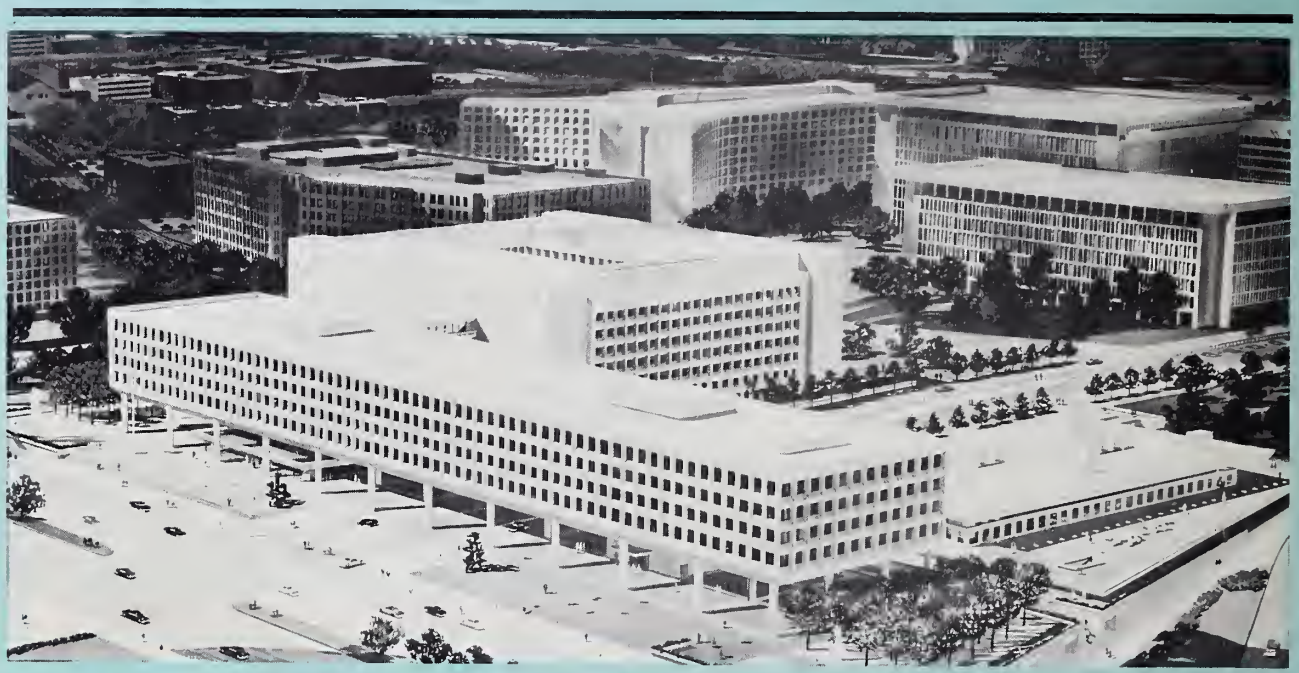
For the second year, Army War College offers correspondence course to begin on 1 Jul. Curriculum theme, like that of the resident course, will be the Development of U.S. National Strategy and a Supporting Military Program. The three major areas of study are strategic appraisal, strategy and military planning. Course requires about two years to complete. See your unit personnel officer for more details. Deadline: 1 May.

ARMY CHAMPIONS

Soldier-cagers take Interservice Basketball Championship for ninth time in past 11 years during three-day round-robin tournament at Fort Hood, Tex. Seven of the team members selected to play on 12-man Armed Forces All-Star squad in National Amateur Basketball Championships.

VA BRIEFS

Veterans Administration support of ex-servicemen and families during past year included: ● compensation and pension payments exceeding $4.6 billion; ● medical care for 26 million veterans in excess of $1.4 billion; and ● authorized GI education benefits for 3,500 war widows.



FORRESTAL BUILDING -- or "Downtown Washington Pentagon" -- near completion. New office building, named after the first Secretary of Defense, will house 6,000 Army and Air Force military/civilian employees, and offer all customer services now found in the Pentagon. Occupants will come from many of the temporary office buildings throughout the Washington, D.C., area that have been used since WWII. First new tenants move in this month.

CHAMPUS

Costs for Civilian Health and Medical Program continue to raise questions from Army personnel. CHAMPUS COSTS for wives and children of active duty personnel are:

- Inpatient Care - Service members pay first $25 of hospital charge or $1.75 a day, whichever is greater.
- Outpatient Care - Members pay first $50 each fiscal year plus 20 percent of charges over $50. Families with two or more eligible beneficiaries receiving care pay maximum of $100 each fiscal year plus 20 percent of charges in excess of $100.

E-9 BOARD

First regular centralized promotion board for pay grade E-9 now convened in DA. Board considering 9,729 from primary zone for advancement to top enlisted rank and is expected to complete selection by April.

TRANSITION

Eligibility criteria for Project Transition undergoes change. New priorities effective 1 Apr 1969 are:

- Category 1 - Individuals with service-connected disability.
- Category 2 - Soldiers ineligible to reenlist for other than disciplinary reasons.
- Category 3 - Personnel with no previous civilian job skill, occupation or civilian related military training.
- Category 4 - Individuals not included in first three categories but desirous of acquiring new skill regardless of status.

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ARMY DIGEST

MAY 1969



Soldier to the Last . . . Dwight D. Eisenhower 1890-1969

Dwight Eisenhower was that rarest of men, an authentic hero. Wars bring the names of many men into the headlines and of those some few become national or even international heroes. But as the years then pass, their fame goes down. But not so with Dwight Eisenhower. As the years passed, his stature grew. Commander of the mightiest expeditionary force ever assembled, President of Columbia University, Supreme Commander of NATO, 34th President of the United States, the honors and offices were there in abundance, every trust that the American people had it in their power to bestow, he was given.

And if we in America were proud of Dwight Eisenhower, it was partly because he made us proud of America. He came from the heart of America. And he gave expression to the heart of America and he touched the hearts of the world. Many leaders are known and respected outside their own country. Very few are loved outside their own country. Dwight Eisenhower was one of those few.

We salute Dwight David Eisenhower standing there in our memory—first in war, first in peace and wherever freedom is cherished, first in the hearts of his fellow men.

RICHARD M. NIXON
President of the United States

AD ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MAY 1969 VOLUME 24 NO. 5

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COVERS: Armed Forces Day 1969 provides the occasion for symbolic portrayal of the U.S. Army's long and distinguished history in montage form as depicted by the U.S. Army Photographic Agency. CREDITS: Painting by Norman Rockwell (opposite) reprinted by permission from "The Norman Rockwell Album," copyright 1961, Doubleday and Company, Inc. Photo on page 5, courtesy Look Magazine; page 13, U. S. News and World Report. Illustrations on pages 48-55, courtesy of Union Pacific Railroad, Fort Bliss Museum, Peter Copeland, Smithsonian Institution, National Park Service.

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $8.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses: $10.75 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 5 March 1969.

Forces For Freedom



ARMED FORCES DAY, 1969, is not just a proud day for our Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Airmen. It is an even prouder day for our beloved country who gave them birth and in whose interests they serve without stint or cavil. They have passed back to those who bred them a paid up annual installment on the debt that endures...GEN Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman, JCS.

GUIDANCE

Army has made certain changes in its Character Guidance Program in order to clarify its purpose. That purpose is to instill and strengthen patriotism and a sense of individual moral responsibility. The program is sponsored by commanders in the field and is separate and apart from the religious programs conducted by Army chaplains. DA's actions were concerned solely with its Character Guidance Program and in no way affect or otherwise interfere with the religious programs. All Army chaplains have a continuing responsibility without restriction, to conduct worship services, to provide religious instruction and counseling to interested personnel and their families, and to sponsor church-related activities. There is no prohibition against the use of "God," "Supreme Being," "Creator," "faith," "spiritual values" or other similar words in the Character Guidance Program. However, Army has consistently adhered to the position that espousal of religious dogmas or particular sectarian beliefs is not the purpose and has no place in the Character Guidance Program.

ABSENTEE

Following profile of a typical Army absentee in Sweden has been reconstructed from a DA study of records: He is a Regular Army soldier, nearly 23 years old and has had three years of high school. He is single, had no civilian occupation or skill, came from a densely populated state, could not adjust to Army life, and was a disciplinary problem before he defected.

CODE OF CONDUCT

Queries have arisen reflecting general interest in the Code of Conduct following the aftermath of recent prisoner/detainee releases and Navy Court of Inquiry on the Pueblo incident. DA position: The Code of Conduct, as prescribed by the President in Executive Order 10631 of 1955, remains in effect. Changes to the Code are beyond the authority of Army, which continues to conduct training on the subject.

WORLDWIDE MISSIONS

About 1.5 million soldiers now in the Army form 18 combat divisions and thousands of smaller units. Approximately 2/3 of these divisions, plus supporting elements, are overseas. Other divisions are part of the Strategic Army Forces earmarked to reinforce overseas deployment.

POSTWAR PLANS

Army is planning for the period immediately following a cessation of hostilities in Vietnam. Termed "T-Day Planning," program provides for:

- redeployment of forces and materiel from SEA within a specified time, and on a schedule which will permit the South Vietnamese to progressively assume responsibility for the area and effectively combat the insurgent threat which may remain;
- phasedown of active Army forces to approved postwar ("baseline") levels while concurrently repositioning forces and equipment to meet worldwide commitments;
- provision of continued support to the RVN armed forces (including improvement and modernization of those forces) and pursuit of essential residual activities in South Vietnam, and
- if necessary, retention of combat forces in South Vietnam to assist the Vietnamese armed forces in accomplishing their defense missions.

SOLDIER STUDENTS

After receiving basic training, tens of thousands of soldiers continue their studies in U.S. Continental Army Command's school system. Currently, the system includes 26 schools offering more than 740 courses, with an average daily attendance of approximately 80,000.

ROTC SCHOLARSHIPS

Four-year scholarships have been awarded by Army to 800 outstanding high school graduates. They will attend any of the 272 colleges and universities offering Army ROTC this fall. Each scholarship pays tuition, textbooks, lab fees and $50 monthly subsistence allowance. Students were screened from 1,700 high school finalists who applied for the program. After graduation from college and successful completion of Army ROTC, scholarship students are commissioned as second lieutenants and serve four years' active duty. Information for next year's program is available at all Army headquarters.

SURVIVING SON

DA reports some misunderstanding in the field about assignment policy for "sole surviving sons." A sole surviving son is defined as the only remaining son in a family where, because of hazards incident to military service, the father or one or more sons or daughters have been killed; died as a result of wounds, accident or disease; are in a captured or missing-in-action status; or are permanently 100 percent disabled. These soldiers are exempted from service in a combat zone upon their request or request of one of their parents. This policy does not apply to RA officers or to an only child or the last remaining son in a family where others have died for reasons not related to military service.

Five Years as a Viet Cong Prisoner

EDITOR'S NOTE: Keep going—stay alive—survive to escape—these mental resolutions enabled a young West Point graduate, MAJ James N. Rowe, of McAllen, Texas, to endure five years two months and two days in a Viet Cong prison. Finally, on 31 December 1968, years of determination and repeated escape attempts paid off. He broke loose from his captors under attack and returned to U.S. Forces and freedom.

Back in October 1963, during a probing action with a company of Vietnamese (ARVN) Special Forces against the Viet Cong in the deep south of the Mekong Delta, MAJ (then LT) Rowe and MSG Daniel Lee Pitzer of the U.S. Army Special Forces, along with a U.S. Army adviser, CPT Humbert R. Versace, were returning to their base at Tan Phu in the An Xuyen Province when they were surrounded and cut off by the Viet Cong. CPT Versace—later executed by his captors—was wounded in the legs and back. All three were blindfolded, transported by sampan to a hidden camp, and confined in a cramped cage of logs where their torment began.

Following is the story of MAJ Rowe's captivity and escape as related by him during a recent interview with ARMY DIGEST staff members:

What were you wearing when caught?

A tiger suit, my dog tags and that was all.

Where were you captured and how?

We were returning from a patrol, and were on Canal Eight moving toward the Kinh Song Trem when we ran into an ambush.

About how many were there?

A battalion. We had a company.

How far was this area from any known town?

About 20 some kilometers north of Thoi Binh, the district capital.

Was this in the Mekong Delta?

Yes, in the U Minh Forest.

What did you do during the time you were captured?

Basically, survive. The easiest thing in the world is to die and it was sort of a 24-hour thing to try to stay alive. Conditions were very sub-standard, based on American standards. And aside from interrogation and indoctrination, it was our constant struggle to try and stay alive.

Why do you think you were able to survive?

I relied on my Special Forces survival training. If you can mentally discipline yourself, you can survive it. The people we had die, died because they couldn't eat rice and they couldn't consume the type of things we had to eat. Once your body was weakened, then disease took over and you were dead. Secondly, I was motivated to survive. I had a lot of things that I wanted to do and I couldn't do any of them if I died in there. Faith in God had a lot to do in a situation such as that. If you don't have it, you don't make it.

Why do you feel your religious background contributed to your survival?

I was a very poor Protestant until I went to West Point and the spiritual training I received up there greatly influenced me. Still, at this time, I'm not certain of a lot of the answers, but it provided me with a background knowledge. Then when I was a POW I came face to face with the fact that there is a Supreme Being. There is nothing materialistic you can grasp, and there are times when you have no place to turn except to God. I got a lot of answers that could have come from no place else, and there was no reason, no rhyme for the things happening, and in certain cases they were almost miraculous.

Any one or two that you recall?

In one particular instance—probably one of the most



enlightening—they put me in leg irons at six o'clock in the evening and I had dysentery at the time. That, coupled with the mental pressure that had been applied, had me pretty much "on the ropes" and if I had been able to ricochet off the walls, I would have been doing it. My interrogator was about ready to "close the gates" on me. They are experts at this, and I think they read very well the mental condition of their prisoners—that's one thing they stress. That night was the first time that I had really, sincerely prayed for help. I had no sooner finished praying when I felt like I had a bucket of cold water dumped over me, and everything was gone. There was no tension; I was completely relaxed and had no problems whatsoever. When I got up the next morning, my interrogator came down to the little kitchen they had built for me and I was sitting there whistling and singing to myself. When he came in and took one look at me, he turned and walked away and I didn't see him again for about three weeks. After that, they started a whole brand new program. He had seen the change and I don't think he really understood it; I didn't really understand it myself.

How many guards did you have?

Up to 20—15 to 20. They don't have to use that many, but with a group of Americans they've got problems and normally will increase their guard. The maximum number of POWs we had in our camp at any one time was five.

How did an interrogation session go?

They have a standard format and deal with the personal background—your education, your family, and the like. Then under the military aspects, there is the strictly intelligence-type information—tactical, strategic—anything you know or might know that would be of value to them.

What was their interest in your family connections and background?



In prison cage with MSG Pitzer who was captured with him, LT Rowe eats the monotonous diet of fish and rice that kept him alive.

To establish a relationship between you and the working class, that you belong to the "correct class" in society and your class is being oppressed. They use this to make you try to identify with them. In other words, they're fighting for your class in society.

Do you have any feelings on the adequacy of the Code of Conduct in the situation you were in?

Well, I believe the Code of Conduct was written for this type of situation. I was bound to stick to the Military Code of Conduct and give them my name, rank, serial number and date of birth, and that is all I was required to give them. However, I think there should be an awareness of the fact that the VC do not respect Geneva Agreements or International Law regarding PW's.

In your estimation, does the Code of Conduct permit you to lie?

The Code of Conduct says, "I will evade answering questions to the utmost of my ability." I was required to lie at times in order to evade; particularly when I said, "I don't know." In many cases I did know, but I told them I didn't. They are very persistent, very single-minded in what they have to obtain. I gave them no information that would be of value to them.

Did you actually spend time in a cell or cage?

POW cage. It's a Vietnamese-type house, except

you have bars on the walls. All that you have is a floor, a roof and then bars. Actually, they're poles. They use a small sampan-type tree. This is their native construction material; they build everything out of that.

Do you think they would have kept you there forever?

Oh, no. They reach a point where they either have to "convert" you and release you or "eliminate" you.

How long do you think it would have taken before they decided they couldn't convert you? Five years is a pretty long time.

It wasn't much longer.

Were you placed in solitary?

Yes, they felt that it was a period of time when they'd have to go one way or the other, and it gave them a chance to concentrate on their final effort to "convert" you.

Did they want to use you in propaganda broadcasts?

This is the ultimate goal, if they can keep you alive long enough. They have a two-fold purpose for the American POW: first, to gain as much propaganda value as they can while they have you; they will try to get you to violate the Code of Conduct—this is one of their principal goals. They feel that once you return, if you have violated it, you will be punished by the United States Government, and once punished this will alienate you from the Government.

Could you recount a typical day?

Actually, they were very boring. The VC use this to put mental pressure on you. Depending upon the alert status in the area, you get up at between 0300 and 0600 to cook your rice. If you had an air strike expected, then they didn't want smoke or fire at daybreak. So you'd get up and cook your rice and fish and make certain that it was over before daybreak. Then you had daily chores. During this past year, they consisted of trying to catch animals or fish, chopping wood and propaganda lectures in the morning, afternoon, and sometimes at night depending on who they had in the camp. I pulled general sanitation details in order to maintain standards of hygiene, but the primary things that took up time were the propaganda classes and obtaining food. Actually, a lot of the things were just time-killers. They had an axe that I could borrow from the guards and I built tables and little chairs and a sleeping rack for my hooch.

Do they incorporate films in this (indoctrination)?

I saw two films during the time I was in—one in October of 1967 and another one in January of 1968.

Were you moving with a regular VC combat outfit?

No, we were in a static site and stayed in an area six kilometers square most of the time. We moved to different camps, but always within the same area. It was strictly a POW camp—or series of camps. It was not like a normal prison camp. In other words, there were no big barbed wire fences, no guard towers or anything like that. They relied strictly on the terrain, our physical weakness, and our not being familiar with the terrain to venture an escape. During the rainy season, you've got about three to four feet of standing water. It's a whole network of canals. The French used to timber the U Minh Forest, so they made a whole network of canals—east, west, north and south. You can travel the entire U Minh on these canals, but the VC controls much of it, and in between the terrain is just thick underbrush, particularly after they burned the forest off last dry season. What you got was an underburn and it burned the roots of these trees. Then the roots upturned and you got just one huge punji pit. The whole place is a lot of dead brush and tangles. If you go at night, it's virtually impossible to make it through the brush without being heard. You sound like a herd of elephants. Actually, the canals are the only way to travel.

What about the food?

Fish and a lot of rice was the basis of the diet. I calculated at one point (this was in mid-1968) I had eaten 1.87 tons of rice. The fish were initially provided by the guards. Later, they gave us the responsibility of catching our own and anything else above the rice, which they gave us. After this we ate much better than we did before.

Did you see the effectiveness of B-52 strikes, chopper or artillery fire?

B-52s were very infrequent, as far as coming close to us. But the air strikes were all around us and they are effective.

How was VC morale? Were they convinced they were winning?

Yes, they were definitely convinced; that is, until the 22d of December.

Did you have any way of knowing what was going on regarding our side of the war?

I heard Radio Hanoi, Radio Liberation and got only the bulletins and pamphlets they published. We were allowed to listen to no Western news agencies.

Did you try to escape only once?

No, several times.

How did you finally escape?

Basically, it began on the 22d of December 1968. We were in a new camp complex which had just been constructed. A B-52 strike in the area that morning caused the guards to move out. At the same time, artillery pieces were moved into the area, with chopper operations being flown daily over it. So between the 22d and 31st of December we were in a very fluid situation, moving from one small bivouac site to another, avoiding the artillery.

On the morning of the 31st, I was in a camp with five guards and one cadre. We were camped beside a small canal. Working in the area about 400 meters from us were a couple of Cobras, some Loaches (Light Observation Helicopters) and the command ship. They put a strike in on one of the satellite camps about 300 meters from us and got the guards in that camp. The



Silver Star and Bronze Star Medals are presented to MAJ Rowe by LTG Harry H. Critz, Fourth U.S. Army Commander, at Brooke General Hospital. Silver Star was given for outstanding gallantry during escape from the enemy, Bronze Star for assistance after escape which enabled American forces to inflict heavy losses on Viet Cong.

guards with me monitored a shortwave radio and found that ARVN was inserting troops into the area. At that point they decided to move out into a field of reeds which was right across the canal in an attempt to evade the operation. During this period, they were moving around the field making it look like Fifth Avenue—just a big, wide trail. The guards were pretty shaken up because of the choppers that were in the area, particularly those Loaches. They fly one in front and one behind about 10 meters above the ground and the prop blast blows the reeds open. As soon as the first one blows the reeds open, the second one dips its nose and guns what's underneath.

The guards were pretty shaken up by this and I knew that I wasn't going to be able to do anything with all of them. I talked one of them into breaking off from the main group and got him moving in circles for about 15 or 20 minutes. He had a burp gun with a banana magazine, and at one point it got tangled up in the reeds. I tripped the release on his weapon and dropped the magazine out—this sorta neutralized him. I followed him for a short time, trying to wave a chopper in on both of us, and that way I could take the guard out with me. I tried to signal choppers two or three times, but none of them came in.

When it finally looked like they were beginning to move away, I decided it was time to leave the guard. So I picked up a short club and dropped him. I picked up the radio and moved about 200 meters to where the reeds were a little bit thinner and began waving my mosquito net. About five minutes later, one of the command ships spotted me and shot a 180 degree turn. After gunners checked me out, the pilot came right in and picked me up.

What was your physical condition?

When I came back I had beri beri; I had dysentery for five years while I was in there and hepatitis. They are still working on the dysentery. Other than those two (beri beri and hepatitis) there is nothing else they can correct. Dental work, but that was all taken care of.

What did you want to eat most when you came back?

Well, it was a toss-up. Actually, I didn't know what I wanted when I got back. They had a nurse—she was a colonel, a very, very delightful person—and she asked me what I wanted and I couldn't make up my mind. She told me "no sweat," that she would get something for me. It looked like a safari coming in—corpsmen brought tray after tray after tray.

Once you got back into U.S. hands, what things surprised you?

I was very surprised and very happy to see all the construction that we had been doing, the advances we had been making, particularly since 1963, and that the war was progressing as well as it was. It is sort of odd to say a war is progressing, but I think we are making great headway, particularly compared with what the VC had told me.

Did you speak Vietnamese before you were captured?

Barely. I knew a couple of words and that was all. I used an interpreter at Tan Phu. I could understand a little bit, but I couldn't speak it.

Did your knowledge of Vietnamese help or hurt you?

Both, but I think it was more of a help than a hindrance. After I was captured, it became necessary to learn the language in order to communicate the needs of other POWs. I also could sort of keep the VC away from them. As a result, I got used as an interpreter. Anything I felt like passing on, I'd pass on and anything I wanted to turn away, I just didn't understand, so it was advantageous in that light.

Did you learn anything else in the five-year period?

Not really. I improved my Chinese a little bit.

What are your plans for the immediate future?

I would like to return to Vietnam.

Are you interested in getting back at the VC?

Well, first of all, I was so thankful to get out that I feel no bitterness whatsoever. I found that once I did get out, it was such an overwhelming thing that it erased any bitterness which I might have felt. Now, there are certain things which occurred which are still very deeply imprinted upon my mind. I feel that hatred or bitterness is wasted emotion—you get nothing constructive out of it and there is so much in Vietnam that can be done that is constructive. I would rather work in that vein.

There are a lot of Special Forces men who never gave up hope that I'd get out and some of them stayed over there to try and get me out. Some of them are still over there, and I'm looking forward to getting back and serving with them. AD

Safeguard — Building Block for Peace



Army Digest Staff

"Truly a safeguard system"—thus President Richard M. Nixon described the modified antiballistic missile system at a White House press conference. The mid-March announcement climaxed weeks of public debate and discussions capped by conferences and reviews at the highest governmental levels.

As recommended by the President, the Safeguard program is a modified version of the Sentinel system announced by Secretary Robert S. McNamara in 1967. That system would have placed radars and computers in 15 to 20 key locations in the continental United States to provide a "thin" protective system against the threat of Chinese-based intercontinental missiles. Estimated cost would nave been approximately five and a half billion dollars. (See April 1968 ARMY DIGEST.)

The modified system, instead of being placed close to cities, would be installed close to existing Minuteman bases where our strategic weapons are maintained. Safeguard would provide the defensive missiles to protect our Nation's strategic weapons from destruction in case of deliberate—or accidental—enemy attack from any direction.

"The Sentinel System approved by the previous Administration provided more capabilities for the defense of cities than the program I am recommending," President Nixon stated in his announcement, "but it did not provide protection against some threats to our retaliatory forces which have developed subsequently."

The new system would detect incoming missiles through radar, identify the lethal warheads from among possible decoys, then swiftly calculate the trajectory and feed this information into computers which will in turn guide the defensive missiles to intercept the

Our Missile Defense

Excerpts from Presidents Nixon's press conference statement, 14 March 1969, The White House

On Arms Agreements

I have taken cognizance of the view that beginning construction of a U.S. ballistic missile defense would complicate an agreement on strategic arms with the Soviet Union.

I do not believe that the evidence of the recent past bears out this contention.

The Soviet interest in strategic talks was not deterred by the decision of the previous administration to deploy the Sentinel ABM system—in fact, it was formally announced shortly afterwards.

I believe that the modifications we have made in the previous program will give the Soviet Union even less reason to view our defense effort as an obstacle to talks . . .

Move Toward Negotiation

In making this decision I have been mindful of my pledge to make every effort to move from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiating. The program I am recommending is based on a careful assessment of the developing Soviet and Chinese threats.

I have directed the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board . . . to make a yearly assessment of the threat which will supplement our regular intelligence assessment. Each phase of the deployment will be reviewed to insure that we are doing





Long-range Spartan, in model at left, and short-range, extremely swift Sprint, above, would protect Minuteman sites against incoming intercontinental ballistic missiles.

incoming warheads.

Defensive weapons are the Spartan missile for long-distance interception (several hundred miles), and the Sprint which flies at incredible speeds to pick up at closer range (15 to 25 miles) the enemy warhead that may have slipped by the Spartans.

PAR and MSR. Following President Nixon's statement and press conference, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard appeared before Senate Committees to provide more details on the modified system.

"Despite the understandable concern of many Americans, the Safeguard System is not an escalation of the arms race," Secretary Laird told the Senators. "Neither is it a stumbling block to arms limitation talks. When understood in its proper context, the Safeguard System is a building block for peace."

Deputy Secretary Packard outlined in considerable depth the components of the proposed system and how they would operate. He pointed out that in the area defense concept, incoming enemy missiles would be picked up by Perimeter Acquisition Radar (PAR) which has a range that "can see out far enough so that as an enemy target comes in, the PAR can pick up the target and acquire the threat."

As the missile approaches it is picked up by the

as much as necessary but no more than that required by the threat existing at that time. Moreover, we will take maximum advantage of the information gathered from the initial deployment in designing the later phases of the program.

Since our deployment is to be closely related to the threat, it is subject to modification as the threat changes, either through negotiations or through unilateral actions by the Soviet Union or Communist China.

Risks Involved

Giving up all construction of missile defense poses too many risks. Research and development does not supply the answer to many technical issues that only operational experience can provide. The Soviet Union has engaged in a build-up of its strategic forces larger than was envisaged in 1967 when the decision to deploy Sentinel was made. The following is illustrative of recent Soviet activity:

1. The Soviets have already deployed an ABM system which protects to some degree a wide area centered around Moscow. We will not have a comparable capability for over four years. We believe the Soviet Union is continuing their ABM development, directed either toward improving this initial system or, more likely, making substantially better second-generation ABM components.

2. The Soviet Union is continuing the deployment of very large missiles with warheads capable of destroying our hardened Minuteman forces.

3. The Soviet Union has also been substantially increasing the size of their submarine-launched ballistic missile force.

4. The Soviets appear to be developing a semi-orbital nuclear weapon system.

In addition . . . the Chinese threat against our population, as well as the danger of an accidental attack, cannot be ignored.

Continuing research and development without any initial deployment would leave us with no option to provide defense for our deterrent on the schedule that might be required by the Soviet threat if we do not reach an agreement with the Soviets on limiting strategic forces. Under the new concept of phased and measured installation, we give added insurance that our ballistic missile defense will be adequate but not wasteful. If further threats do not develop, we can stop the installation with two sites that will be constructed under phase one of our program. If either the Soviet or Chinese threat continues to grow, we can meet the threat with added installations.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird before the Senate Committee on Armed Services, 20 March 1969.

Missile Site Radar (MSR) which then tracks the target and, through computers, provides guidance commands to the Spartan. This results in intercept at a point high above the atmosphere and at considerable distance away from the site of the radars, the missile field and the target.

"There has been some talk about possible effects from the fact that this interception is with a nuclear warhead," he said. "As you know perhaps, the interception will take place at an altitude where our people and property on the ground will be safe."

If the area defense does not destroy the enemy warhead, he explained, "the very fast Sprint is guided by the Missile Site Radar to intercept within the atmosphere." The Sprint has a range of around 25 miles, he told the Senators.

"The PAR has a detection range of over 1,000 miles," Secretary Packard said. "It uses phased array principle. It has to detect the enemy warhead out quite some distance, and to be able to detect a number of them. Typically, it can detect and provide the necessary tracking information on numerous objects simultaneously. It uses an electronically steered beam that can be scanned across the sky very rapidly."

The equipment configuration of PAR has been frozen, and design and performance specifications have been prepared, he stated. A test model has been started and is well along, and design for the PAR structure and how the components fit in it have been fixed.

The Missile Site Radar is designed on the same general technical principle and "has to do very much the same kind of a job that PAR does but a more complex one." It must ready the interceptors for launch, and then guide them to intercept, he reported.

The MSR has a detection range of several hundred nautical miles and "those in the modified deployment will actually have faces on all four sides." Progress on the MSR prototype on Kwajalein Island "has been most gratifying," he reported.

Spartan. The Spartan missile is a scaled-up version of Nike-Zeus which was fired "many tens of times," and in its system test phase made several successful interceptions of ICBM's fired from the West Coast in 1962 and 1963.

The first Spartan was fired 30 March 1968 and "we are most optimistic over the results. Additional test and assurance firings (at Kwajalein) will go on at about one per month. Beginning in a few months, the MSR at Meck Island (Kwajalein) will start subsystem test of Spartan and Sprint flights and interceptions," Secretary Packard said.

Spartan is 55 feet in length, with a range of several hundred miles. Development of the warhead is being carried out by the Atomic Energy Commission. Progress to date is "entirely satisfactory."

Sprint. Sprint is a very fast missile. It has to get off the ground and get up and intercept the incoming warhead when it is within the atmosphere. "We began

Concept Of Area Defense



Far-reaching radar would pick up incoming missiles at distance, then guide Spartan to intercept above the atmosphere. . .

The Safeguard System is a building block for peace because it meets the following requirements—

- It clearly rejects a provocative expansion into a heavy defense of our cities against a Soviet attack;
- It offers more protection, as needed, to our deterrent forces.
- It offers protection, as needed, of the entire country, from a small attack.
- It offers the Soviet Union added incentive for productive arms control talks.
- It provides the protection needed for the safety and security of our country—but *only the protection needed.*

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird before the Senate Committee on Armed Services, 20 March 1969

test firings in 1965 and have had a large number to date. We are very pleased with recent tests," Secretary Packard stated.

Sprint is 27 feet in length, 4.5 feet in diameter, with a range of approximately 25 miles. Progress on the warhead "is satisfactory."

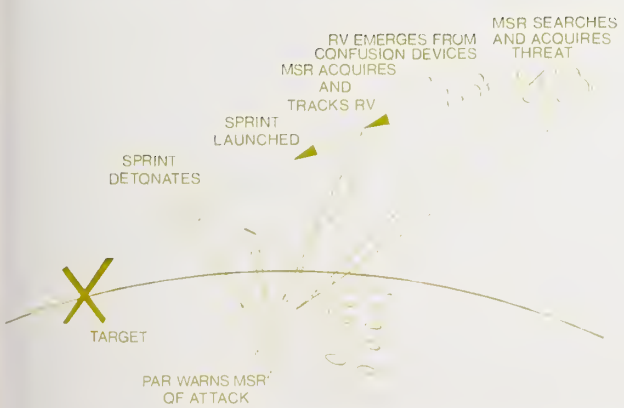
Data Processors. There are large capacity data processing elements in both PAR and MSR. Secretary Packard pointed out that their capability is extensive . . . "I am confident that we will be able to tie the system together effectively . . . We have pressed the installation of an ADP subsystem so that we can give it test and shakedown."

"It is called a multiprocessor because it has several processing units that can operate in parallel on different tasks or different parts of the same task. To date, two processors, of an eventual four, are installed and operating and installation of the third is underway. The two have been integrated with the radar hardware and are being used for hardware testing and software development."

Planning. When the Sentinel system was first proposed in 1967, LTG A.D. Starbird was designated system manager, to be located in Washington, D. C. with his staff, the Sentinel System Office, as part of the Chief of Staff's office; the Sentinel System Command in Huntsville, Alabama, to perform the acquisition, development, procurement and installation of radars and weaponry; and the Sentinel System Evaluation Agency, with headquarters at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico. (All have since been redesignated Safeguard.) Within the Corps of Engineers, the newly organized U.S. Army Engineer Division, Huntsville (USAEDH), is responsible for site development, construction of facilities and installation of tactical support equipment.

To provide sufficiently highly trained technicians who would be ready to man the radars and weaponry and computers, U.S. Continental Army Command (USCONARC) set up a training facility at the Air Defense School, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Concept Of Terminal Defense



. . . while the swift Sprint would be launched at shorter ranges against missiles that might get by the Spartans.

The potential threat from the Soviet Union lies in the growing force of missiles which could destroy a portion of our own deterrent, or retaliatory forces. We cannot stop a massive Soviet attack on our cities. Technically we just don't know how. We must rely on deterrence to insure that nuclear war doesn't start in the first place. In order to deter an attack we must be positive—and the Soviet government must be positive —that a substantial number of our long-range missiles and bombers will survive any attack and then destroy the attacker as a modern society. The Soviet Union today is building at a rapid rate the kinds of weapons which could be used to erode our essential deterrent force . . . Most of the Soviet ICBM's are armed with significantly larger warheads than . . . U.S. missiles. We must compare the 20-25 megaton warhead (MT) or the Soviet SS-9 with our own ICBM warheads which are only a fraction as large. Thus the Soviets, by deploying as many ICBM's as the United States can potentially deliver a much larger megatonnage in an attack than we can . . .

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, before the Subcommittee on International Organization and Disarmament Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 21 March 1969.

In the Army Materiel Command, the Safeguard Logistics Command was set up to manage the supply and maintenance requirements for the system utilizing existing military structures insofar as possible.

As the Army's "architect," the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command (CDC) is participating in nuclear activities pertaining to the system.

Testing of system components will continue at the Kwajalein Missile Range, a National Range operated by Safeguard Systems Command (SAFSCOM).

Army Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM) has established a special communications program to operate, maintain and support the communications network for deployment of hardware.

Reflecting the high priority accorded the program, every major element of the Army Staff designated an executive agent as a contact point, responsible for his agency's action in the ABM system.

In announcing the modified system, President Nixon emphasized:

"This system is truly a safeguard system, a defensive system only. It safeguards our deterrent, and under those circumstances can, in no way, in my opinion, delay the progress which I hope will continue to be made toward arms talks, which will limit arms—not only this kind of system, but particularly offensive systems."

Policies for World Peace

Secretary of State William P. Rogers

In a major policy statement before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on 27 March, Secretary of State William P. Rogers reviewed the pressing problems confronting the United States in the Mideast, Vietnam, Europe and in relations with Red China and the Soviet Union. The following excerpts set forth, in Secretary Rogers' own words, Administration policies in pursuit of world peace.—Editor.

The role which the United States plays in the world today—the global nature of our interests and responsibilities—derives from our economic strength and the dynamics of our technology, from security considerations, and from the dedication of our people to human freedom and humanitarian causes. It is clear that our involvements need constantly to be reviewed in the light of current conditions and the availability of our resources. The Administration now is in the process of such a review . . . Following are issues with which we are presently faced.

Middle East: One of the major problems is how to find a way to bring about peace in the Middle East—a peace which has eluded mankind for the last 20 years. Since the Six Day War in 1967 the Middle East has been in a state of suspended hostility. If the situation continues unabated it could have the most serious consequences . . . Indeed, it is all too clear that, if another war should break out, it carries with it the risk of outside involvement. It becomes, therefore, a direct interest of the United States to exercise whatever influence it has, in whatever way would be useful and effective, to help bring a lasting peace in that area . . .

We have concluded that the United States should play an active role, bilaterally and multilaterally, in support of the United Nations effort. We are, therefore, actively engaged diplomatically with the other major powers, and in particular with the other permanent members of the Security Council, as well as with the principal parties in the area, in efforts to help U.N. Ambassador Jarring accomplish his mission.

Vietnam: The President has already made clear our firm resolve to achieve an honorable peace in Vietnam. No other objective and no other problem is of greater importance. To achieve this will not be easy. We expect progress will come primarily through private discussions and negotiations . . .

In essence, our position is as follows:

- We are not seeking a military victory, nor do we want military escalation.
- We believe that peace should give the South Vietnamese people the opportunity to determine their own future without any external interference.
- In support of this policy of peace, we are seeking to achieve agreement with North Vietnam on mutual withdrawal of forces. We are prepared to begin withdrawal of our forces simultaneously with those of North Vietnam. Withdrawals would reduce the scale of hostilities and would be tangible and visual evidence of the professed desire of both sides to negotiate a peace settlement.
- As a military measure relatively simple to observe and because it has agreed status as an integral part of the Geneva Accords of 1954, we are also seeking restoration of military respect for the demilitarized zone. This also would be a verifiable test of good faith and a confidence building measure.
- We will continue to press for an early mutual release of prisoners of war. Here again there would be a tangible evidence of good intentions on both sides, as well as a humanitarian measure.

Basically, and as essential elements in an ultimate settlement, we envisage:

- Restoration of the provisional military demarcation line at the 17th parallel, with reunification to be resolved in the future by the free decision of the people of North Vietnam and of South Vietnam;

- Restoration and full compliance with the principle of noninterference between the two Vietnams;
- Full compliance with the Laos Accords of 1962 including the ending of the use of Laos as a corridor and the withdrawal of the North Vietnamese troops now in Laos;
- Respect for the territorial integrity and neutrality of Cambodia;
- A cessation of hostilities;
- Adequate international inspection and supervision machinery to verify the implementation of military agreements and to insure respect for and continued adherence to the military and political elements of a settlement. This is vital because the peace that will be achieved must be enduring.

These are our objectives. We believe they are sound and reasonable and we will work toward them . . .

On the political structure of South Vietnam—we believe that this issue must be resolved among the South Vietnamese themselves. We shall respect whatever choice they make about their political future in a context free of compulsion and coercion by anyone.

Disarmament: The accomplishments of the recent past—the Limited Test Ban Treaty and the Antarctic and Outer Space Treaties—are not inconsiderable. They have built a basis from which we can now approach further concrete measures to enhance the security of our Nation and of all nations.

As a first step the President sought and received Senate consent to ratification of the Non-Proliferation Treaty . . .

We have already begun our first negotiations on arms control and disarmament at the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee which was reconvened in Geneva on 18 March. The President directed our delegation to propose negotiation of an international agreement prohibiting the fixing of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed. The Soviet Union also tabled a draft treaty on the same subject . . . A successful conclusion of the negotiation would extend to the bed of the sea the nuclear-free status which has been achieved in these other treaties.

President Nixon has also made clear that the United States supports the conclusion of an adequately verified comprehensive ban on nuclear testing. We shall assist in any reasonable effort to achieve greater understanding on the verification issue, which has blocked progress on this key measure in the past. The United States will also continue to press for an agreement to cut off the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and to transfer such materials to peaceful purposes.

Preparations for possible talks with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic armaments are also under way . . . We hope that such talks can begin within the next few months.

Negotiations on strategic arms have not yet started and their outcome is, of course, uncertain . . . The fact is that we cannot predicate our security decisions that have to be made now on the potential success of future endeavors in the disarmament field.

Europe: Disarmament is of course intimately linked to our relations with our closest allies, and in particular with those in NATO. The President's journey to Western Europe—made only five weeks after his inauguration—testified to the importance the Administration will attach to our Atlantic policy . . .

An important part of the President's purpose was to reaffirm our com-



". . . It is clear that our involvements need constantly to be reviewed in the light of current conditions and the availability of our resources."

Secretary of State
William P. Rogers

mitment to a strong and flexible NATO . . . Speaking to the North Atlantic Council in Brussels, he said: "As NATO enters its third decade, I see for it an opportunity to be more than it ever has been before: a bulwark of peace, the architect of new means of partnership, and an invigorated forum for new ideas and technologies. . . ." He thus expressed our view, widely shared by NATO members, that the Alliance must not only continue to maintain an alert and strong military posture but also develop its capabilities as a means of political consultation and progress.

United Nations: To the maximum extent feasible, this Administration will continue to look to multilateral institutions—and particularly to the United Nations—to deal with threats to the security of weak and developing countries and to promote peaceful settlement of localized conflicts. As President Nixon told reporters in New York last December: "The more the United States and the Soviet Union can conduct their policies in a way that those conflicts in the third world are channeled into the United Nations or another international organization, the better the chances are that we can avoid a confrontation which both powers, I think, want to avoid." . . .

We will, of course, give general support to the United Nations and will join with others in strengthening its effectiveness.

"To the maximum extent feasible, this Administration will continue to look to multilateral institutions—and particularly to the United Nations—to deal with threats to the security of weak and developing countries . . ."

East-West Relations: With respect to Communist China, we continue to hope for a reduction of tension. With its vast population, great potential, and developing nuclear capability, China is a matter of major concern to us as well as to its neighbors, including the Soviet Union.

Despite the attitude of hostility toward the United States and the outside world in general that has characterized Peking's policy, we have attempted to maintain and develop a dialogue with the Chinese Communists through our talks in Warsaw. This has not been easy since the Chinese have declined to discuss matters with us or, in some cases, to acknowledge our initiative aimed at bringing about increased contacts and exchanges . . .

We nevertheless continue to look forward to a time when we can make progress toward a useful dialogue to reduce tensions, resolve our differences and move to a more constructive relationship. To this end, we would welcome a renewal of our meetings with the Chinese in which these goals could be pursued.

With respect to the Soviet Union, we have also seen considerable progress since the death of Stalin and the depths of the cold war period. This progress was set back, by what we may hope was an aberration, in the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia last year.

The political trends have nevertheless on the whole been in the direction of improved and more normal relations, including major agreements on matters acutely and peculiarly involving our two countries such as the partial test ban and the Outer Space treaty. It will be our endeavor, in the spirit described by the President as one of negotiation rather than confrontation, to encourage the continuation of that process.

At the same time it would be unwise to be too sanguine about the speed or the extent to which improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union can move forward. We cannot expect the hostilities and suspicions built up over the last two decades to be suddenly stilled. Our interests will certainly continue to clash at many points. Nonetheless, the number of areas in which our interests are similar is growing and each of us now acknowledges the existence of many practical areas amenable to negotiation. On our part, we will do all we can to maximize, not minimize, these areas.

The climate for negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States seems somewhat warmer than in the recent past. It is not inconceivable that a time has arrived when substantial progress is possible. That has to be our hope.



REFLECTIONS

...on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

SP5 Richard A. Dey, Jr.
and
SSG Paul D. Richard, Jr.

On any day, in any weather you can see it—the stately block of 20th Century Silence.

A rigid sentinel wearing dress blues and bearing rifle walks back and forth, back and forth, all day, north and south on a black rubber mat with hundreds, sometimes thousands of spectators surrounding him and what he guards: THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

You enter Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, just across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C., and wind your way over black asphalt roads through the Fields of Dead up towards the Memorial Amphitheater. It is a strange winding. More than 400 hilly acres are lined with row after row of grave stones, some enormous, most small and plain—all silent.

The entire cemetery stretches out like some great suburban settlement at dawn, still asleep. It reminds you of the kind of city in which the old and new, the young and old, all blend in a conglomerate architecture.

Only the squirrels, innocently indifferent to the human meaning, are there, chatting with each other and looking content like little princes atop grave stones that become their thrones.

Driving along toward the Tomb, you think you are inside some vast time capsule telling of all the men and women who, in one way or another, have served their country. Each tombstone seems to mirror the Nation's military history.

Just beyond the Custis-Lee Mansion is an ivy-covered tomb which marks a grave where the bones of more than 2,000 unknown soldiers, gathered after the Civil War and from the field of Bull Run and the route to Rappahannock, are buried. And along any of the roads you can read inscribed words like "Lost in the Atlantic" or "Lost aboard the *Thresher.*"

Following the signs, the roofless, white-columned amphitheater, copied after both the theater of Dionysius at Athens and the Roman theater at Orange, France, looms ahead, cutting a backdrop in the sky for

Unknown Soldier

The glad children are also sad.
In death do we still dream?
The monument is his definition:
a cold block of Colorado marble
having the shape of Supreme Sacrifice;
this his mind, skin, bones, his love.

The impossible became the possible,
the indestructible, the chosen risk:

eye deep in yellow trenches, eyes deep
in the far field, in waves the deeper eyes,
in snows, seas & monsoons the deepest;
lost, spun from the frightened air,
spun to the end of his own singing,
he lost sight of the firmament.
Clenching memory, he bit it to bursting lips.

The boy, fading with his echo, fell
beneath the olive tree; sails of his eyelids,
white with agony, lowered. The wind died.

O say do you hear the twenty-one gun,
the twenty-one gun salute?

May the world touch what grace he reached for
and falling, felt his holy hands trace.

His that is time
is timeless in the space of a hollow globe;
a deed of divine rage fouled by oblivion.

Lying there, sleeping, revolving with the earth,
there in the dark, on the dark axis,
his was unrequited, a love affair with life
that did not linger.

Clerk, carpenter, statesman, a lover, it is
too easy to see what his courage did not gain.
There was little of him in time to discover the
meaning of learning, the letters of his lost name.

It is worse than defeat to give and not be taken.
But with giving comes the gift of having done.
O say do you hear the twenty-one gun,
the twenty-one gun salute?
Hard laboring prevents the slow undoing.
His hard breathing grows heavier with the sigh.

Sleep that is deep with fallen freedom
sleeps bone upon bone, sleeps wrapt
in the darkest darkness
that others might see.

Who dreams in anguished silence, this is him
destroyed before nourishment brought peace,
being as no rose has been,
weighing the balance with his fallen weight.

The arteries of his stone silence are strong,
a voice absorbed and exhibited
beyond the singing of his own life sung.
His unknown fate vibrates a warning: saying
of silence purged with repetition
through this darkness, *know thyself.*

His diminished breath locks us to his earth; in
remaining where he left, we honor The Remains.

the Tomb.

You walk up the stone steps flanked by lines of trees, in the winter leafless but swaying, from which startled birds dart aloft in small sprays. Nearing the Tomb's head, you hear the sharp click of the sentinel's triple-soled heels, followed by the sharp slapping as he does his manual of arms. Then you see his hat glide behind the Tomb and notice the three figures, carved in relief, on the sarcophagus—"Victory" in the center and, to either side, "Valor" and "Peace," all commemorative of the Allied Spirit in World War I.

Reaching the top plaza, you circle around a cordoned area where the sentinel walks. Between the heads of people, crowded and in profile looking a little incredulous, you can see the severely designed monument relieved by Doric pilasters in low relief at its corners and along the sides. The six inverted wreaths carved between the pilasters, three on a side, represent the six major campaigns of World War I.

If you didn't fully understand what the stern block of marble or the people or the sentinel was all about, you instantly do when you are in a position at the foot of the sarcophagus and able to read the inscription:

HERE RESTS IN
HONORED GLORY
AN AMERICAN
SOLDIER
KNOWN BUT TO GOD

You are there on the hour, the time when the Changing of the Guard takes place.





Silhouetted through the flag of the United States of America are the Tomb and its ever-present sentinel, left, symbol of a country's homage for its fallen servicemen. Above, in dawn's early light, the sun casts a star-like image above the Tomb of America's Unknown Soldier, as seen from the steps of the amphitheater. A night lighting system provided by the American Legion was dedicated by President Nixon in March.

Ceremony. At five minutes before the hour an impeccable relief commander appears and clears an avenue through the crowd to the tomb area. Precisely three minutes before the hour, the on-coming sentinel unlocks the bolt of his M14 rifle to signal to the relief commander that the ceremony is about to begin.

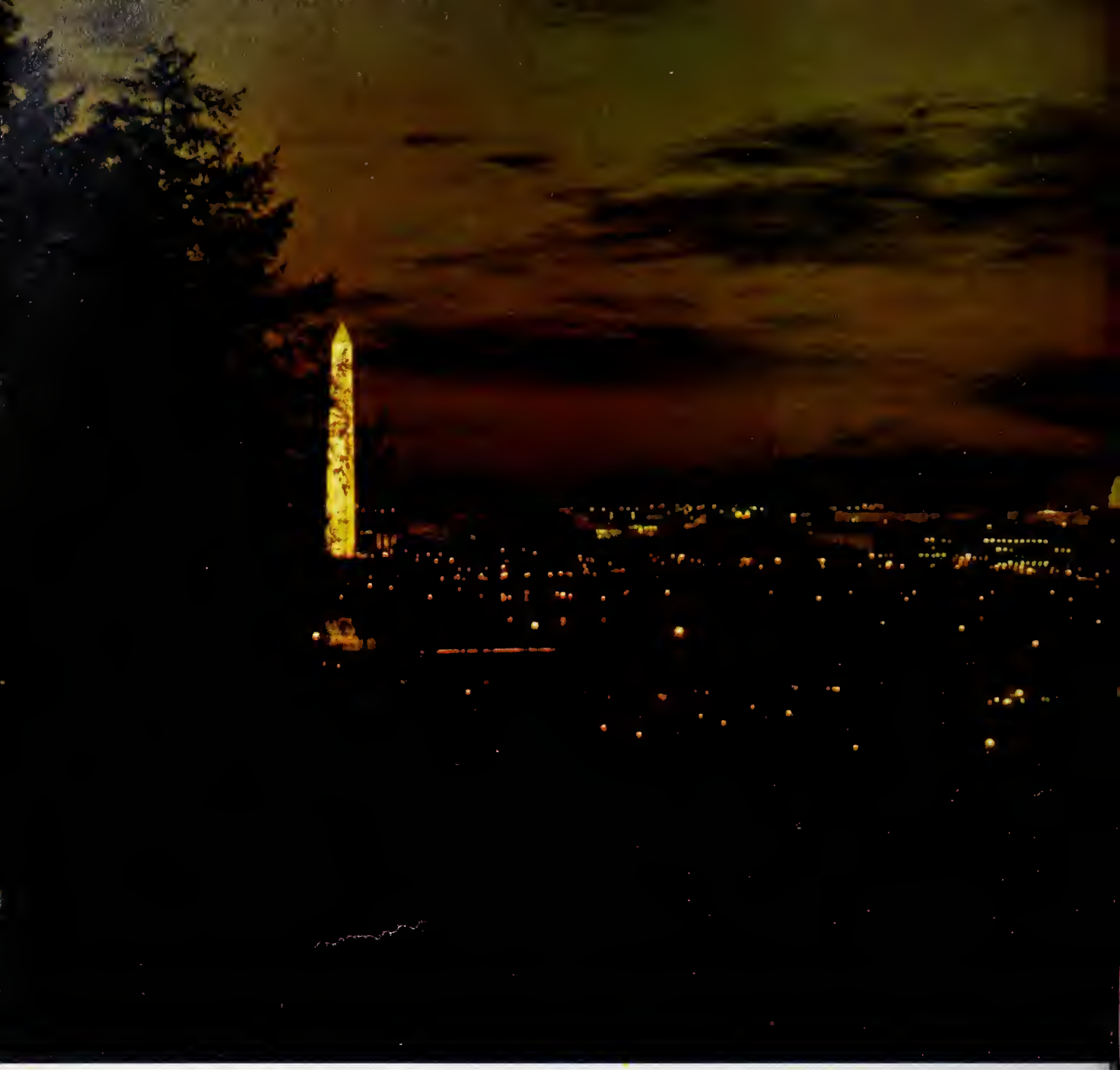
The relief commander walks out, salutes the Tomb and about-faces to address the spectators huddled on and around the Amphitheater steps. With a deep, evenly pitched voice he says: "Ladies and Gentlemen. I am SGT Moffat, United States Army, Commander of the Relief, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. It it requested that all spectators remain standing and silent and that all military personnel in uniform render the hand salute . . . Thank you."

He does an about face, salutes the Tomb and walks to the side where the new sentinel waits to be inspected. The ceremony has begun.

With unparalleled precision, the sergeant and the new sentinel, at the sergeant's command, meet the retiring sentry at the center of the mat. Facing movements that echo off the Amphitheater front are given as the performance is executed. Salutes are rendered, orders exchanged and the new sentinel begins walking as the sergeant and the old sentinel walk off.

The retired sentinel is dismissed and the sergeant stands by to answer the multitude of questions the crowd inevitably asks.

Slowly the people adjust their hats. As their chatter starts up, they begin to drift away to their busses and cars. A few stay behind, some for reasons known only to themselves; others, because they

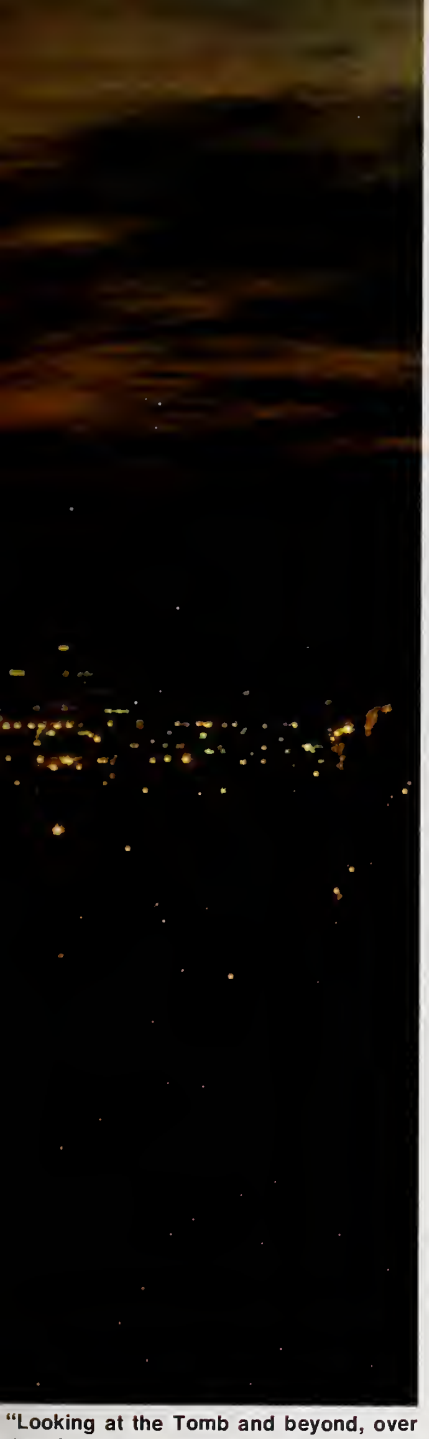


can't get over their astonishment. The ceremony is that perfect, that impressive.

And the cameras, the hundreds of cameras constantly clicking sound like waves of applause.

The "show," never over, is the sentinel and the Changing of the Guard. But the meaning of it is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and those of the two Unknowns of World War II and the Korean War. Their plaza-level, white marble graves simply marked "1941-1945" and "1950-1953" lie to the right and left of the World War I Tomb.

Looking at the Tomb and beyond, over the city of Washington, you understand why the Nation has this monument; and for a few lost moments, you may even think you're walking with the sentinel, gliding at a cadence of 128 steps per minute, passing back and forth in front of the Tomb, stopping at each end for 21 silent seconds—seconds representing a 21-gun salute—and then switching the rifle, its bayonet gleaming, to the shoulder away from the Tomb, a symbolic action which keeps the sentinel between the Unknowns and any possible threat; and then taking precisely 21 steps to the other end of the mat where the ritual is repeated and begun again day after day, 365 days a year, in every kind of weather—and all this to honor a brother, America's Unknown who is "Known but to God." AD



"Looking at the Tomb and beyond, over the city of Washington, you understand why the Nation has this monument;"



Dedicated on Armistice Day, 11 November 1921, The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, was conceived to pay tribute to the Nation's World War I doughboys who had died unknown in battle.

American military history files show that BG W. D. Connor, commanding general of American forces in France, was responsible for initiating the commemorative action. In a letter to GEN Peyton C. March, then Army Chief of Staff, he suggested a funeral and burial be held in Arlington for an American Unknown Soldier.

The idea was formally introduced as a Joint Resolution of Congress by the Honorable Hamilton Fish, Jr., House of Representatives, New York.

Selection of the Unknown Soldier was made in Chalons-sur-Marne, France, by SGT Edward F. Younger.

Of four caskets containing the Remains disinterred from American graveyards in France, SGT Younger selected one in a special ceremony by placing a white spray of roses on it after walking around the caskets three times.

The body was returned by the cruiser *U.S.S. Olympia* to America where it was laid in the Capitol rotunda. A military funeral procession carried the Unknown to Arlington. There, memorial services attended by the President were held and the body was interred.

The sarcophagus, made of a solid piece of Colorado marble, was not placed over the grave until 1932.

In 1958, ceremonies similar to those held in 1921 were conducted in Arlington National Cemetery at the Memorial Amphitheater for the Unknowns of World War II and the Korean War.

Bestowed on the three Unknowns has been the American Medal of Honor along with numerous others from different countries around the world.

The Tomb was guarded by civilians until 1926 when public sentiment was aroused as a result of publicity depicting the Tomb as a rendezvous for picnickers and souvenir hunters, who were chipping away at the marble base.

On 25 March of that year, the Secretary of War ordered the first military guard. The first permanent guard with reliefs was instituted 23 July 1942.

★ ★ ★

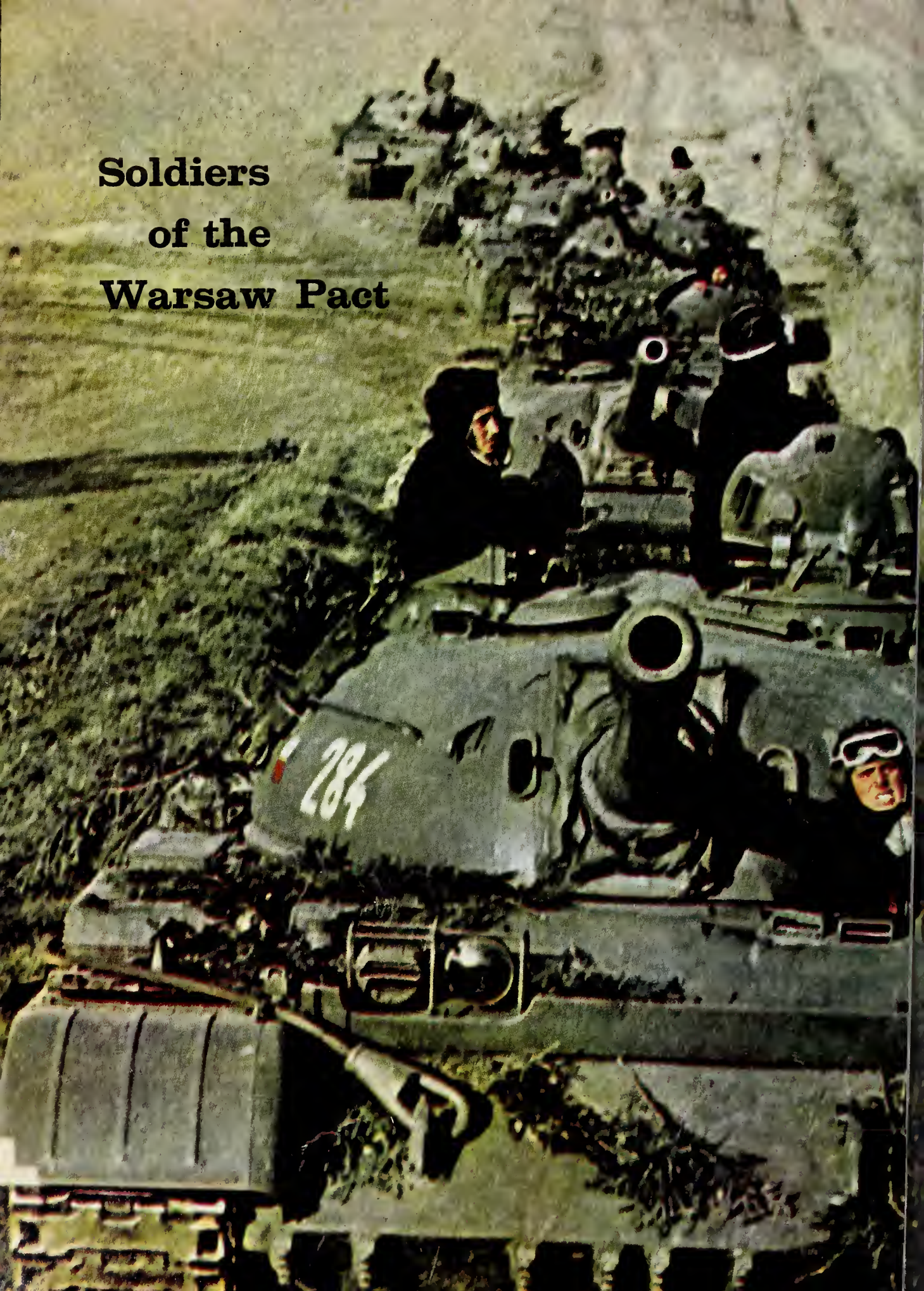
Members of the Tomb Guard, all volunteers, are considered to be the best of the elite 1st Battalion (Reinforced), 3d Infantry (The Old Guard), Fort Meyer, Virginia. After they earn a place in the Honor Guard Company, they are eligible for duty as sentinels at the Tomb.

Each soldier must have no physical defects and possess an unblemished military record. He must be between 6 feet and 6 feet 2 inches tall with a proportionate weight and build.

There are three reliefs, each normally consisting of four sentinels and a commander. Each guard walks an hour at a time on a rotating basis.

The normal working day for a relief begins at 0700 hrs. Guards remain on duty for 24 hours and have the next 48 off. When the men are on duty and not actually "walking," they spend their time in quarters beneath the amphitheater keeping their shoes shined and uniforms pressed.

Soldiers of the Warsaw Pact



LT John W. DePauw

At approximately 2300 hours on the night of 20 August 1968, some 200,000 Warsaw Pact troops marched into Czechoslovakia under the guise of protecting the country from counterrevolution. Not only did the invasion derail Czechoslovakia's present hopes for a measure of political and economic freedom, but it also posed a threat to world peace by possibly jolting the military balance in Europe.

Considering this threat to peace and the possibilities of further escalation of tensions in Europe by the Warsaw Pact countries, it is important for the U. S. soldier to know the Warsaw Pact fighting man.

We have already met Ivan, the Soviet soldier (See October 1968 ARMY DIGEST.) Let us now look at Ivan's potential comrades in arms from Bulgaria, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. What is the typical soldier from these countries really like?

Soviet Command and Control. Of considerable importance in the development of the Jiris and the Stanislauses in the six non-Soviet Warsaw Pact armies is the fact that the Soviets maintain effective command control of their armies. The Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces has always been a Soviet Marshal; the Headquarters of the Pact is in Moscow; and the Pact armies are very much dependent upon the Soviet Union for equipment and logistical support.

Mission—To Be Combat Ready. Also of importance in understanding the development of the Warsaw Pact soldier is his mission as a soldier. In the words of the Pact Commander in Chief, Marshal of

Czech tank troops move out on tactical exercise.

Leaders of the Warsaw Pact Countries



Marshal of the Soviet Union
Ivan I. Yakubovsky

★ ★ ★

WARSAW PACT COMMANDER IN CHIEF	**Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan I. Yakubovsky**
SOVIET CHIEF OF STAFF OF WARSAW PACT FORCES	**Soviet Army General Sergei M. Shtemenko**
BULGARIA	
President	**Gheorghi Traykov**
Party Leader	**Todor Zhivkov**
Defense Minister	**Army General Dobri Dzhurov**
EAST GERMANY	
Premier	**Willi Stoph**
First Secretary Socialist Party / **Chairman Council of State (President)**	**Walter Ulbricht**
Minister of Defense	**Karl Heinz Hoffman**
HUNGARY	
Premier	**Jeno Fock**
Party Leader	**Janos Kadar**
Minister for National Defense	**Colonel General Lajos Czinege**
POLAND	
President	**Marian Spychalski**
Premier	**Josef Cyranklewicz**
Communist Party Leader	**Wladyslaw Gomulka**
Minister of National Defense	**General Wojciech Jaruzleski**
RUMANIA	
President	**Nicolae Ceausescu**
Prime Minister	**Ion Gheorghe Maurer**
Minister of Armed Forces	**Ion Ionita**
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	
President	**Ludvik Svoboda**
First Secretary Communist Party	**Gustav Husak**
Minister of Defense	**General Martin Dzur**

Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Countries

BULGARIA

Total Forces	154,000 men
Army	125,000 men 8 motorized rifle divisions; 4 tank divisions 2,500 T-34, T-54, T-55 tanks 1200 artillery pieces
Navy	7,000 men 2 submarines 10 coastal escorts 20 minesweepers 40 auxiliaries
Air Force	22,000 men 12 interceptor squadrons 3 recon squadrons 6 ground support squadrons 250 combat aircraft MIG-17's, -19's, -21's 20 transports; 40 helicopters
Paramilitary Forces	20,000 men

EAST GERMANY

Total Forces	127,000 men
Army	85,000 men 4 motorized rifle divisions 2 tank divisions
Navy	17,000 men 144 ships including 5 destroyers 5 frigates 5 corvettes
Air Force	25,000 men 300 combat planes
Paramilitary Force	70,000 border and interior forces 250,000 armed workers' organization

HUNGARY

Total Forces	102,000 men
Army	95,000 men 5 motorized rifle divisions 1 tank division
Air Force	7,000 men 140 combat aircraft
River Force	15 patrol boats
Parmilitary Forces	35,000 troops security and border 100,000 workers' militia

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Total Forces	225,000 men
Army	175,000 men 10 motorized rifle divisions 4 tank divisions 3,200 T-55 tanks Airborne brigade
Air Force	50,000 men 600 combat aircraft 500 ground support aircraft 300 trainers MIG-16's, -17's, -19's, and -21's 50 transports; 100 helicopters
Paramilitary Forces	40,000 border troops

RUMANIA

Total Forces	173,000 men
Army	150,000 men 7 motorized rifle divisions 2 tank divisions
Navy	8,000 men 50 vessels (including coastal escorts and minesweepers
Air Force	15,000 men 240 combat aircraft 10 transports; 10 helicopters
Paramilitary	50,000 men (includes border troops)

POLAND

Total Forces	270,000 men
Army	185,000 men 8 motorized rifle divisions 5 tank divisions (normally not at full strength) 1 airborne division
Navy	15,000 men 10 submarines 108 other naval craft (including 1 cruiser and 6 destroyers)
Air Force	70,000 men 828 combat aircraft 40 helicopters
Paramilitary Forces	45,000 men security and border



Map shows Warsaw Pact countries. Below, Polish airborne troops in parade formation wear distinctive red berets.



the Soviet Union Ivan Yakubovsky, that mission is "to cut short imperialist aggression." To fullfill this mission the Warsaw Pact soldier, according to Marshal Yakubovsky, must possess "a high degree of combat preparedness." The preparedness of the Pact soldier is repeatedly tested by joint exercises. These have ranged from large-scale operational-strategic games to localized field training exercises. The scenarios of these exercises have always included an attacking "aggressor" force which is repulsed by the Warsaw Pact military forces. The Pact war games have also featured the use of nuclear weaponry, airborne and heliborne forces and river-crossing operations.

There is considerable standardization of procedures in this training of soldiers of the Pact countries. Let us look at the individual Pact soldiers, their armed forces, induction procedures, reserve status and training, and qualifications.

BULGARIA

Capital	**Sofia**
Population (1968)	**8,356,000 Males (15-49): 2,356,000 Physically fit: 1,725,000 Bulgarians: 85%; Turks: 8%; Gypsies: 3%; Others: 4% Illiteracy: 15-20%**
Area in Sq Mi (equivalent to)	**42,796 (Tennessee)**

Bulgaria

Bulgaria's armed forces, known collectively as the Bulgarian Peo-

ple's Army and including ground, naval and air forces are organized, trained, and equipped similar to their Soviet counterparts.

As in the other Warsaw Pact countries the military forces constitute a single, unified, armed force. The ground troops are the largest component of this force while the naval forces are relatively small and are generally intended for coastal patrol, and other missions related to protection of the Black Sea coast.

The ground forces, with a strength of about 125,000, are similar to Soviet ground forces in organization, training, and equipment. The motorized rifle division, the basic combat unit of the ground forces, is a well organized combined-arms unit. The armored personnel carriers and tanks of this division provide good mobility and firepower.

The Bulgarian soldier is noted for his physical stamina and adaptability to the discipline and rigors of military life. Although today most Bulgarian conscripts are of peasant stock with limited education, an increasing percentage each year enter the armed forces with acquired technical skills and capabilities. Considering these capabilities, the Bulgarian soldier is considered to be one of the more disciplined and reliable of the soldiers of the non-Soviet Warsaw Pact armies.

Between 45,000 and 50,000 men are inducted annually into the Bulgarian armed forces. Of these about 40,000 are taken into the ground forces. Standardization of training is achieved by the coordination of the Bulgarian Army training schedule with the Warsaw Pact training schedules and guidance.

Bulgaria employs an annual training cycle, which is designed to achieve the highest level of combat readiness of forces in the fall of each year. Field training includes combined-arms exercises and exercises involving tactical air support of ground operations.

Under the Bulgarian reserve system, the soldier released from active duty transfers to the reserve where he remains eligible for recall until age 55.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Capital	**East Berlin**
Population (1968)	**17,162,000 Males (15-49): 3,536,000 Physically fit: 2,540,000 Germans: 99%; Others: 1% Illiteracy: 1-2%**
Area in Sq Mi (equivalent to)	**41,815 (Kentucky)**

East Germany

The East German armed forces consist of ground, naval, air and air defense forces. These elements plus a militarized internal security force comprise the National People's Army.

The armed forces consisting of 127,000 men closely follow Soviet armed forces organization. The ground forces, with a strength of 85,000, is the largest component and is well equipped with modern Soviet equipment to include tactical missiles and rockets.

Before passage of the conscription law in January 1962, East Germany was the only Pact country without compulsory service. The 1962 law provides for a basic term of service of 18 months. All males between 18 and 26 years of age are liable for military service.

Premilitary training consists of instruction in many basic military subjects. Much of this type of training is conducted in organizations such as the Society for Sport and Technology.

Upon reaching conscription age, youths are called for registration, physical examination and classification at the county military office. The East German Army conducts two draft calls each year—one in the spring and the other in the fall.

The quality of training given the East German conscript is considered impressive. It is rigorous and realistic and includes a considerable amount of field training.

Soldiers who have completed their active duty remain in the reserve until age 50. They are subject to call up for short periods to participate in major field exercises.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital	**Prague**
Population (1968)	**14,361,000 Males (15-49): 3,511,000 Physically fit: 2,780,000 Czechs: 65%; Slovaks: 29%; Hungarians: 4%; Others: 2% Illiteracy under 5%**
Area in Sq Mi (equivalent to)	**49,381 (New York)**

Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak People's Army, subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense, includes ground and air forces but no naval component.

The nation's President is the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. However, authority over the armed forces is the responsibility of the Minister of Defense.

The 175,000-man Czechoslovak ground forces consist of motorized rifle and tank divisions and the necessary combat and service support units.

The army is manned by the compulsory military service system similar to those of the other Pact countries. All male citizens must register in the spring of the year in which they reach the age of 18 and are usually inducted in the





East German soldiers in battle dress, top, move out during training exercise. Below, Rumanian antiaircraft unit commander gets orders in tactical drill.

fall of the same year. The basic term of service is two years, although for certain individuals the term may be extended. Most recruits receive some pre-induction training prior to actual active duty service. The training schedule follows Warsaw Pact plans for combined training.

Similar to other Warsaw Pact countries, the Czechoslovak soldiers transfer to the reserve on release from active duty. Reservists may be called for short periods of active duty every two years until they are about 35 years old. Thereafter they may remain in the reserve until age 50.

RUMANIA

Capital	**Bucharest**
Population (1968)	**19,306,000 Males (15-49): 5,014,000 Physically fit: 3,565,000 Rumanians: 88%; Hungarians: 8%; Germans, Jews, Gypsies: 3%; Others: 1% Illiteracy: 10-15%**
Area in Sq Mi (equivalent to)	**91,584 (Oregon)**

Rumania

The Rumanian armed forces, called the Rumanian People's Army, consists of ground, naval, air and air defense forces and totals about 173,000 men. Of this force, some 150,000 are in the ground forces.

With no industrial base to produce heavy military equipment, the Rumanian army depends on the Soviet Union for tanks, APCs, artillery, communications equipment and other supplies.

The Rumanian soldier is hardy and capable of learning the essential military skills. He is not enthusiastic about serving in the military but accepts it as necessary.



Polish airborne troops move out, with 140mm rocket launcher in tow.



East German troops ready a surface-to-air missile for firing.

Training is basically the same as in the other Warsaw Pact armed forces. Most Rumanian training publications are very similar to Soviet manuals.

The military training of the individual Rumanian soldier is intensive, thorough, and realistic. The term of service for conscripts entering the army is one year and two years for those entering the navy and air force. This short period of service permits the soldier to complete one full training cycle. Soldiers desiring career service repeat the cycle each year to become more proficient. NCOs are trained in branch technical schools to attain proficiency.

POLAND

Capital	**Warsaw**
Population (1968)	**32,326,000** **Males (15-49): 7,914,000** **Physically fit: 6,025,000** **Poles: 99%; Ukrainians, Byelorussians, and Others: 1%** **Illiteracy: 1-2%**
Area in Sq Mi (equivalent to)	**120,355 (New Mexico)**

Poland

The 270,000-man Polish armed forces consist of ground forces, naval, tactical air forces and home air defense forces. The armed forces follow Warsaw Pact training guidelines and are equipped with weapons of Soviet design but to a great extent produced in Poland. The Polish ground forces with 185,000 men are the second largest military force in the Warsaw Pact.

As shown above Poland today has ample manpower from which to fill its armed forces. Approximately 100,000 men are inducted annually. Of these, about 80,000 are taken into the ground forces. These re-

cruits are physically sturdy and able to easily withstand the rigors of military duty.

The Polish Army inducts conscripts in April and October. The basic term of service is two years. Certain specialists in all services and seagoing sailors serve for three years.

The training program is geared to the induction dates. New soldiers receive individual training upon induction and then progress to various levels of unit training. Considerable small unit field training is conducted during the summer months. Larger units periodically conduct field training exercises under simulated combat conditions. Within a year from induction the Polish soldier has completed all phases of the training cycle. His second year is essentially repetition of the first year of training.

Training for combat is often conducted under simulated conditions of chemical, biological and nuclear warfare. River crossings using amphibious equipment and stressing rapid movement are also frequently practiced.

Reserve military training for the Polish soldier is obligatory upon completion of his active duty to age of 50. Reservists may be recalled to active duty for special exercises.

HUNGARY

Capital	**Budapest**
Population (1968)	**10,227,000** **Males (15-49): 2,506,000** **Physically fit: 1,890,000** **Hungarian: 98%; German, Slovaks, Gypsies 1%; Others: 1%** **Illiteracy: 1-2%**
Area in Sq Mi (equivalent to)	**35,918 (Indiana)**

Hungary

The Hungarian armed forces of about 102,000 men, consist of ground, naval, air, and air defense elements collectively known as the Hungarian People's Army. This army is the smallest of the Warsaw Pact Armies. The 95,000-man Hungarian ground forces are modeled after the Soviet ground forces in organization, training and equipment. From a call-up of some 50,000 inductees each year about 35,000 enter the Hungarian ground forces.

Most Hungarian conscripts serve two years on active duty but are liable for retention for a third year. By law, each male is liable for military service either on active duty or as a reservist from his 18th to his 50th birthday.

Training in the Hungarian armed forces is realistic and intensive with emphasis on combat under special conditions of chemical, biological, and nuclear attack.

Ground force training is conducted in accordance with an annual training cycle that begins in October or November. This cycle is similar to that of the other Warsaw Pact countries, and is completed with large scale field maneuvers in the fall.

Reservists in the Hungarian army who have completed their active duty are recalled periodically. Training periods may range from a few hours to 3 or 4 months. Refresher training is often received in the unit to which the reservist would be assigned in the event of war.

★ ★ ★

End Product. The Non-Soviet Warsaw Pact soldier is probably not very different from his Soviet counterpart. His training, modeled along Soviet lines, is intensive, thorough, and realistic. His equipment is most likely to be Soviet equipment. Finally, since formal and operational control of his country's armies is likely to be tied to Warsaw Pact decisions made in Moscow, the non-Soviet Warsaw Pact soldier's mission in battle is probably similar to that of the Soviet soldier. AD



East German soldier, in service uniform, is armed with Soviet 7.62mm AK-47.

Army Artillery SLIMS Down

Robert G. McClintic
Headquarters, Army Materiel Command

U.S. Army Artillery has come a long way since World War II.

Referred to in the old days as "overweight", most of the Army's artillery weapons have long since slimmed down to a better fighting weight.

In the '40's, artillery was over-designed to make it rugged and reliable. As long as it operated in a reliable manner, it was acceptable.

But today, there is no place for "overweight" artillery in the Army's arsenal. The overriding need for mobility has largely dictated the "watch-the-weight" diet for the modern artillery piece.

In the old days, artillery was towed by vehicle. Today, artillery pieces, crews and ammunition are carried into combat areas by helicopter.

To allow for the added element of airtransportability, engineers no longer can afford the luxury of designing equipment that is "overweight" in order to guarantee reliability. Reliability now must be designed into all weapon systems—with no significant increase in weight.

New Howitzer. One example of artillery design which combines lightweight with reliability is the M102 howitzer. Developed by the Army Materiel Command, it weighs only 3,200 pounds—almost a ton less than its standard weight counterpart, the M101A1—but it fires the same 105mm ammunition to the same range. When a new, longer range 105mm round is perfected, the M102 will fire that too.

How does the M102 achieve this without sacrificing range or reliability? Take the carriage, for example. It is constructed of 5086 and 5083 series aluminum alloy, both readily weldable materials. Much of the alloy's ductility and strength is retained in the heat-affected areas after welding.

Other design features include a wishbone shaped single trail, central firing base, and wide-profile, low pressure traversing wheel. Its low bore height of only 30 inches (at zero degrees quadrant elevation) minimizes overturning movement of recoil forces and reduces the length of the trails that are needed to maintain firing stability.

Designers of the M102 also saved weight by specifying structural adhesives in several areas. For example, plastic bearing strips are bonded to the aluminum cradle recoil guides.

Because Vietnamese rice paddies and swamps make very poor artillery positions, a firing platform was designed and developed by AMC's Weapons Command for use in soft mud covered by two feet of water. The platform



will support an M102 howitzer, its six man crew, and 110 rounds of ammunition, while still permitting the M102 to be traversed through 6,400 mils. At 7,300 pounds, the platform can be transported fully assembled by Chinook helicopter, another AMC development item.

Planned Hardware. Even while making these improvements, Army artillery designers are looking ahead to new developments. Their efforts are based on data compiled by the AMC's Artillery Systems Laboratory in the Weapons Command's Research and Development Directorate and from first-hand combat reports. The data indicates that most casualties are inflicted when artillery rounds can be delivered before the enemy has time to take cover.

The advantage is achieved by delivering swiftly a large number of rounds. Under direction of AMC's Advance Systems Group in the Artillery Systems Laboratory, exploratory development is underway on such a rapid-fire artillery weapon.

One of the early experiments in this field was the XM70 Gun/Launcher, designed in the early 1960's to fire a rocket-boosted projectile. Although this fell short of military requirements, it demonstrated feasibility of a burst-fire howitzer and provided data for current efforts.

Further steps in this exploratory development are continuing.

Promising Program. Perhaps the most promising current research program is the recoil cycle known as Fire Out of Battery (FOOB). Principal advantage is a major reduction in the level of recoil force. From the user's point of view, this should mean a lighter weight artillery weapon, higher rates of fire, with little or no site preparation for emplacing and firing.

Other new concepts of weapons and components being studied and evaluated by the Advance Systems Group include a lightweight, towed 155mm howitzer; new kinds of auxiliary propulsion kits for towed weapons; and self-propelled 155mm howitzers in both armored and unarmored versions.

In these and other efforts under study by AMC, the ultimate goal continues to be to insure that the weapons systems delivered to the combat units are as effective, versatile, and reliable as the current state-of-the-art permits. ASD



Chinook airlifts a 155mm Howitzer during mobility test at Airborne and Electronics Board at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.





Platform developed for use in swamp-like areas is used by 105mm howitzer crew in Vietnam.

Regional Force and Popular Force (RF/PF) soldiers are a special kind of combatant—they are the Minutemen of South Vietnam.

"To defeat the enemy, we need not only the Army, Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) soldier, but also the RF/PF," said SFC Pham Tan Lac, an ARVN interpreter attached to RF/PF. "ARVN soldiers are the heroes of the frontline. RF/PF soldiers are the heroes of the countryside."

The Regional and Popular Forces are recruited from their provinces and sent to training centers for instruction in marksmanship, first aid, tactics, communication and the rudiments of revolutionary development.

When the Regional and Popular Forces were first organized, their missions were to defend the villages and hamlets of their provinces against Viet Cong terrorism. But as the war has grown, so have their duties.

"Originally they were supposed to be the province equivalent of our stateside National Guard," said 1LT Paul D. Hogan, political warfare advisor to the forces. "But it's almost a full time job now." Approximately half of all Republic of Vietnam forces are now either Regional Force or Popular Force soldiers.

Offensive and defensive ambush patrolling is not the only type of operation these forces conduct. They also operate multi-unit reconnaissance-in-force operations; send out day and night combat patrols; guard military and civilian installations; gather intelligence by using medium- and short-range patrols; assist the National Police in cordon and search operations; prevent terrorist activities by seeking out the Viet Cong infrastructure; and directly support the revolutionary development program by providing territorial security.

Local Lore. The government gains a soldier who is familiar with the locality and who knows the enemy in his area. He understands the local customs and habits of the people, and is familiar with the enemy's organizational structure and sympathizers. Also he often has knowledge of routes for supply movements and sometimes of large caches and storage points. He is a good intelligence gatherer, because the local people know him and are less afraid to reveal information to him.

Regional Forces soldiers are organized into companies. Each company has a headquarters section, three rifle platoons and one weapons platoon. Popular Forces are organized into platoons, each headed by an NCO. The platoons comprise three rifle squads and one weapons squad.

Although trained basically as infantrymen, the Regional and Popular Forces are organized to perform other functions. In the II Corps area there are intelligence platoons and squads, mechanized platoons, railway security platoons and heavy weapons platoons. There is at least one Civil Affairs/Psychological Warfare Team in each province. The combination of these types of units enables the Regional and Popular Forces to wage a three-front attack upon the enemy, using military, propaganda and political operations.

The Regional and Popular Force units are viewed by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam and United States units as an essential element of the pacification effort, and more emphasis has been placed on these forces as the pacification program has accelerated. AD

RF/PF

Vietnam's Grass Roots Defenders



Regional Force unit enters a Montagnard village during patrol operation.

Reserve and Guard Units Active in Vietnam



Checking machinegun on turret of self propelled 155mm howitzer, SGT Carrol E. Byles serves with 2d Battalion, 138th Artillery, a Kentucky National Guard unit located near Hue.

LTC Bruce Jacobs

Ranging from privates to a brigadier general, there are now about 10,000 members of the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve serving in Vietnam. About half are members of the 43 reserve component units in-country; the others have come as individual replacements.

Originally alerted for call-up in April 1968, they are among 24,500 Army, Navy and Air Force reservists subsequently mustered into active duty on 13 May. The units ticketed for assignment to Vietnam started arriving last August. First to arrive was the Alabama National Guard's 650th Medical Detachment (Dental Service). Today the unit operates a modern dental clinic at Long Binh with a detachment at Bearcat.

Last to arrive was Company D (Ranger), 151st Infantry, a former Indiana Army Guard unit trained for long range patrol activities. The Indiana rangers closed in toward the end of December and are now serving as the "eyes and ears" of II Field Force.

The Guardsmen and Army Reserve troops are spread throughout all four Corps Tactical Zones. Army Reserve units, for example, make up a fairly substantial element of the 26th General Support Group, under XXIV Corps, in the vicinity of Phu Bai.

One of the 26th Group reserve units is the 259th Quartermaster Battalion—Utah, Mississippi, Kansas, Missouri and Washington Reservists. Another is the 513th Maintenance Battalion, whose Headquarters and Main Support Company hails from Boston, Mass. The New England Reservists are led by LTC Eugene Martinez, in civilian life a senior maintenance supervisor for the U.S. Coast Guard in Boston. The radio maintenance supervisor is CWO George Bibby, in civilian life the radio maintenance supervisor of the Massachusetts State Police.

Expertise is a built-in feature where the USARV citizen-soldiers are concerned. For example, the 131st Engineer Co. of the Vermont Army Guard has a number of Burlington men who formerly worked on 7.62mm gunship miniguns in the General Electric plant back home. From time to time stray gunships drop in on the company's helipad on Highway 21 near Ban Me Thuot to get special advice and counsel. On one occasion a Ver-

monter was looking at the numbers on a weapon's code plate. "Holy smokes," he exclaimed, "my brother inspected this one!"

In another instance, a fire support base in War Zone D was being cleared by a lone engineer in a bulldozer which had been "hooked" into the jungle. A New Hampshire Guardsman of the 3d Battalion, 197th Artillery, asked if he could push the dozer for awhile. He never got out of the operator's seat until the area was cleared. Back in New Hampshire he bossed his own construction firm.

Perhaps the most unusual is the case of Robert W. Cundiff, of Louisville, Kentucky, who was a civilian project manager for the M109 155mm self-propelled howitzer. At a Fort Knox meeting with contractor representatives when the big gun was in its formative stage, several years back, Cundiff outlined a number of modifications he felt were urgently needed. Half jokingly he sighed, "To you folks this is just another project—but I may have to shoot these in combat some day!"

Today, LTC Cundiff commands the 2d Battalion, 138th Artillery, a Kentucky Army National Guard outfit equipped with—you guessed it!—M109 155mm self-propelled howitzers. Since arriving in-country last fall, the Kentucky gunners have fired over 40,000 rounds in support of 101st Airborne Division operations in the XXIV Corps area.



Guardsmen from Indiana's Company D 151s Infantry, radio in a report while on a patrol. Unit is last Army Reseve component deployed in Vietnam.

The Guard and Reserve units in country reflect not only a cross-section of the United States (some 33 states appear to be represented), but a cross section of the Army itself with units in combat, combat support and combat service support roles from the Mekong Delta to within hailing distance of the DMZ.

The highest ranking soldier among them is BG Frederick Schaefer, from the Hawaii Guard's 29th Brigade at Schofield Barracks. He is currently assigned as an assistant division commander, 4th Infantry Division. AD

When it comes to prompt delivery of pay, you never had it so good compared with the

Good Old Days...

Recorded in the files of the Army Paymaster General in 1822 is the following report from an officer in his command:

"Paymaster Philips received funds in July, and has made partial payments to the last of August. He was prevented visiting the remote posts in his district by a severe attack of the fever prevailing at Louisville, Ky. He reports he left Louisville, to pay the troops on the Arkansaw river on the 5th of October and that he expects to return by the 18th November, when his payments will be completed to the last of August and his accounts rendered."

(For an updating of pay procedures, see story opposite.)

Home of the Army Dollar

Walter J. Schuchmann
Finance Center, U.S. Army

Imagine all the privates and generals and noncommissioned officers of the Army—about 1½ million men and women—crammed into a room the size of a football stadium.

Officers, recruits, nurses, WACs, career men and "short-timers"—all are represented in row after row of file cabinets of pay and allotment records in the Division of Military Pay Operations at the Finance Center, U.S. Army (FCUSA), Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. In the computer tape library of the Data Processing Operations vault, additional records of all ranks, from private to general, are stored compactly on magnetic tape.

An organization unique among the varied units that comprise the modern U.S. Army, the Center regularly touches every man and every woman in uniform—and most families too—in a very personal way. Its operation is virtually taken for granted by everyone—so long as pay and allotments show no mistake.

Now in its 16th year of service, the Finance Center is the Army's largest building. Three stories high, and measuring 996 by 612 feet, the FCUSA is not as big as The Pentagon, of course—but that structure gave up its Army identity over two decades ago to accommodate the senior staffs of the Defense and Military Departments.

The Hoosier "Pentagon of the Prairies" cost $19 million to build, but paid for itself through economies realized in centralizing financial operations under one roof. Back in 1953-54, there were nearly 6,000 on the staffs in St. Louis, Washington, Chicago and elsewhere. Today, commanded by BG Ralph J. Richards, Jr., the FCUSA staff is somewhat under 4,000.

The FCUSA workforce is mainly Civil Service; only 70 military personnel are on duty. Employees—80 percent of them women—operate business machines, or work as allotment clerks, military pay clerks, and claims and voucher examiners. Others are file clerks, typists, computer programmers, management analysts, personnel technicians, secretaries.

Staff members recognize the importance of timeliness and accuracy of pay as a factor affecting morale. Every effort is made to provide allotment and pay checks "right on schedule."

Allotments. The FCUSA Allotments, Deposits and Centralized Pay Operations administers over 2.5 million allotments. Included are 225,000 class Q allotments to dependents. More than a million are class E allotments for family support or payable to financial institutions and commercial insurance companies.

Indicative of the importance of promptly reporting address changes, an average of 25,000 checks and U.S. Savings Bonds are returned monthly to FCUSA because of delayed notification of changes of address.

Savings administration includes record-keeping, interest computation and repayment of savings deposits. Under a law applicable to military personnel only, members stationed outside the United States are eligible for 10 per cent interest compounded quarterly on money set aside from their pay. Deposits may be made monthly by class S allotment, or in cash. And for members buying savings bonds by allotment, FCUSA will provide "safekeeping" upon request; the bonds are held in secure vaults until the member wishes to receive them.

"Miles of files" contain financial histories of active Army members and those separated in recent years.





Army members on travel status can always get paid at Finance and Accounting Office, above. Right, $11 million in bonds is ready for shipment to Army purchasers world-wide.

Frequent searches are made in these records to answer inquiries from members, dependents and field offices; to validate pay adjustments; and settle claims.

After members are paid, original pay vouchers are forwarded to the Center from field Finance and Accounting Offices (F&AOs). Data from these vouchers are then reported to Social Security Administration on a quarterly basis, and to the Department of the Army budget staff. The Center double-checks by comparing voucher allotment deduction data with allotments that the Center has paid.

Punch card accounting machines and automatic data processing systems facilitate processing this tremendous quantity of information. The pay vouchers are filed in the "pay jacket" maintained for each person in active service. Experienced examiners review these files for propriety and accuracy of recorded payments.

Automated Procedures. Since 1965 the Army has employed centralized automated pay procedures at selected stations, initially on a test basis, and currently for regular service to over 100,000 members.

Members alerted for the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in Vietnam or assigned to one of nine stations within Continental U.S. and Europe can anticipate a change in their monthly pay procedures. It is possible for these members to receive pay twice monthly under this system, a forerunner to JUMPS (Joint Uniform Military Pay System) prescribed for all services. A master pay file is maintained in the FCUSA Data Processing Operations on computer tape; field stations submit notices of pay changes; and calculations are made with electronic speed and precision. The computers cause pay vouchers and checks to be printed; and checks are mailed to the soldier directly or to a person or financial institution designated by him.

Work is now underway to provide additional space for new computers needed for record-keeping and reporting when the entire U.S. Army is paid under JUMPS.

Many Army members continue receiving service from FCUSA after they retire. Over 260,000 pay checks are dispatched with clock-like regularity to Army retirees each month.

ASN to SSAN. Soon to affect every Army person and family is the conversion from the Army Service Number to the Social Security Account Number (SSAN) as the numerical identifier in Army records. FCUSA for more than a year has associated SSANs with individual financial records at the Center. Every financial form, letter of inquiry and reference in cor-







More than 4,600 reels of magnetic tape comprise computer tape library at the Center, above. At loading dock, below, checks or bonds go directly to rapid transportation for world-wide delivery.

respondence to an Army member should include this vital nine-digit number. Requested actions on allotments, pay claims and records may be delayed for lack of SSAN identification.

FCUSA Settlements Operations processes claims for pay and allowances that separated members did not receive while on active duty. Payments due on deceased members' accounts also are given priority attention. Travel allowances upon retirement and other reimbursements are processed. Amounts due the United States, not liquidated during active service, are collected from former members.

Among other functions, FCUSA pays common carriers' bills for transportation of materiel and military passengers. The Center settles obligations for transportation by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the entire Air Force and Army. Expenditures in this area alone average more than $4.5 million each work day.

Last year the "Home of the Army Dollar" disbursed a total of $4.6 billion in checks for allotments, transportation, pay, claims, withheld tax and other items. That's about $145 every second, 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year. Placed end to end, one month's checks and bonds would reach from Fort Benjamin Harrison to Fort Knox, Kentucky, and fifty miles beyond.

But while activities of the Center are Big Business, it's still a *personal* business. The entire staff senses the importance of each soldier's allotments, to him and those depending on him. All are keenly aware that *A*rmy *F*inance *C*enter stands for service that is *A*ccurate—*F*ast—*C*ourteous. AD

Army's Role in Our Society

GEN William C. Westmoreland
Chief of Staff
United States Army

Editor's Note: In response to the widespread interest evoked by GEN Westmoreland's Alfred M. Landon lecture at Kansas State University, Army Digest here presents excerpted highlights from his significant statement on military-civilian relationships in our society.

A thorough knowledge and understanding of the military establishment and/or the role that it plays in our society are matters of importance to all informed citizens. It is not the task of the professional military to lead in this informing process. We in uniform should not—must not—become public advocates for particular courses of action. We must meticulously avoid actions which challenge the doctrine of civilian supremacy or which smack of Service partisanship.

Still, as citizens, the military should not remain silent. It is difficult to associate silence with any kind of educative dialogue.

The foundation of our present military establishment was laid in the cornerstone of our government. The Constitution vested military command in the Executive Branch with the President as Commander in Chief of the Services and of the militia, when activated. Authority over the military was further fragmented by giving States control of their own militias. Thus, they became another effective check against a large standing federal army and, as a by-product, precluded America from ever having a legislative army of the Congress or a personal army of the President.

So, we see that from the very beginning, our Constitution affirmed the American historic concept of a dual military system under civilian control. That dual system is visible today in your "One Army"—one army of the people made up of regulars, reserves, National Guard, selectees—all being interdependent, but being supervised by the people through the Congress, the President, and the States.

Our Armed Forces are the staunchest supporters of our form of government. They themselves would resist all efforts to change that basic policy.

The Army is profoundly aware that it exists for the American people and operates under the command and control of dedicated civilians who owe their position and authority to constitutional processes. Therefore, the Army can accomplish for an extended period only those missions which are accepted by the Nation which the Army exists to support. Composed of a representative segment of the American people, the Army must believe as an institution that what it is doing is right, proper, and directed by the people.

. . . The Army is acutely conscious that it is not and cannot become a political force within the United States. Each individual may, and as a citizen must, responsibly consider national issues and exercise his mandate to vote; but as an institution, the Army must not attempt to influence domestic political processes.

As an agency within the Executive Branch, the Army is only one of many instruments of policy. The Army blends its military capabilities into an integrated whole, involving all of the instruments of national policy—political, economic, diplomatic and psychological—all a part of a well-orchestrated national effort.

Traditionally, the American people have cherished the concept of the citizen-soldier. Deeply imbedded within the American ethos is the idea that every citizen is a soldier. Our Army and our country have grown and developed on the precept of civilian and military teamwork.

To stay healthy, the military establishment is dependent on America's citizenry. I am talking, of course, about the continuous movement of citizens in and out of the Service—the movement which maintains the needed citizen contact and awareness between our military establishment and our citizenry, and without which the Army might become a danger to our society: a danger which our forefathers so carefully tried to preclude.

Certainly, as never before in our history, our entire Nation has need for well rounded thinkers — spherical thinkers, as I prefer to call them — men who can view the several parts as a whole.

The day when wars were fought by military tactics alone has long since passed . . . if, indeed, it ever existed. Rather, the waging of war and the maintenance of peace and security are the products of national efforts which include all instruments of national policy—the political, the socio-economic, the psychological, and the military.

Obviously, current demands have added new dimensions to the challenges faced by our military commanders. As never before, the military is in need of generalists, not specialists—officers who are military men first and foremost but who have an awareness and appreciation of the other factors that inevitably have a bearing on military policy. Vietnam is, undoubtedly, the best example of our need for this type of leader.

This so-called war of national liberation being less than total—and I'm referring to total war in the sense of World War I and World War II—is often more complex, more demanding. And thus, we need more than ever before the leader who is just and compassionate, the man who is a humanist. We need the leader who looks out for his men, who knows his position as a servant of our people, who has wisdom to see beyond his present actions to what their consequences might be.

There is only one place that this type of man can originate. He must be the product of a liberal education. He must come from our institutions of higher learning—the fountainheads of humanism. Surely, the late General Eisenhower was one of these men.

All of us wish within our hearts that armies could be forever eliminated from the face of the earth. Only a fool would ever hope for war. One who has tasted the bitterness and witnessed the cruelties of war certainly would never become its advocate. Yet, while we work to achieve peace, we must continue to face the harsh realities of life. And violence between men and violence between nations are harsh realities with which we must be able to cope.

. . . The military establishment is tasked to defend and secure the Nation, its citizens, and its interests. The primary role of the Army is its responsibility ". . . for the preparation of land forces . . ." necessary for the effective defense of the Nation.

In carrying out this role, the Army is able to . . . influence the will of man. And in influencing man, the Army is capable of applying force selectively and in measured fashion. It may be "force" represented by the power to

influence action through assistance or advisory relationships; or "force" as represented by the restrained use of conventional land power as in Vietnam; or "force" implied in the possession of nuclear weapons.

The most important characteristic of the Army is its dependence on man. Because the Army relies on man and not machines, and is composed of men from every field of endeavor, it is capable of unique flexibility—a flexibility which permits the Army to adapt to any mission it may be assigned.

Many times in history your Army has demonstrated its flexibility in meeting the needs of our Nation—needs which emphasize construction rather than destruction.

- The Army has always been a pioneer. Not only has it built roads, written textbooks and charted virgin wilderness . . . it has also, many times, led the way toward social change.
- The Army helps many men who would not ordinarily be able to serve in the Armed Forces because of a lack of education . . .
- The interest of the Army does not end when the youth of America take off their uniforms . . .
- The Army led this Nation in creating a truly integrated society where race plays no part and any man can advance in accordance with his demonstrated abilities.

In my opinion, these examples illustrate that the Army is equally interested in the peaceful aspects of its role. It accepts those responsibilities with the same fervor that it does its others, and always for the same purpose—the continued security of our Nation.

The Army is equally capable of performing its mission of providing security to our Nation through its complete mastery of the art of warfare. The professional military man must bear the awesome responsibility not only for his own life but also for those who serve under his command. Further, when an officer takes his oath of office he swears that he ". . . will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic . . . without any mental reservation . . ." Through this oath, responsibility of the military profession goes beyond self and those under one's direct command. It extends to the survival of our Nation.

As the Army places unique demands upon a man, so also it develops unique perspectives within the individual. . . . The soldier must believe that what he is doing is contributing in some manner to the resolution of what "really matters" to our citizenry--that it is in the best interests of his country.

In earlier days, this direct association was relatively easy to establish. Today, it tends to be more difficult to establish such a relationship due to our global commitments and our larger and far more complex society. However, it has been my experience that this relationship has been successfully bridged by those young men and women who have continued to step forward when their country needed them.

Many will argue that the military wants too much . . . that it inflates its requirements and deprecates its capabilities to grow larger at the expense of other national needs. This debate is good. It is healthy. It is the unique product of an open society. The Army's voice is only one of many in the great defense debate. All voices must be heard.

The range of problems facing the U.S. Army today is unique. For example: our Army must be prepared to act equally effectively against threats to the safety of United States citizens abroad; against acts of deliberate aggression under the guise of insurgency; and against overt attack accompanied by nuclear assault. No other army faces a wider range of challenges.

. . . At almost any reasonable level of resource allocation the Army has certain capabilities; but at the same time there are capabilities which the Army cannot possess, regardless of its level of resources—capabilities which money cannot buy. For example:

- The Army can conduct offensive operations to attain specific objectives, but it cannot insure the desirability, viability, or reliability of the political situation which results.
- The Army can provide forces designed to defend in Europe or Asia in order to represent the national will to defend, but it cannot constitute the national will. While our Army should be and is a mirror of the society which it represents, the possession of capability alone does not deter aggression. There must be the will to employ in order to deter. That will must come from the Nation—not the Army.
- The Army can prevent a guerrilla army from achieving its military objectives, but it cannot resolve the political problems from which an insurgency is derived.
- The Army can equip, train, and advise a foreign army, but it cannot insure that the army will be used to advance representative government or economic development.
- The Army can be employed to alleviate the symptoms of domestic discontent, but it cannot remove the sources of discontent.

I have described the upper and lower limits of capability—in each case extreme examples. Current and probable Army capabilities generally fall between the two. Precisely where they fall can only be determined by decisions made by the Executive Branch, by the Congress and, ultimately, by the electorate.

We are now at a point in history where we are conducting a major review of our commitments and policies. If the informed citizen is to properly evaluate proposals, he must be aware of these questions:

▶ Is the most significant threat to the United States foreign or domestic, or is it a combination of the two?

▶ To what extent can we safely rely on the support of overseas allies to insure our national security? Is their degree of support commensurate with our degree of reliance?

▶ Who are our enemies? What are their intentions? Do we base our actions on what they are capable of, or do we base our actions on our assessment of intentions?

I have stressed the continuous need for interface between America's citizens and her Army. I have stressed the Army's role in our society, in particular as an element provided by the Constitution with safeguards as to its use.

- It is an element which as a social force has spearheaded integration, improved education, and has trained thousands for leadership.
- It is an element which, in conjunction with the other Services, provides security for our Nation.
- It is an element which is always ready to respond to constituted civilian authority in support of our Nation's commitments.
- It is an element which does not make policy, but is an instrument of that policy.
- It is the shield behind which our democratic processes have thrived and our Nation has developed. AD



COMBAT LEADER

Quarter Century With the Infantry

An interview with Sergeant Major Albert Lee Wallace, at Headquarters, II Field Force by SP4 K. Smith

They call him a "ground pounder," a "leg," a "crunchie." He struggles through the swamps and jungle by day and sleeps in them at night. He's a target for snipers, mortars, ground attacks. The job is hard, dirty and altogether not very beautiful, yet the Infantry is called the "Queen of Battle."

The foot soldier, the heart and soul of any army, stirs many questions. How does he think? What is his attitude toward death and killing? What influences his attitude?

Sergeant Major Albert Lee Wallace, until recently with Headquarters Company of II Field Force Headquarters in Long Binh, has been an infantryman for the past 25 years. His record speaks for itself: he fought in World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

He has received 10 battle stars for combat from the Battle of the Bulge to the Tet Attacks. He earned three Combat Infantryman's Badges, five Army Commendation Medals, two Air Medals, two Bronze Stars and a Purple Heart. He also has the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry for directing his men against enemy crew-served weapons during Operation Akron III in 1967. He helped save the lives of two men during World War II, for which he received the Soldiers Medal.

SGM Wallace began his career at Fort McClellan, Alabama, in June 1943. Following basic, he received advanced training in both the infantry and transportation and entered World War II in April 1944 with a transportation unit.

In November of that year, he transferred to the 310th Regiment of the 78th Infantry Division. A buck sergeant when he arrived, he was immediately made assistant squad leader. Two weeks later his squad leader was killed. Wallace took his place and has been leading infantry troops ever since.

During World War II he fought in four of the five major battles in Europe and was posted just outside Berlin when the war ended.

By December 1950, he was back in action in Korea, as a Sergeant First Class. He served with the Wolfhounds—Company A, 27th Regiment, 25th Division —and earned four more battle stars before a grenade wounded him in the neck and body. He was sent to Europe in December 1952.

Wallace remained off the battlefield for the next 15 years, serving various assignments in Europe, Korea and the United States. Then in April 1967, at the age of 43, he volunteered for Vietnam. "In order to communicate with and understand my fellow professional soldiers, I felt I had to be a part of this war," he said.

He served as First Sergeant with the 4th Battalion, 39th Infantry of the 9th Division until September 1968 when he came from the soggy Delta to II Field Force Headquarters. He received two more battle stars for the Tet Attacks and Second Phase in May. In January, he was assigned to Germany where his wife and children have joined him.

Following are questions and answers reflecting the sergeant's years of experience:

Could you go back to World War II and recreate your first battle experience?

The Battle of the Bulge in World War II was my first combat experience and unquestionably one of my most shocking. Everything the Germans could possibly fire at us, they did. Of all the battles in the three wars that I've participated in, this is the most memorable . . .

I remember the First Sergeant yelling "On your feet, let's move out!" As we started moving to contact I got this feeling in my throat, and began to choke a little bit, because I didn't know what I was getting into. Particularly as a rifleman. I was just more or less following the leader. But once we were fired upon and I managed to get missed, our leaders directed us somewhere to put out that firepower, then I had no qualms whatsoever. All the butterflies went out, and I was just a soldier trying to survive.

Prior to a battle such as that, what is done with a man who is showing extreme tension?

There's always something you can kid any individual about. In a situation like that, you can usually look around and sense who's having problems. Someone will go over and start talking to him. The main thing is to get him talking and to loosen up and this usually takes care of him. If you can't kid him you generally ask about his family, where he's from and how he got involved in the war. But, as I say, once that man is in the battle and that first round goes off, he's a veteran and he acts like one from there on out.

How long was it before you gained a sense of confidence about going into battle?

My initial confidence came when we had licked our opposition that day in the Battle of the Bulge. I really felt we had accomplished something, and our company's KIA rate was zero. It was like a big Saturday afternoon football game when the odds are 50-50 and everything falls into place and everything you do is right. That's the kind of thing that builds confidence —solidly defeating the enemy while keeping casualties to a minimum. The confidence we achieved that day allowed us to go on and gain more and more—not to the extent that we were cocky but to where we knew that if every man did his job we would be successful. So success is the big key to confidence.

Are there any thoughts you have to guard against in combat?

Yes, with regard to fear, it must be controlled. It's obvious that everyone has fear to an extent, but under no circumstances do you want to make it obvious to the point of shaking up everybody in your squad or platoon. You also have to guard against your conduct. You want to make sure, since you're dealing with people's lives, you don't make hasty decisions. Every decision you make or order you give in combat is of the split-second type. You'd be surprised how much time three seconds is in making a decision.

Does it happen often that a man's fear becomes obvious to the point of affecting the other men?

Yes, this can happen very easily. Particularly with a leader who has just been through one or two battles where he's narrowly escaped death, and is now about to enter another one. You can watch the tension in his face and the movement of his hands and know he's having trouble. It is especially important that he, as a leader who has to make the decisions, does not convey this to his men. It would undoubtedly weaken their confidence in his decisions, which could very possibly get them into trouble.

What is done with a leader who is noticeably fearful?

Well, suppose we detect a lieutenant who is a little over-anxious. We try to get him away from the men as fast as possible, even if we have to lie and say the Old Man wants to see him. Then we settle him down and let him know what he's doing wrong before we move out. Once again, this is knowing your men, knowing what they can and can't do. But we never degrade anyone for this. It's not a crime. It's nothing to be ashamed of just because a man has fear. This is part of life. But you can get that man off to the side and give him some self-confidence.

Your job is extremely hazardous—you are constantly putting your life in danger. What is an infantryman's attitude toward death?

Death comes so quick in combat you don't have time to think about it. For example, I can relate death in combat to death on a highway. When a man is driving 100 miles an hour he's not thinking about dying. He's moving toward an objective. Things are happening too fast to think about dying. It's the same in combat. The only time you might think about it is when you're back at your fire support base relaxing. Then you might stop and think "My God, I could have been killed out there." This is actually when you start getting scared. But in the heat of a battle there's really no thought of death.

Back at the fire support base, is a concern about death often expressed?

Most don't even talk about it. Prior to combat there is a natural concern about dying but nobody expresses it openly. Every once in awhile somebody might say, "Well if I don't get back, would you see that my wife gets all my things?"

To relieve tension prior to combat, what do you do?

The name of the game is to make evervbody feel part of the family. And we do this by treating everybody as an individual.

Let's look at the other side of the coin. What is an infantryman's attitude toward killing?

You must realize we're in an environment where it's kill or be killed. Let's face it. When you put me up against the wall, where it's a matter of my dying or the other guy, naturally I'm going to try to take his life.

However, that first man you kill gives you a big lump in your throat and your first thought might be "It was either he or I" or "This could have been me," but after that is just goes on and on. The hardest kill that you have is that first man. You think about it especially if it was an older fella. You begin to wonder if he had a wife and family and who his relatives were, but you can't afford to live with that. If you do, you go around feeling sorry for yourself. This is the initial thought that hit me. It doesn't hit everyone like that. There are different thoughts with different people about killing.

With the enemy usually entrenched or behind cover, do you often know when you, personally, have hit someone?

When you fire at a body and it falls, you know you were probably responsible. If a volley of fire went in that direction you can't be sure if it was actually



SGM Albert Lee Wallace

you, but generally you see the man fall and know it was you that got him.

What single factor has the greatest effect on an infantryman's attitude?

Being successful in battle—which includes not losing your men, because the longer you're in an infantry unit the closer you get to them. When somebody particularly close to you is wounded or killed, your attitude tends to shift toward extreme bitterness toward the enemy. As you lose more and more men your bitterness grows. Now you might say, "Why did you have to lose men to become bitter toward the enemy. Aren't you supposed to feel that way all the time?" Well, you're more or less out there to protect your men, your perimeter or your fighting lines and to accomplish your mission. We're not cold-blooded killers in the infantry. If we can capture a man alive this is what we like to do. We don't go in to completely annihilate anyone. So I would say success in battle—which includes keeping your men alive—determines the attitude of an infantryman.

During a battle, do you have any particular concern for another person?

Yes, you do. Through getting to know certain men and handling their personal problems and listening to the plans they've made for when they get back home—they naturally get close to you.

As I sit here and talk now I remember one very vividly. He was a Spec 5—a very fine guy—and I was particularly interested in seeing him get to Hawaii. He wanted to see his wife and there was only a certain time when she was free to meet him. But there was no R and R flight space available at that time and he was so determined he was going to pay six or seven hundred dollars to go on a commercial flight.

In order to save him all that money we went to great pains, working through our division headquarters, to get him a seat on an R and R flight. We finally got one, and then about three days before his leave he was blown off the road by a mine. There were four people in his vehicle and somehow he was the only man killed. It really hit me because I knew his wife was enroute to Hawaii at the time and how excited they both were about seeing each other. Frankly, for a few days, I could hardly see straight.

Does a man in a leadership position have a special concern for the safety of his men?

As an NCO I'm concerned for all my men at all times. Part of every mission is bringing back as many men as possible. Our success in battle is measured largely by the number of men we've lost. When you're in a position of responsibility—even if only a squad leader—and you lose some of your men, it is of particular interest to you. You are charged with the responsibility of getting those men back alive and the decisions you make in various situations could very well mean the difference between two men's lives or five or ten. So you have to be very much concerned with everyone.

What is a unit's reaction in combat when a man is shot?

You never want to get so involved with a stricken man that you stop putting out that firepower. We are taught the principles of first aid but we have a medic with us. If a buddy is shot down next to me, I continue to observe the enemy while hollering for the medic. If none is available I'll designate one man to go over and try and stop the blood until a medic arrives. In this war we've lost quite a few men huddling around a wounded man. The enemy has that area zeroed in so it's not hard for him to take an entire group, gathering there. In World War II we did much more moving in a battle. We had people fall but we were taught never to drop out to treat a man unless ordered.

I imagine it would be pretty tough if you were especially close to him.

I might see a man drop but I'm also seeing rounds coming at me. My job is to continue putting out a field of fire, knowing we've got the best trained medics in the world. And either one of them will take care of him or one of our leaders will designate someone to do it. You can imagine what would happen if a whole squad stopped to treat this man. But this is where your training and self-discipline pays off. Sometimes you have to pick a man up and drag him along because you can't allow anyone to completely break down emotionally. The best thing for him to do is keep moving.

How much do you tell your wife about what goes on in the field?

Some wives know the Army life as well as their husbands, so it's just as important to know your wife as it is your men. In my case, as long as I've been married, there are many things I haven't told my wife. I don't feel she should be burdened with the problems

infantrymen encounter. She is not in the military but only a part of it. I try and select very carefully the things that I tell her. I'm pretty sure most servicemen do the same. I try and tell all the good things that happen, but she often criticizes me for not telling more. For example something might have happened in my general area when I was in the Delta with the 9th Division. Now she would learn more about it from Huntley and Brinkley and would often pin me down about it. But I wouldn't give in. I just tell my wife the brighter side of things. I don't think any soldier should tell his wife everything.

What does the individual soldier do on his own to maintain his morale?

He relies on his confidence in the people placed over him. But one thing we've always done in the infantry—we never let one man do all the thinking. We always listen to any individual who wants to offer advice. We may not agree with it, but we listen to him. After all, this is his life too. He's going out there with you, and I've always maintained that two or three heads are better than one. Prior to an attack—if time permits—I ask some of the men, "How would you do it?" You'll have a better rifle team going out with you than if you just say "Okay, you go here, you go there, you do this . . ." We let this private walk through the door right along with our leaders and that way he feels part of the team and feels he had something to do with the development of the operation order. It gets him saying, "That old Sarge is tough, but at least he let me have my say."

When a firefight gets pretty hot and the odds begin to go against you, do any different or new thoughts begin going through your mind?

In the Battle of the Bulge the odds were quite bad. I was rather young then and I can only remember wondering "What kind of a man will I be when I get out of this thing?" I can also say it sure made a Christian out of me. You ask for a lot of help out there. I've overheard a lot of things directed toward God in close calls, from men I never would have expected. When things look bad in combat, a soldier has a tendency to ask God for a little help. I know I've said a lot of prayers out there.

Are your actions in combat altered when you're in a tight situation?

If you're getting a good licking and you've got men falling as we did in the Battle of the Bulge, you just try and hold your own—defend a piece of real estate. There's not much getting up and charging ahead when you know every man that sticks his head up will fall. So you stay there and wait for that reinforcement. That's the secret here in Vietnam. You've got that communication going for you. Your commander radios into your battalion so they know you're pinned down and taking a lot of casualties. You're only hoping to put out enough volume of fire to hold you until your reinforcements or artillery arrives.

You've been in three wars spanning 25 years. Out of all the missions and battles you've encountered, what has been your most taxing experience?

The first time I was fired at here in Vietnam. No matter how many times you've been fired on in the past, that first time after being away from it awhile is still pretty frightening.

What makes a man like yourself stick with the infantry?

There seems to be an esprit de corps among men in the infantry that have deep concern toward each other as a family. They work hard together, play hard together, and train hard together. I don't think there's any one group of men that's as dedicated to a job. When you tell an infantryman he's a member of the combat arms—the "Queen of Battle"—of course it means something. He has pride, motivation, esprit de corps and the self-satisfying feeling of knowing he's part of one of the greatest combat arms in the business. I know this is why I've stuck with the infantry.

Can you honestly say you enjoy your work in the field though, what with all the hardships and danger involved?

Regarding combat, I can't say that anyone enjoys facing death from day to day. But once you become part of that "machine" that's moving through that field out there, you have a personal satisfaction deep down. This is the mission you've been entrusted with; this is the job you've been trained for; this is a job that has to be done. When you accomplish it and return to the States and you run into people who have respect for the job you've done, it gives you a great feeling to know you were a part of that. AD



Call Him Doc--and Color Him Brave

Army Digest Staff

"Doc," the Infantryman calls him.

In his little black bag (which really is a small green zipper case) he carries the necessities for emergency medical treatment—first aid supplies for all types of wounds, and sedatives to ease pain.

But he isn't a doctor. He's simply a soldier who may carry a rifle into the field as well as that "little black bag."

He may even be a conscientious objector who doesn't carry any sort of weapon, but still brings that bag and his own brand of courage onto the battlefield, into the medevac plane, or into life-saving civic actions outside the fighting areas.

He's there whenever the infantryman calls for him when the steel is flying and biting. Or when a booby trap lays the soldier low. Or merely when a stomach ache keeps a man awake while he's trying to get a bit of rest between actions.

Doc—variously called medical aidman, combat medic or just plain medic—is skilled, highly trained, dedicated. When he answers the call, chances are that he has dashed through a hail of fire to reach the wounded man. Chances are pretty good, too, that he himself faces the possibility of hot steel tearing into some portion of his anatomy.

As one soldier, SSG Tom Dunnings, now recovering at Walter Reed Army Hospital from effects of a booby trap explosion, recalls, "I was there 10 months and six days and in that time I had four medics that worked for me killed . . . When things got hot they were the first ones out there. Besides being medics they were regular line troopers."

From a nearby bed, SGT Mitch Daughtry recalls being wounded while on bunker guard when an enemy unit penetrated the area. "If the medic had passed me up, I don't know if I would have been here today. He got me patched up pretty fast. There were three of us that got it. They took me to a hospital in Chu Lai—all in about 28 minutes . . ."

Typical of the aidman's work on a battlefield is the experience of PFC John Williams, also recuperating at Walter Reed. "We bushed a squad of Viet Cong one night and I was hit. I called for him, the squad medic. I guess he didn't hear me at first. I was calling kind of low. Then I hollered loud and he was over there in a few seconds . . . He checked me out and bandaged my legs. I was in right smart pain so he gave me some morphine. That eased it up . . . the medic never did leave me."

The aidman called for a medevac aircraft, but intense enemy fire kept it from landing immediately. Even so, PFC Williams recalls, he was in a hospital in less than an hour. Once aboard the aircraft, other medics changed his field dressings.

Usually the aidmen aboard helicopters that fly medevac missions have had more experience than those in the field who handle first aid to the wounded. En route, senior medical aidmen on the aircraft may perform emergency tracheotomies to keep the wounded breathing, administer plasma and whole blood, give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Medical Phenomenon. Some authorities in Vietnam today feel that the combat medic may be the medical phenomenon of this century. They are performing medical procedures that usually have been accomplished only by qualified members of the medical profession. And they are doing so in superb fashion.

Not all medical aidmen's activities in Vietnam are highly dramatic, heroic actions performed in the heat of battle. According to SP4 Adrian Acevedo, 173d Airborne Brigade, combat medics in his unit are assigned to the medical platoon of each line battalion, and from there, four are attached to each line company.

The senior aidman who travels with the company command post is usually the most experienced. He handles the ordering, receipt and distribution of medical supplies. He also helps the commander determine whether a soldier is sick or incapacitated enough to require hospital treatment. He takes the new medic under his wing and helps build his confidence.

Most airborne medics come to

Vietnam after 10 weeks of medical training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, followed by three weeks of jump training at Fort Benning, Georgia. As new men, they are somewhat apprehensive before taking on the responsibilities of their new jobs. But experience comes quickly and soon the man is a veteran.

In the 173d, aidmen usually serve with several units before completing their tour of duty.

Most days are routine. The field medic keeps busy from morning sick call until he hits the sack. And then he's often roused to soothe a midnight toothache or administer to a man with a headache or upset stomach. He gets his share of treating the various fungi common to the tropics, and he learns about symptoms of malaria and other tropical diseases. And of course dysentery is a common ailment.

In various battalions of 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), a medic normally serves six months in the field, then is brought in to work the remaining six months of his tour at the battalion aid station. There he continues administering to men in his platoon, including their spiritual and emotional needs.

Not that the medic substitutes for the chaplain or for guidance counselors—but often, especially in the field, he's the closest person to whom the average soldier can turn when he has a problem. So many a medic finds himself the confidant of others in his unit, doing his best to give advice and keep up morale.

Special Breed. Where does the Army obtain these men? They are not supermen. They're just ordinary youths, averaging 20 years of age, most of them blown into Army ranks by the draft. Most are high school graduates—a few have had some college education. They generally are rated above average in intelligence. They are trained at the U.S. Army Medical Training Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

As Myrna Welch, of the Center staff, reports, it's a rare trainee who arrives with any previous medical knowledge or experience. Most of them have trouble pronouncing—and then mastering—such basic science courses as physiology, pharmacology and anatomy. But by the time the young soldier has completed his 10 weeks at the Center, he'll know a great deal about those subjects and a good many others as well. In fact, members of the Committee on Injuries of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgery, after a tour of the center, recently said, "Probably the best emergency medical training in the world is given at this center."

By combining live instruction with closed circuit television systems, the teaching staff can give individual attention to those students who need assistance. At the same time, they can assure that bright students follow lesson plans, apply techniques and study at their individual pace.

Under an informal tutoring system devised by COL Charles C. Pixley, commanding officer, bright students assist slower fellow trainees. Individual companies compete for the lowest failure rate in each training cycle. Considerable off-duty time is spent by trainees, teaching staff and cadre in study and coaching sessions.

Plenty of practical work is the rule. Students go into the field for litter drill, practice in medical evacuation procedures, splinting, bandaging, diagnosing and treating wounds and common medical ailments such as upper respiratory infection, appendicitis, malaria and a good many others.

Out in the field, a trainee will be found giving "shots" to others, and getting them from the others in turn. They aren't real shots, though; harmless sterile saline solutions are used to practice giving injections.

Trainees perform and practice mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and the more advanced closed chest heart massage techniques. They draw blood samples for making the usual hospital tests.

They learn by heart the contents of the "little black bag," until they can handle the proper materials in the dark.

Results. Regardless of what the average young trainee may feel about the training at the outset, he will probably be among the 97 percent who graduate as competent, qualified, enthusiastic medical aidmen. At the end of his training he is assigned the 91A10 MOS of the medical corpsman. About 40 percent of the graduates will be assigned to Vietnam. Of these, only some 10 percent attain full combat medic status.

"We are striving for a quality of training that will materially reduce the 21.7 per thousand death rate from all combat causes in Vietnam," COL Pixley says of the center's training program.

"Admittedly this is about half of the 43.2 per thousand death rate in Korea, and far below the 51.9 rate for the European Theater of Operations. But I believe it can be lowered by giving the combat medic more skills, more equipment and greater depth of knowledge concerning emergency medical procedures."

All together, about 26,000 go through the school each year. Of this number some 3,000 are conscientious objectors. Another 2,000 are members of the Women's Army Corps. There are 1,239 military members and civilian employees serving as cadre, teaching and clerical staff.

The three branches of the Training Division are the Nursing Science Branch with a staff of 15 Army nurses; the Professional Science Branch where field medicine and surgery is taught; and the Military Science Branch specializing in general military subjects. Most of the instructors are senior noncommissioned officers, all of whom have undergone training at the Center. Most have served at least one tour as medics in Vietnam.

The "graduation" exercise in the ninth week of training is a field problem under simulated combat conditions at Camp Bullis reservation. Here, in terrain very similar to that of Vietnam, the trainee puts into practice the 440 hours of instruction in emergency medical treatment he has received. He's ready now for service in Vietnam—or for one of the many posts in hospitals where his skills and training are needed in today's modern Army.

STRATCOM: Medium for the Army Message

Army Digest Staff

From heliograph to AN/MSQ-73 tells the story of advances in communications at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, headquarters of the U.S. Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM).

Back in the days when the fort was a cavalry post dispatching troops to chase Geronimo, the heliograph was used as a signaling device that reflected sunlight by means of a movable mirror. Signal Corpsmen fighting the Apaches used the heliograph to relay messages along a network of mountaintop stations throughout the Southwest. Geronimo was reportedly stymied by the instrument's mysterious flashes and this, in part, convinced him to urge fellow Apaches to surrender.

The old post, in Southeastern Arizona some 20 miles from Tombstone, reached a historic milestone in 1967 when it became world-wide headquarters of STRATCOM.

STRATCOM's newest equipment, including the AN/MSQ-73 would give the old Indian fits. A bundle of electronic circuitry wrapped in a 28-foot olive drab container, the "73-Van" is known as a mobile technical control center—the central point for all circuits passing through or terminating at a STRATCOM communications site.

The "73-Van" and other electronic-age equipment keeps STRATCOM in the same business of relaying messages as Signalmen of the old days. Today, however, messages are relayed instantaneously around the world through sites—many still located on mountaintops—in 25 countries. Almost every means except the heliograph is used to send messages: telephone, telegraph, cable, high frequency radio and microwave radio relay that bounces signals off the tropospheric atmosphere or off military satellites.

In a sense, STRATCOM is making the Army a global village where Army chiefs can communicate by merely fingering a few digits on a telephone headset. Even the word "Strategic" in the title may be a misnomer; commanders are now able to relay tactical instructions from thousands of miles away.

A key development in the "communications revolution," STRATCOM has been in a constant state of flux and growth since becoming a major command in Washington, D. C. five years ago. Personnel wearing the STRATCOM patch have increased from 4,000 to over 50,000; equipment at hundreds of sites is valued at nearly $4 billion. The Command grew so quickly that it took four years to make a film on STRATCOM's operations. When the Army Pictorial Center began shooting, STRATCOM had two subcommands; when the film was finally revised and completed, there were 12.

Unifying Organization. The present-day STRATCOM emerged from an older Signal Corps activity of the same name to establish a single management for all Army "long-haul"—strategic rather than tactical—communications. It is under direction of Defense Communications Agency (DCA) a Department of Defense organization which supervises communications operations of all three services to avoid duplication and insure that Army, Navy and Air Force all speak the same communication language.

Why such a huge unifying organization? Because modern nuclear weapons and supersonic missiles impose upon the military a relentless demand for communications that must be rapid, reliable and secure as never before.

STRATCOM installs and operates the Army portion of the many nets within DCA's worldwide Defense Communication System (DSC): the Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON), Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN), and Automatic Secure Voice Communications (AUTOSEVOCOM).

Soldiers are most familiar with AUTOVON, which is used to relay voice communications by telephone and radio. In another year the system is expected to serve over one million "subscribers". Ultimate target: enable each user to contact anyone in the world as easily as dialing a local call.

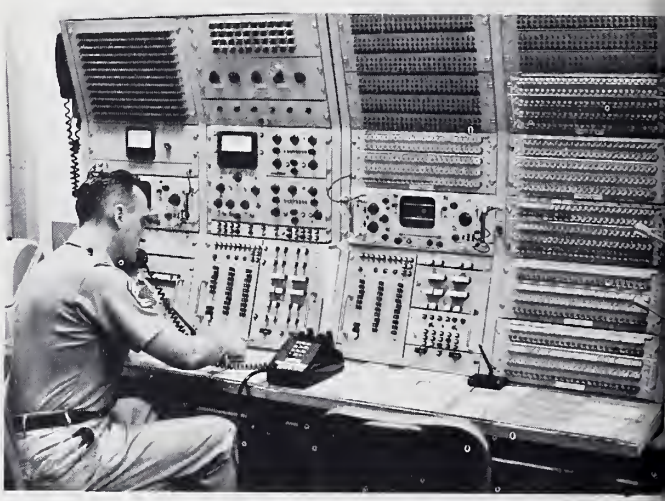
AUTODIN is a "high speed electronic computer-directed switching system." Using electronic signalling instead of perforated tape to relay data, it provides a flexible and economic means of message handling, capable of transmitting 3,000 words per minute, or the equivalent of 136 feet of teletype or 214 data cards. The system consists of 20 Automatic Switching Centers, 11 overseas, each capable of transmitting data to any other center.

AUTOSEVOCOM fills the Army's need for security as well as reliability and rapidity. It scrambles voices and messages at one station, transmits them securely, and unscrambles them at their destination.

Expanding Role. Though hardly a consolation to soldiers monitoring busy signal monotones or cut off by







Air transportable equipment permits quick reaction in emergencies, above; top center, relay site on mountain in Germany's Black Forest experiences bitter winter weather; below center, Autodin uses electronic signalling instead of perforated tape to relay data; right, satellite communications ground terminal is set up in Ethiopia.

higher priorities, STRATCOM's increasing traffic loads indicate the dynamic dimensions of the "communications explosion". In the past three years, world-wide teletype services doubled, overseas telephone calls tripled and data transmissions increased eightfold. Fifty times as many long-distance circuits are provided for military use in Vietnam as compared with Korea less than 20 years ago. STRATCOM's busiest CONUS facility at Fort Detrick, Maryland, routes Pentagon traffic, handling an average of 100,000 messages or 3½ million words each day.

Day-to-day business is handled increasingly over long-haul lines. When the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) went to Vietnam in 1965, all pay records were left at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Since then, computerized data cards have been transmitting daily payroll and personnel changes to the States with monthly printout and mailing of checks emanating from the Finance Center there. *(See page 33.)*

Vietnam Communications. As might be expected, the Pacific Sub-command handles much of STRATCOM's Southeast Asia traffic, through its headquarters in Hawaii, its Korean networks, its relay stations in Taiwan, Okinawa, and the Philippines. The 20,000-man 1st Signal Brigade operates, maintains and guards over 100 major communications facilities in Vietnam and Thailand while providing area communications for all Army posts, camps and stations in Vietnam, with supporting links to combat elements.

Big commo sites, located in base camps or on isolated, sand-bagged and bunkered mountaintops, provide the backbone for military and civilian communications. Known at ICS-SEA sites (for Integrated Communications System—Southeast Asia), they serve as an "AT&T East." Complete with automatic switchboards, cables, generators, radio transmitters and receivers as well as dish and billboard antenna arrays, the sites represent the most sophisticated system ever attempted by the Army. Although larger sites, manned by 600 to 700-man battalions, are permanent, the smaller sites must at times pick up and move their transportable long-haul equipment with the troops they support.

Signalmen have proved themselves as fighters. Several detachments earned unit awards for valor during last year's Tet Offensive. Isolated sites come under frequent attack and communications lines must remain open when a base camp comes under attack. Protection is no small problem, considering that the 120-square-foot billboard antenna and 28-foot-high dish antenna may be used as aiming points for "Charlie's" mortars.



STRATCOM officials are proud of their efforts in Vietnam. MG Walter E. Lotz, Jr., STRATCOM's Commanding General, recently said that "As the essential payoff of this large investment, combat communications in Vietnam have been remarkably good. So good, in fact, that for the first time in history Army commanders in a theater of war have been able to say —and have gone on record as saying—that no combat failure has occurred in Vietnam which could be attributed to a failure in communications."

This statement sharply contrasts with previous wars when Army communications were often cursed by commanders. Subheadings under "Communications" in World War II and Korean War histories generally refer only to "Inadequacy of, Lack of, and Loss of."

Wide-Ranging. Southeast Asia activities are only part of the Command's world-wide operations. Specialized subcommands provide signal services to the Army Air Defense Command, the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service and the National Military Command System while another subcommand, the Army Communications Systems Agency, manages the acquisition of new STRATCOM equipment and systems. Area subcommands in Europe, Latin America and Alaska maintain relays in mountains, jungles, deserts and arctic wastelands.

STRATCOM Europe, with headquarters near Heidelberg, offers varied assignments. Troops at the Feldberg-Schwartzwald tropospheric relay site in Germany's Black Forest at times face winter winds up to 120 miles an hour and visibility of less than six feet. They are housed ten miles away and climb a rocky trail in snow-track vehicles to get to work. The site itself is resupplied by helicopter.

On the other hand, an Automatic Switching Center at Coltano, Italy is only a few miles from the Riviera and the Mediterranean. The facility—completed in February as a final link in the AUTODIN chain—is near the famed tower of Pisa and within shouting distance of the first homeland communications site established by Guglielmo Marconi, father of the wireless.

The European subcommand also operates communications anchors in a remote part of Turkey, in Iran and Asmara, Ethiopia.

In Alaska, STRATCOM is the electronic nerve center for Forts Greely, Richardson and Wainwright. Facilities in Panama provide communications for the Southern Command and operate the Latin American Communications System linking South American countries with Washington.

Back at Fort Huachuca, the 11th Signal Group, STRATCOM's "fire brigade," stands ready to meet any emergency. Their motto: "Any Contingency, Any Time, Any Place." This rapid reaction force may be required to airlift their communication package at any moment, as in 1967 when the unit flew to Alaska after civilian lines were snapped by earthquakes and subsequent flooding. When communications are damaged in Vietnam, elements of the 11th Signal group move in to install new equipment. They also accompany all major field exercises, most recently REFORGER I in Germany and FOCUS RETINA in Korea.

On top of this, STRATCOM has Civil Defense responsibility for maintaining the National Warning System. Other special projects include maintaining the Department of the Army Communications Center in the Pentagon and the Washington-Moscow Hot Line. STRATCOM personnel support the White House, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and EUCOM's Command and Control center. Not the least of its duties is providing Communications Security (COMSEC) materiel logistics support to all Army activities down to the company level.

Around the clock and around the world, STRATCOM communicators get the message through while proudly maintaining the "Voice of the Army." As stated recently by GEN William C. Westmoreland, "The effective handling of Strategic Communications is vital to all elements of the Army . . . I salute STRATCOM for its spirit of operational readiness and express confidence that it will continue in the fine tradition which it has established." AD

The Army and the Golden Spike

Philip R. Smith, Jr.







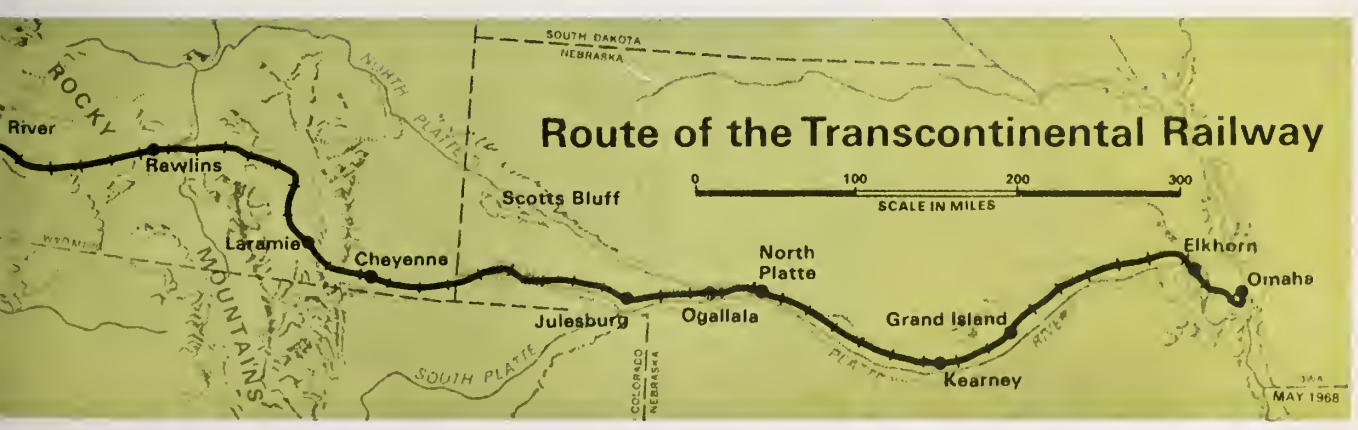
Regular Army troops often teamed up with ex-soldiers employed by the railroads to drive off Indian attacks.



The U.S. Army—long in the forefront of the development of various modes of transportation in the United States, including roads, canals, railroads, airplanes and rockets—this year marks the 100th anniversary of the link-up of the transcontinental railroad system at Promontory, Utah, on 10 May 1869.

High point of Army participation in the centennial is a special train that will leave from Fort Eustis, Virginia, to take part in the celebration. The train will commemorate the presence at the ceremonies a century ago of the 21st Infantry Regiment, then on its way from Virginia to the Presidio of San Francisco, as well as the fact that the Army was involved in the building of the Nation's railroads from the very beginning. Indeed, it would be hard to find a railroad in the entire Nation that did not owe its construction in part to the Army.

Army leaders early realized the potential benefits of a nationwide rail line. Beginning in the 1850's, and year after year in his annual reports to the Secretary of War, Brigadier General Thomas Jesup of the Quartermaster Department hammered at the need for railroads in the West and the benefits to be de-



rived in greater efficiency and economy of Army operations.

Typical of the situation before development of the trans-continental railroad were the hardships of the 4th Infantry Regiment when it left New York for a change of station on the Pacific Coast in July 1852. Travel was by water, except for the trip across the Isthmus of Panama. The railroad across the isthmus was incomplete and the regiment had to march a great part of the way. Cholera and fever plagued the men, and 107 died of disease before the unit reached San Francisco months later.

So great was the interest generated by General Jesup that on 3 March 1853, Congress provided funds to finance an extensive program of explorations and surveys. Military and scientific parties, working from both the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Coast, were to determine the most practicable and economical route for construction of a railroad to the coast.

West Point graduates who led the reconnaissance parties rode the prairies, criss-crossed the Continental Divide, marched and toiled and fought Indians, using their transits and sketching cases in between. Five routes were surveyed by the Army engineers, but though much geographical and scientific knowledge of the West was accumulated, no agreement as to the route could be reached amid the sectional rivalries then prevailing. With the secession of the southern states, the decision was made in favor of a central route and construction of the Union Pacific Railroad was started.

The Civil War was known as "the first of the modern wars" largely because of the use of railroads in rapid deployment and transport of large bodies of troops, weapons and supplies. The government and the Army operated some 50 railroads as military lines, with an aggregate length of 2,603 miles. By April 1865, the number of civilians employed in the military railroad department alone totaled 23,538.

President Lincoln was instrumental in organizing the first military railroad service, thus giving the Union armies unmatched mobility. A former railroad executive, General D. C. McCallum, directed the Union's gigantic military railroad



The golden spike ceremony at Promontory, Utah, marking the laying of the final rail of the transcontinental railroad was the climax of years of backbreaking work.



The daily routine of the work gangs, made up in large part of veterans of the Civil War, was man-killing.

operation which at its maximum strength comprised almost 25,000 men serving in Virginia, North Carolina and the military divisions of the Mississippi.

One of General McCallum's most spectacular transportation achievements was the move in the fall of 1863 of some 23,000 troops from Virginia to Tennessee, by way of Indianapolis, Indiana—a trip of 1,233 miles completed in 14 days.

Out of the Civil War came Army personnel with a knowledge of railroading that was to be of inestimable value in the building of the Nation's railroads during the latter part of the 19th century. For example, six years after the Civil War, Major General George S. Greene pioneered design of the municipal elevated railways which for many years dominated the local transit scene.

Other men who gained renown in the Civil War also achieved a lesser known distinction as Army engineers involved in the building of the Nation's railroads. By the turn of the 19th Century, nearly three score graduates of the U. S. Military Academy had been engaged as chief engineers of railroads, while at least 22 had become presidents of railroad companies. George B. McClellan became chief engineer of the Illinois Central and president of the St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad. On the Confederate side, Braxton Bragg served as chief engineer of the Gulf, Colorado and Sante Fe. General Ambrose E. Burnside served for many years in managerial capacities for several western railroads.

Protecting the Route. The Army also furnished protection during the building of the railroads. Workers on the Union Pacific were mostly newly arrived Irish, who were gullible prey for the riff-riff that followed the construction camps. Gamblers, saloon keepers, con men, gunmen as well as others of questionable reputation took advantage

of the golden opportunity to help the workers spend their hard earned cash. This was so prevalent in the frontier settlement of Cheyenne, Wyoming, that General Grenville Dodge, distinguished Civil War soldier and later chief engineer of the Union Pacific, called on General J. E. Stevenson, commandant at nearby Fort D. A. Russell, for help in the summer of 1867. In a "pacification" action, the soldiers moved the entire population out of town and permitted them to return only after agreements were reached which would insure a more orderly community.

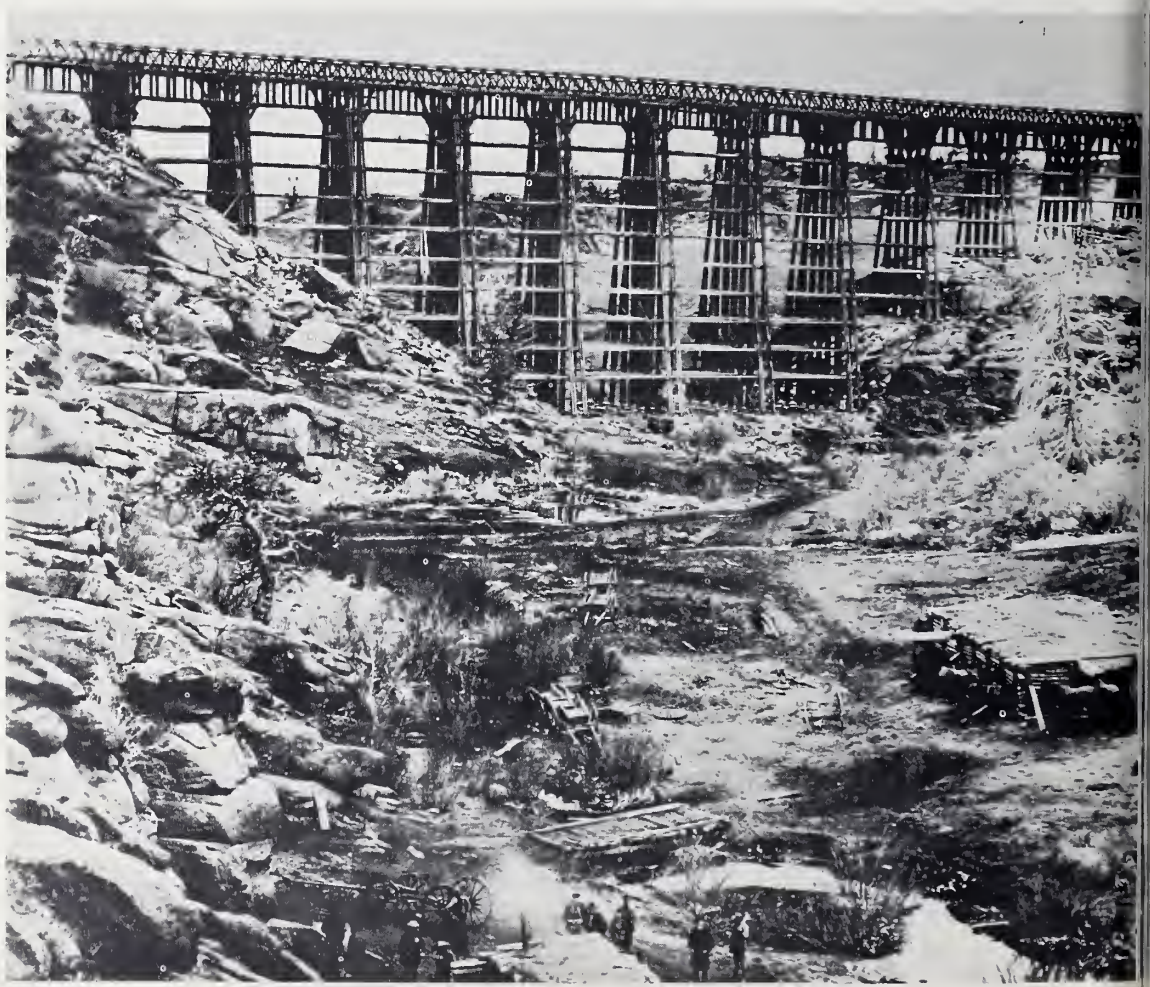
Indian trouble continued to plague the work gangs near Cheyenne and indeed throughout the entire plains area. Bands of Indians would attack work gangs, tear up track and cut telegraph lines, burn buildings and kill livestock. On one occasion, Indians attacked a scouting party which included General Dodge.

Perhaps one of the most famous units protecting the railroaders was a unit of Pawnee Indian Scouts commanded by the brothers Frank and Luther North. These Indian fighters wore motley combinations of regulation uniforms and native dress or dispensed with clothing altogether before going into battle. Stripping down to their loincloths, they would cover their heads with bright bandanas to distinguished themselves from the enemy. Over a period of ten years, they distinguished themselves by not losing a man in battle —a remarkable record.

On a run near Fort Wallace, Wyoming, the engineer of one train discovered that the telegraph wires had been cut, usually an indication that Indians were nearby, preparing an ambush. As the train neared the site, the Indians rose up one hundred strong, fifty on each side of the track, and pulled a rawhide rope taut across the tracks. When the locomotive hit the rope the air was filled with Indians catapulted in all directions. More than a dozen were killed or seriously hurt. It was several years before they attempted to stop a train again in that part of the country.

Tactical Methods. Builders of the western railroads were quite capable of taking care of themselves in a pinch. General Dodge's field operations were organized in a military fashion. His surveying parties consisted of about twenty men each, all armed, and drilled as a military unit. Most of them were ex-soldiers.

Each party working in hostile In-



dian country had an Army escort ranging from squad to company size. The escort provided camp guard and outpost, and during the day provided security for the workers. The track laying force was under General J. S. Casement, another ex-officer in General Sherman's Army during the Civil War. Dodge said of the force:

"It was the best organized, best equipped and best disciplined track force I have ever seen. I think every chief of the different units of the force had been an officer of the Army . . . They could lay from one to three miles of track per day, as they had material, and one day laid eight and a half miles . . . I used it several times as a fighting force, and it took no longer to put it into fighting line than it did to form it for its daily work."

The daily routine of these hard-



Not only did the Army furnish protection to the railroad builders, Army engineers furnished invaluable technical assistance in the bridging of rivers and mountain heights.

working gangs, largely Irish veterans of the Civil War, was man-killing. The track-laying gangs working across the prairie breakfasted before daylight. The graders had preceded them, and bridge-building gangs were working far enough ahead to insure that work was not delayed at a river or gully.

Rails were brought up to the end of the line on a horse-drawn open truck car. Close behind came the crews who spiked them down for permanent use.

As one of the railroad builders said of the assistance furnished by the Army, "The commissary department was open to us. Their troops guarded us, and we reconnoitered, surveyed, located and built inside of their picket lines. We marched to work to the tap of the drum and were ready at a moment's warning to fall in and fight for their territory."

Meanwhile, crews of the Central Pacific (now the Southern Pacific) Railroad were pushing their way eastward through the mountains, racing against time and extremely difficult topographical conditions toward the link-up. The Central Pacific was headed by Leland Stanford, former Governor of California, who would be on hand to swing a silver maul at the golden spike.



Final Link-Up. The momentous day came at last on 10 May 1869, at Promontory, Utah, when two spick-and-span locomotives chugged to the respective ends of the last gap in the trans-continental railroad system. A huge crowd had gathered, including four companies of the 21st Infantry commanded by Major Mil-





After the completion of the last link of the transcontinental railroad, supplies for the civilian populace of the West and the small military garrisons of the Plains got through despite interruptions caused by herds of buffalo and Indian attacks.

on Cogswell. With the military came the headquarters band from Camp Douglas at Salt Lake City.

As a climax to the ceremonies, the last rail was laid and the last ceremonial spike was driven. The Nation was now linked from coast to coast by the railroad.

From this time on, the Army needed the railroad and the railroad needed the Army, particularly until the Indian problem was settled. The shift from wagon transport to railroad lines resulted in more rapid and certain as well as economical delivery of supplies to the small companies of troops scattered at posts throughout the West. At the same time these troops were called upon to protect the expanding railroad net. In the 1870's not one, but several, Pacific railways were advancing and the pressure upon the Indian hunting grounds was intensifying. Rail lines attracted settlers, split the buffalo into northern and southern herds, and curtailed the Indians' freedom of movement. Militarily, the advent of the railroads made possible more rapid movement of troops to crisis areas, and permitted the elimination of many small Army posts, with troops concentrated at fewer key garrisons.

From that time to the present day, there has been a close connection between the Nation's railroads and the U.S. Army, with each in turn serving the other. AD

U.S. Strike Command



Fighting Arm, Helping Hand

Allan R. Scholin

Headquarters, U.S. Strike Command

Deep in the night, barracks lights suddenly flood the bunks of sleeping paratroopers. A shrill whistle shocks them into wakefulness.

In terse, colorful language, the sergeant orders his men, "Fall out immediately in full combat gear." Less than two hours later, an entire battalion climbs aboard Military Airlift Command C-141 Starlifter transports. By dawn, hundreds of miles away, the battalion airdrops into a simulated combat zone.

This is the pattern of a U.S. Strike Command (USSTRICOM) combat exercise, designed to test the ability of U.S. Army and Air Force units to respond swiftly and effectively with little or no prior notice—to carry out Strike's motto: "Swift Tactical Reaction In Every Known Environment."

Of the seven unified commands which control U.S. combat forces worldwide, Strike is the newest, and perhaps least known. Yet it exercises operational control over virtually every combat-ready Army and Air Force unit based in the continental United States and directs the deployment of combat units from the States to overseas unified commands.

Strike is perhaps better known through the exercises it has directed over the past seven years—Swift Strike, Big Lift, Desert Strike, Polar Siege, Delawar, Deep Furrow, and others—and the major deployments it has directed to Southeast Asia and Korea, such as Eagle Thrust and Bonny Jack. It was responsible, too, for deploying Reforger I/Crested Cap I units to Europe in January, although forces in that maneuver were, and are, under operational control of the U.S. Commander in Chief, Europe (CINCEUR).

All Service Team. Commander in Chief of U.S. Strike Command is GEN Theodore J. Conway, a veteran airborne commander who at 59 is still an active parachutist, often leading his staff in proficiency training jumps. His Deputy Commander in Chief is LTG Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., U.S. Air Force, a 56-year-old former fighter pilot who, before joining Strike late last summer, commanded the 13th Air Force in the Pacific. Chief of Staff is Rear Admiral John J. Lynch, U.S. Navy, whose last assignment was Deputy Commander, Naval Striking and Support Forces, Southern Europe. Of the seven major Strike staff directorates, totaling some 700 officers and men, four are headed by Air Force generals and three by Army.

This month, on Armed Forces Day, Strike Command dedicates its new, permanent headquarters building at MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida. It will be the major Armed Forces Day observance in the United States attended by top military and civilian defense leaders, symbolizing that the Command has come of age and is here to stay.

Less than eight years ago, when Strike Command was created by President John F. Kennedy in October 1961, its headquarters was set up in a trio of temporary barracks at a base which had been marked for closing within a year. The Command itself was an innovation, a headquarters with no forces or bases of its own. Many skeptics, in and out of uniform, doubted that the concept could be made to work.

Today there is no longer any question about the permanence of either MacDill AFB or the U.S. Strike Command. MacDill, which also houses a Tactical Air Command division headquarters and a combat aircrew training wing, is undergoing an extensive refurbishing, replacing rickety wooden buildings with permanent facilities. And the Strike Command, seasoned in such emergencies as the Cuban missile crisis, the Congo, the Dominican Republic, and in training and deploying combat units to Vietnam, has established itself as an integral segment of the U.S. Armed Forces command structure.

Missions. Strike's primary missions assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff are, first, to maintain a general reserve of combat-ready forces to reinforce other unified commands, and second, to plan and execute contingency operations as directed by the JCS. It may call upon any or

Aggressors prepare hot reception for advancing elements of 82d Airborne Division during a Strike Command maneuver.







all combat-ready elements of its two components—ARSTRIKE, the Continental Army Command, and AFSTRIKE, the Tactical Air Command—together with the airlift or sealift needed to deposit a unified combat force and its equipment promptly at the scene of trouble.

When Strike's airlift requirements exceed TAC's resources, as in overseas operations, it calls on Military Airlift Command (MAC). Though MAC resources are available to all of the Armed Forces and other U.S. government agencies, it is primarily a combat delivery force, designed to deploy and resupply ground and air forces in a hostile environment. Thus it is fully responsive to Strike Command airlift requirements.

Similarly, while no Navy forces are committed expressly to Strike, the JCS have designated the Commander in Chief, Atlantic (CINCLANT), a parallel unified command, as Strike's naval component for planning purposes, to assist in contingencies in which naval forces may be required.

MEAFSA Role. Apart from his duties as CINCSTRIKE, GEN Conway has been charged by JCS with responsibility for overseeing U.S. military interests in the Middle East, Africa South of the Sahara, and Southern Asia—known for short as MEAFSA.

The 64 nations in MEAFSA embrace more than a quarter of the world's population and one-fourth of the world's land area, including the longest continuous land frontier between the Free and Communist worlds, stretching some 5,000 miles from Turkey to Burma. Many of the nations are newly independent, hard-pressed economically, weak in internal security and stability, and thus fertile ground for Communist subversion attempts.

The United States maintains military missions and advisory groups in about a third of the countries, chief among them the Congo, Ethiopia, Iran, Liberia, and Saudi Arabia. But, except for a small naval unit, the U.S. Mideast Force, patrolling in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, the United States has no combat forces in the area.

GEN Conway's principal MEAFSA tasks are to administer U.S. military assistance programs in participating nations, and to make, and keep current, contingency plans for possible deployment of U.S. military forces. Most such contingencies in MEAFSA to date have involved extending a helping hand in emergencies—distributing food to famine areas, providing medical aid, and evacuating civilians and military endangered by civil strife.

Exercises. To demonstrate that its forces are, indeed, combat-ready and prepared to move out on short notice, Strike conducts frequent joint training exercises. These demonstrations give the troops involved experience and confidence in joint operations; for our allies overseas, they show our quick-response capability in an emergency; and for potential aggressors, they serve as warning that the U.S. is prepared to arrive promptly, ready to fight, anywhere an enemy may seek to challenge vital U.S. interests.

Just as the Strategic Air Com-





Planning an airborne maneuver, center, precedes landings, above, and then the troops put parachuted assault vehicles and missiles, far left, into position for action.

mand, bolstered by the U.S. Navy's missile-bearing submarines, represents the Nation's primary deterrent to global war, the Strike Command is designed to deter aggression across the much broader spectrum from subversion and insurgency to all-out war.

In the past, because of limitations in troop and cargo air transports, Strike Command has relied primarily on Army airborne forces with their comparatively lightweight vehicles and weaponry to meet its quick-reaction goals. But when huge C-5 Galaxy transports become operational late this year, Strike will expand its combat tests to include armored, mechanized and even airmobile units.

C-5s, coupled with C-141s and C-130s, will make it possible, too, for Strike Command to schedule exercises overseas as readily as within the United States, thus clearly demonstrating our Nation's ability to respond speedily, and with whatever strength may be necessary, to meet an enemy threat, or help a nation in distress. AD

An example of Strike Command's far-reaching deployment capability is the recently completed exercise Focus Retina which transported paratroopers of the 82d Airborne Division 8,500 miles from Stateside bases to airdrop in Korea. See following story:

In less time than it used to take a Stateside unit to reach Korea, a battalion of the 82d Airborne Division left Fort Bragg, North Carolina, took part in a maneuver in Korea—and was back at Fort Bragg.

It was all part of U.S. Strike Command's deployment of forces for Exercise Focus Retina. Staged to test STRICOM's capability to deploy by air anywhere, any time, the specially tailored combat-ready joint air/ground force loaded into C-141 Starlifter jets of Military Airlift Command, flew by way of Okinawa to Korea, met up with more 82d Airborne and Korean troops already on the scene, staged the maneuver, and five days later were streaming back to the States.

Maneuvers began when MAC aircraft flew 700 men of the 2d Brigade's 1st Battalion Airborne, 325th Infantry, 8,500 miles from Pope Air Force Base to Korea. Action was held up for a day by snowstorms, as aircraft waited out weather in Okinawa.

With clearing weather, 700 men piled out side doors of the Starlifters into the chilly air above snow-capped mountains surrounding a sandbar in the Han River some eight miles north of Yoju. There they joined 580 men of the 1st Korean Army Special Forces Group.

Then came more than 600 men of the 3d Battalion Airborne, 325th Infantry and 2d Brigade Headquarters in C-130 Hercules turboprops from Pyongtaek, about 40 miles away, where the brigade had previously set





Focus Retina

Opened Eyes on U.S. Readiness In Korea

up headquarters.

As South Korean President Chung Hee Park and 300 or more U.S. and Korean dignitaries watched, the 2d Brigade moved off the sandbar to expand a bridgehead. Next day the brigade held this position while a brigade composed of 7th Infantry Division and ROK forces executed a passing of lines as it moved out to its own objective.

2d Brigade then moved across Han river by boat and bridge constructed especially by U.S. Army Engineers from Japan. The troops set up command posts in the mountainous region west of the river.

Meanwhile, heavy equipment and weaponry were being brought in to be utilized as the brigade pushed out.

Next day the brigade staged a search and clear operation against "enemy infiltrators", routing them from the area to conclude the maneuver successfully.

All in all, about 7,500 soldiers and airmen participated in the maneuver which GEN C. H. Bonesteel, commanding U.S. forces in Korea, termed as proving "U.S. capability to rapidly deploy forces to Korea should they ever be needed in an emergency.

"The direct confrontation here with the Communists was important to the credibility of the Free-World deterrent," he commented. AD











The Army is People—

It Takes All Kinds

Fort Bragg, North Carolina Will Sergeant Ah-Wa-Shee-Heylan-Ba-La-Phaz please step forward? Actually, this is the Indian name of SSG Theodore John Hogan, 3d Special Forces Group at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. SSG Hogan is an almost full-blooded Crow Indian who lived on an Indian reservation in Montana before joining the Army.

According to the sergeant, "Those skills I learned while in the outdoors coupled with the Special Forces training I received were especially helpful during my tour in Vietnam. I was more at home in that type of terrain than most and was able to spot freshly dug positions and unusual terrain features with little problem.



"Man is the hardest to track in the forest because he has the ability to cover his trail, but an experienced tracker can determine the height and weight of a man just by looking at the tracks."

SSG Hogan acquired his Indian name through an ancient Crow custom. When a baby is born, a male of the family goes into the mountains to dream and meditate; the baby's name is derived from something that takes place in the dream. The sergeant's grandfather dreamed that a tribe of people were starving and could not hunt because of a dense fog. But finally one man in the tribe was able to hunt in the fog and provide food. Ah-Wa-Shee-Heylan-Ba-La-Phaz or "Kills in the Fog" thus became the sergeant's name. AD



Waldorf, Maryland Some people get inspiration out of a bottle. CPT Wallace C. Groome, commander of the Waldorf Missile Site, Maryland, is inspired to put things into bottles.

Almost every one who has seen a fully rigged ship model inside a bottle is amazed at this novel accomplishment. The captain decided to try it—with a difference. He started with a light bulb and now has an interesting conversation piece—a seaside scene complete with a schooner inside a light bulb.

According to the captain, the procedure is quite simple. All you need is a clear light bulb, some glue, scenery, a lighthouse and a small schooner, which you have carved previously. Then with dexterity, concentration and a few tricks of the trade, you can create a ship in a light bulb which will amaze and confound people who see it.

CPT Groome has served more than 21 years in the Maryland National Guard, which operates the Waldorf Missile Site, and has been in Air Defense since 1957. AD

ARADCOM "He flies through the air/with the greatest of ease/the daring young man/on a pair of waxed skis."

Poetically speaking this might describe SP4 William H. Bakke, considered one of the Nation's top ski jumpers. SP4 Bakke is now a mechanic with the 44th Aviation Detachment at Headquarters 2d Region of U.S. Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM), but he does get the opportunity to don slabs once in a while.

He participated in tournaments at Duluth, Minnesota, and Washburn and Madison, Wisconsin, prior to participating as a member of a three-man jumping team in the Swiss Ski Week. The group will return to the United States for three tournaments before touring the Scandinavian countries this spring.

A native of Madison, Wisconsin, Bakke started his ski jumping career at the age of three. Since that time he has competed for 16 years in seven different countries. In last year's Winter Olympics at Grenoble, France, he was the highest placing American in ski jumping. AD



Fort McClellan, Alabama Have you ever had the feeling that you're walking a tight rope? For SP4 Bill Abbott, company clerk for Company E, 2d Battalion, Advanced Individual Training Brigade, Infantry, at Fort McClellan, Alabama, it was more than a feeling.

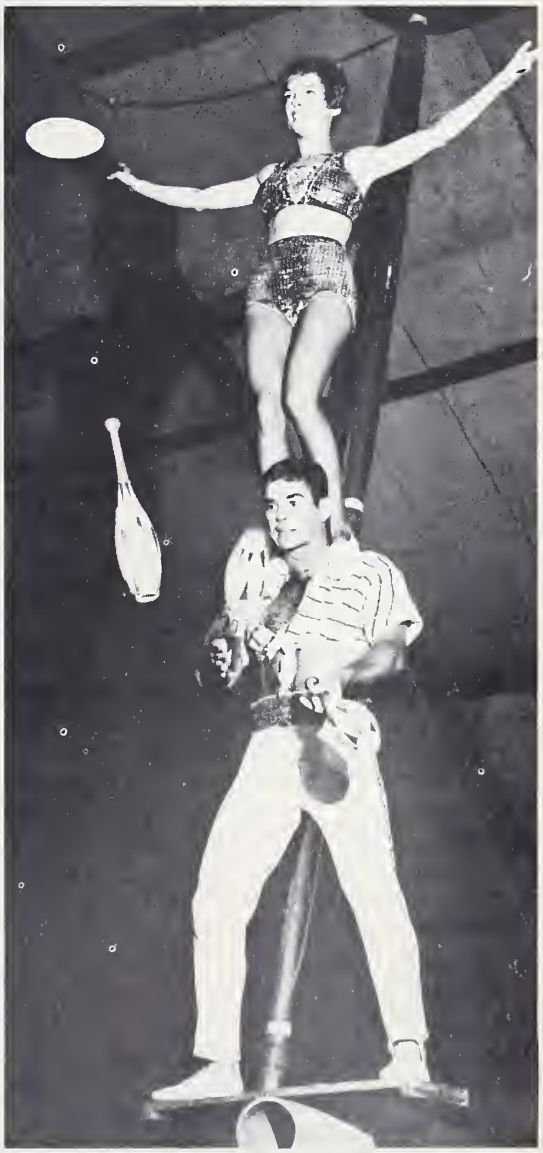
During his college days he walked a high wire 25 feet above the ground and performed slickhand juggling tricks. In one act he balanced on a board teetering across a free-moving cylinder and juggled Indian pins while a coed stood on his shoulders. All in all, he was rather busy.

SP4 Abbott is a former member of the famous Florida State University Flying High Circus. It all started when he began practicing there in the spring of 1965 by trying to walk a tightrope stretched a few feet above the ground. Juggling also caught his eye and he started practicing that. Professional performers gave him tips.

By the spring of 1966, Specialist Abbott made the University Circus and Road Show. He was part of a four-man high-wire act and with his partner perfected a rolla-roller routine. The two did this act 180 times without mishap.

Now, with both feet planted firmly in the orderly room, he keeps busy with morning reports and other paperwork connected with a training company. AD





These days a rifle on the chin replaces a gal on the shoulders that used to be part of the act SP4 Bill Abbott performed as a high-wire juggling artist in college days.

Fort Bliss, Texas "Mom dreaded the thought of sitting down on one of them someday, but the little fellers usually were still sluggish from their hibernation so they stayed quietly in the barrel."

This is how PVT Douglas Graef describes having snakes around home before entering the service.

PVT Graef, now undergoing basic combat training at Fort Bliss with Company A, 2d Battalion, 2d BCT Brigade, had a very profitable relationship with rattlesnakes. He and a friend hunted and sold them for 50 cents a pound.

According to the private, "Winter is the best time to hunt rattlesnakes because they're hibernating under rocks then and are less likely to bite."

After locating a likely nesting place, the snake hunters would pry up the rocks and pour gasoline into the holes. When the snakes—sometimes as many as 30 or 40 of them—crawled out in search of fresh air, PVT Graef and his partner would put them in barrels.

A typical afternoon's hunting would reap a harvest of up to 50 snakes, averaging 2½ pounds apiece and up to 3⅓ feet in length. At 50 cents per pound, around 125 pounds would bring each man about $30.



Madigan General Hospital Tacoma, Washington SGT James N. Knobel who recently retired at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Washington, has helped raise 75 children besides his own. In the last two decades, the former sergeant and his wife raised two daughters to adulthood, adopted three other boys and acted as foster parents to 72 other children.

During 22 years of Army service, the Knobels have been licensed as foster parents in California, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Washington. Now grandparents, the Knobels cared for foster children of all races and colors. Their three adopted sons included two Korean orphans and one full-blooded Apache Indian. Their first foster child was a boy of Chinese descent who later joined the U.S. Navy. Their most recent was a four-year-old who was adopted by a rancher in Eastern Washington.

SGT Knobel's last assignment before retirement was with the Orthopedic Service in the hospital brace shop. For his part in perfecting a traction device there, he was awarded the Army Commendation Medal.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland There are many high ranking Army officers who wear several hats but PVT Lawrence W. Alexander of the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, is perhaps the only private in the Army to have that distinction. The private wears hats from the armies of the American Revolution, Civil War, and World War I, in addition to the Army's present headgear.

PVT Alexander collects uniforms of the Nation's early wars and belongs to two early war organizations—the First Maryland Regiment and the First Maryland Black Hats. Members of these units make their own uniforms, thoroughly researched and patterned to the smallest detail. Musket drills are held regularly, and four times during the summer Indian attacks are staged at Fort Frederick, Maryland.

PVT Lawrence, an aircraft armament student at the school, has acquired two World War I uniforms—one from an antique shop, the other purchased from a retired colonel. Some day in the not-too-distant future, he may add another uniform to his collection—his own, when he leaves the Army.



Seeing Double



You can trust your car to the Abruzese twins. Why? Where else can you get a team like the twins, one operating with a left-handed monkey wrench and the other with a right? The two are confusing people in the Headquarters Company, 4th Battalion, 46th Infantry motor pool at Fort Hood, Texas.

Thomas and Peter Abruzese from Boxford, Massachusetts, were doing landscape work when they both received draft notices on the same day. After completing basic training and on-the-job training at Fort Dix, New Jersey, they were assigned to Fort Hood.

Besides being cracker-jack mechanics, the twins liven things up with cases of mistaken identity. When Thomas was in-processing through division finance, a clerk sounded off: "Hey soldier. I just paid you." When both confronted him, the clerk relented and paid the other twin.

"At the main PX cafeteria," Thomas explains, "Pete will get a big plate of food and sit down to eat; then I come in a few minutes later and get the same meal. The lady keeps exclaiming, 'How can you eat so much food!' We do it about every day and she still hasn't figured out that we're twins."

Pete, who is seven minutes older and two months senior in grade, never pulls rank. As Thomas points out, "He knows if I ever make a mistake when he's not around, I'll tell the sergeant that I'm him—and he'll get into trouble."



There are two sets of twins unintentionally complicating the lives of personnel in the 1st Battalion of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina—John and Joe Rubio of East Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, and Dan and Don Bardon of Detroit, Michigan.

When interviewed, Don and and Dan, Joe and John said they encountered their greatest difficulties while in-processing. Said Joe, "At one point they had our files so mixed-up, I wasn't even sure who I was." Don recalls that they went through the medical section with little trouble. "I think our dental records were used for identification purposes. We must have had different teeth filled, or something."

Cadre are still looking for a method to distinguish the men at mail call. Someone suggested numbers, like Rubio One and Rubio Two—or maybe one twin of each set should be allowed to let his hair grow.

SP5s Charlene and Catherine Kahl from Cicero, New York, both received the Army Commendation Medal recently for work in the Combat Developments Command's Directorate of Evaluation at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

The winsome and personable duo have been together since joining the Army but Charlene got out of step when she was promoted to SP5 a month ahead of her sister.

Enlisting together in June 1966, they both took their basic training at Fort McClellan, Alabama. From there they went to Fort Knox, Kentucky, and then on to Fort Belvoir.

Presently assigned to the Long Binh WAC Detachment in Vietnam, the identical twins still pose a problem for those trying to distinguish between them. They occupy desks at opposite ends of the room in the Adjutant General's Office. AD



Many Learn--Too Late

LT Robert W. Engelhardt

"I was 18 years of age, a very young and immature newly married father who didn't know what the world was about and honestly didn't care at the time . . ."

★ ★ ★

"Since I will graduate next month, I started to hunt for a job but found out it's not going to be easy because of my discharge. I can't even get into city, county, state or government work . . ."

★ ★ ★

"I have been married for 13 years and have a boy of 12. He has been asking me about the service and the discharge which I cannot explain . . ."

★ ★ ★

"I would like to have veteran's hospital rights and the possibility of buying a home with the backing of VA as other vets are able to do. There are a great many questions from friends which must go unanswered as to why no home and things pertaining to the GI Bill in which I could not take part, not counting employment where they wish to check your papers. I have had to lie everywhere for 20 years . . ."

Years later they write. They were young and immature soldiers and they didn't realize the consequences; now they have learned their lesson the hard way; now they've hit a brick wall and want to change the character of their discharge. So they write a letter to the wrong government agency.

The reply they receive is hardly encouraging. They are told to write to the Army Discharge Review Board, the Army Board for Correction of Military Records or the Department of Labor.

The Army Discharge Review Board (ADRB) reviews appeals for administrative discharges—general or undesirable. The Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) is a civilian group that reviews punitive discharges, either Bad Conduct or Dishonorable, and also administrative discharges after they have gone before the Army Discharge Review Board. The Department of Labor doesn't have a review function but it can be of help.

That is good news. But the reply also reads in part: *"There are no provisions in law or service regulations to change the character of a military discharge except to correct an error or injustice involved in its issuance.*

"Since the discharge characterizes the quality of service during the period of military duty, subsequent conduct in civilian life, standing alone, provides no basis for changing the discharge."

After reading the letter, many do not bother to write the review boards. Those who do appeal aren't very successful. ADRB records show, for example, that of the 62,511 appeals of undesirable discharges received since the end of World War II, only 8,990 (about 14 percent) resulted in a change to a more favorable type discharge. Administrative error was cited as reason for the change in a majority of cases.

Guidelines. "To correct an error or remove an injustice—these are the guidelines we work with," says Mr. Ray Williams, Executive Director of ABCMR. "An appeal won't result in a change if it doesn't fit into one of these two categories.

"We get maybe four or five letters a day" he continued. "Those who received BCD's and DD's say they can't get a decent job or they can't live with the shame. It leaves a stigma on the family. There's the secretiveness of it. They never tell anyone but sooner or later it comes out.

"I have a letter on my desk right now from a combat-wounded veteran, who received a BCD for AWOL and drinking. He's stopped his drinking but he just lost his third job. He was doing mechanical work until the company started work on a classified Defense project

Your Future Depends on Your Conduct Today

and he couldn't get a clearance. They had to let him go."

Williams feels the number of unfavorable discharges would be considerably lower if soldiers were fully impressed with the consequences beforehand. AR 350-21 now specifies that individuals receive orientation in the Uniform Code of Military Justice, including the consequences of unfavorable discharges, during basic training, after six months active duty, and after each reenlistment.

"They seem to forget what they were told," says Williams. "When committing an offense, they fail to take into account how seriously their discharge will affect them later."

Those who receive a Dishonorable or Bad Conduct Discharge are not eligible for most benefits administered by the Army, the Veterans Administration or other Federal agencies. Those receiving an Undesirable Discharge may be eligible for VA benefits as eligibility in each case is determined on the basis of a review of the facts surrounding the discharge.

No general rule can be stated as to eligibility for benefits administered by the various states. Some states require "an honorable discharge" while others require "discharge under conditions other than dishonorable," "service with honor," or "satisfactory service."

Ultimate Impact. It takes a while to feel the crunch. Most applicants have been mustered out of the service five years or more before making an appeal; many served in the Korean War or World War II. Now they probably have a family to support, and they know what questions the man in the personnel department will ask. They understand who gets fired when unemployment goes up. They know how they could have benefitted under the G.I. Bill and how they could have used V.A. benefits for home and automobile loans. Their letters have a sense of urgency:

"I will do anything that is humanly possible for my vindication and will more than make up for it in any way . . ."

"This is very important to me. Most of my future life depends on this . . ."

Under law there is little the Army can do, except refer them to the Department of Labor.

This Department issues a Certificate of Exemplary Rehabilitation to servicemen with other than an honorable discharge. To obtain this Certificate, a man must be out of the service for at least three years and submit forms from the chief law enforcement agency of his community, present and past employers and five character references. The certificate is intended to help some of the 1½ million servicemen without honorable discharges in their quest to find a decent job. Although it entitles recipients to special job counseling and job placement services, it does nothing to change a man's military discharge or his veterans benefits under other laws, and, according to Williams, many men are ashamed to show it to anyone.

Since the Department of Labor began issuing these certificates in 1966, there have been 3,500 requests for the application form, but only 566 have been returned and 460 certificates issued. "Many who apply are under the mistaken idea that they can erase their discharge," said a spokesman for the Department, explaining why so many requests are not returned.

Because they failed to consider the long-range consequences, many of those ex-servicemen face a future filled with insecurity. Some may never live down their past. They have found out the hard way that it is easier to earn an honorable discharge than to erase one awarded under other conditions.

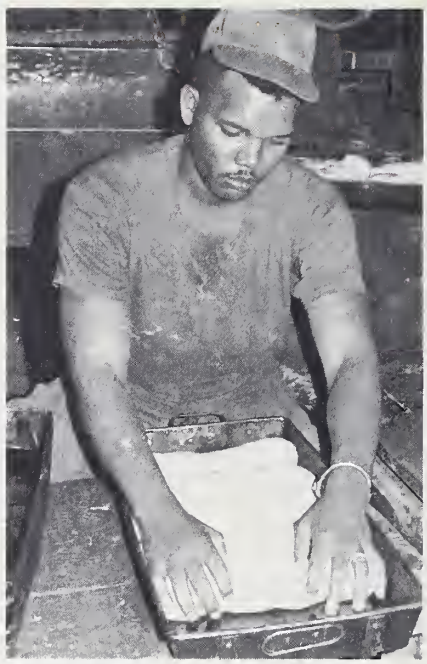
"I have appealed to the Discharge Board twice and was twice denied any change. Must I always be stopped from achieving my goal, any goal, because of my immaturity and ignorance at the age of 18?" one man writes. AD

Their Daily Bread

"It's not like Mom used to make, but it is the best bread in Vietnam," says SFC Harry Hill of the 243d Field Service Company's bakery at Pleiku.

The 243d dough factory turns out 4,300 loaves of bread daily. "It takes a 26-man crew just to keep the ovens full," Sergeant Hill explains. "We run 20 batches a day using a mixture of 280 pounds of flour, 3 pounds of yeast, 7½ pounds of salt, 17 pounds of milk, 11 pounds of shortening and one quart of vinegar. From this mixture we get 216 loaves."

The staff operates two shifts—usually 18 to 20 hours a day—to produce the golden crusts. And in addition to bread, the Army bakers turn out 660 doughnuts for coffee calls and Special Services activities.



. . . then rolled and put in a pan, six loaves at a batch, and when it is baked . . .

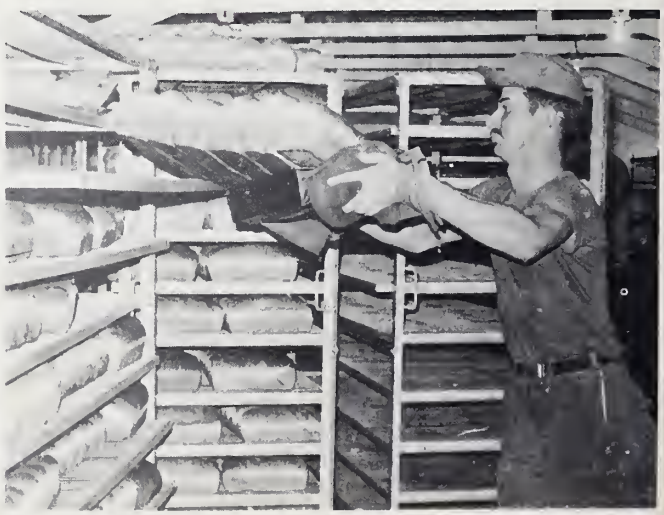
Hungry soldiers in 43 Army units around Pleiku get their "daily bread" from the ovens of the 243d, including elements of the 4th Infantry Division at Camp Enari, support troops at Kontum and the Dak To Forward Support Area. Appetite honors go to men in the Pleiku area who consume about 2,680 pounds daily. Second place goes to soldiers in the Forward Support Area Dak To who consume 1,200 pounds a day.

"We bake a good crisp crust on the loaves to seal in the moisture and protect the inner loaf," says Sergeant Hill. "And our patrons are always ready for another serving—so we're always in business, turning out 12 pounds of bread per 100 customers." ASD

As old nursery rhyme puts it, "patty cake, patty cake, baker's man"—dough is mixed . . .



. . . it is "tossed in the air" as skilled hands of another baker throw loaves onto rack.



Mustaches Flourish In Vietnam Climate

SP5 Robert Buzogany
23d (Americal) Infantry Division



Many mothers of America may not recognize their sons when they return from Vietnam. Besides the suntan, added or lost weight, and the new look of maturity gained in the combat zone, some men will be sporting a hairy upper lip.

The mustache is definitely "in" among American combat soldiers. Ever since the Department of the Army came out with Army Regulation 600-20 a year ago permitting soldiers to wear "neatly trimmed" mustaches, the trend has been catching on to the point where the number sporting them nearly equals those cleanly shaven.

The vague phrase "neatly trimmed" is left to the individual unit commanders for interpretation. Generally, the mustache should not extend below the corners of the mouth and should be trimmed into a neat shape. Beards, though, are not authorized for military personnel.

Varied Reasons. Vietnam presents an excellent opportunity for experimentation with mustaches, and a check of some of the mustachioed men of the 23d (Americal) Infantry Division revealed varying reasons for starting their new growth.

For a few it provides a visible sign of their manliness, but some of the meager products attest to the youth of the would-be wearers.

As one slightly embarrassed "Jungle Warrior" from the 11th Infantry defiantly said, "I've only been letting it grow for four months. What do you expect? Overnight results?" His mood was darker than his fuzzy upper lip.

Other men stated there wasn't any special reason for growing their mustaches—just something different to do, and since many of their buddies were doing it, they wanted to try too.

"I just thought it would save me a little time shaving in the morning," explained an infantryman from the 198th Infantry Brigade. "It hasn't been a bother, and I just may keep it when I return home."

However, most of the men said a mustache always has been something they wanted to try, but never had the appropriate opportunity to grow one.

A 196th Infantry Brigade soldier stated, "'I guess it always had been a secret desire of mine to see what I would look like in a mustache, but my former civilian boss didn't go for the idea."

"I started one back home," explained another trooper "but my girl didn't like its sloppy appearance when it was just beginning. I had to wait till now to grow a full mustache."

The majority of the mustaches appear to be slated to get the axe (razor) when the soldiers head home, either because of personal choice or because of pressure at home.

An indication of this comes through observing soldiers who have just returned from R&R, especially those who met their wives in Hawaii.

Many proud, tough combat soldiers have gone off on R&R with their bristles shining, only to return six days later sans mustache under orders from their "better half."

The big test for the mustache wearer will come when he first sticks his new facial decoration through the door to face his wife or sweetheart. It may present a hairy problem. AD

HUMOR



"It's easy to spot the instructors."



". . . And then this old villager said "If you take one more step I'll put a curse on you."



"The food is so bad here, you don't mind waiting for it."

ARMY TRENDS

RETIREMENT

Defense study shows transition to civilian life more difficult for 40- to 50-year-old retiree than for 23-year-old completing obligated service. Additional training recommended for post-retirement employment to ● make retirees more efficient and productive civilian workers, ● make their second careers more satisfying and rewarding, and ● improve the "image" of a military career.

MODIFICATION

M-16 rifle adapted to house cleaning gear in rifle stock undergoing tests at Fort Benning, Ga. Modified stock will add 3/4-pound to weapon's overall weight.

STOCKADE STUDY

Committee of six penologists appointed by Secretary of the Army to inspect, analyze and evaluate CONUS Army confinement facilities and practices. Study will concentrate on stockade system, with the committee making recommendations to Army for modifications it deems necessary or desirable regarding management, operation and adequacy of the facilities.

MOUSE THAT ROARS

Light Observation Helicopter (LOH) has literally become "The Mouse That Roars" in Vietnam, with a 7.62mm minigun that spews out 2,000 rounds per minute.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Army's championship parachute team, Golden Knights, holds 87 of possible 128 world championship records. Organized in 1959, the group has performed more than 900 free fall demonstrations before an estimated 50 million spectators in the U.S. and 17 foreign countries.

STRAF

Strategic Army Forces in the U.S. now consist of a force equaling 4 1/3 divisions available to augment overseas commands. These forces include ● 1st and 2d Armored Divisions, Fort Hood, Tex.; ● 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colo. (with one brigade in Vietnam); ● 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Riley, Kan. (with one brigade in Germany); ● 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. (with one brigade in Vietnam); ● 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Meade, Md.; and the ● 1st Squadron, 18th Armored Cavalry Regiment, California National Guard, Fort Lewis, Wash.

WALKING MACHINE

"Man-Amplifier," a four-legged walking machine, developed for Army. Controlled by operator's leg and arm movements, it has successfully maneuvered over land, climbed obstacles and lifted 500-pound loads with one foot.

ARMY EDUCATION

More than 56,600 soldiers have qualified for high school diplomas or equivalency certificates through Army's General Educational Development Program, with 734,885 course completions reported. GED is operated at 291 education centers around the world.

HELPING HAND

Pueblo (Colo.) Army Depot helps local community effort by packing and shipping spectacles to India, handling 90,000 pair of glasses and 800 pounds of lenses since 1962.

ARMOR KILLER

Shoulder-fired medium antitank assault weapon powerful enough to kill armor and other infantry targets is being developed by Army. Called DRAGON, missile will be far superior in range, accuracy and lethality to 90mm recoilless rifle it replaces. System consists of a round and tracker, with round enclosed in container that is both carrying case and launcher. Tracker contains telescope, sensor device and electronics package. To fire, soldier looks through telescopic sight and launches missile -- then keeps sight on target until it is destroyed.

OVERSEAS AUTOVON

First of 17 overseas Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON) switching centers activated at Wahiawa, Hawaii. Center will process communications between CONUS, Japan, Vietnam, Korea and other western Pacific areas. When worldwide AUTOVON becomes fully operational in the early 70s, it will utilize 65 centers in CONUS, 10 in Europe, 9 in Canada, 6 in the Pacific and 1 in the Caribbean.

NIGHT LIGHT

Airborne Battlefield Light Equipment System being developed promises airmobile units new night fighting capabilities. ABLES will light 300-meter area from 1,500-foot altitude, giving attacking units daylight effectiveness.

BIG JOB

Next DA centralized enlisted selection board is scheduled to convene 2 Jun and will consider more than 25,000 E-7s for promotion to E-8. Mammoth selection task will be undertaken by board composed of one general officer, 16 field grade officers, five command and five staff sergeants major. Official recommendations for promotion, commendation or appreciation must arrive at OPO no later than 12 Jun for those in primary zone of consideration.

SNAKEBITE

Current Army doctrine concerning what a soldier should do for another who has been bitten by a snake says, "Take no chances; consider the snakebite to be poisonous." This subject will be discussed in detail in a new technical bulletin soon-to-be published and issued to all Army medical officers. For benefit of soldiers in the field, here are approved first aid procedures for snakebite:

- Immobilize the injured part at a level below the heart.
- If the bite is on an extremity, apply a tourniquet 2 to 4 inches closer to the heart than the site of the bite, tight enough to halt the flow of blood in the superficial vessels but not tightly enough to stop the pulse.
- If feasible, kill the biting reptile without damage to the head and save the entire snake for identification purposes.
- Reassure the victim, but do not give alcohol or any medications.
- Unless you have had special training, do nothing more. Transport the victim to a medical facility as soon as possible. Incision, suction, giving of medication should be performed by trained medical personnel.

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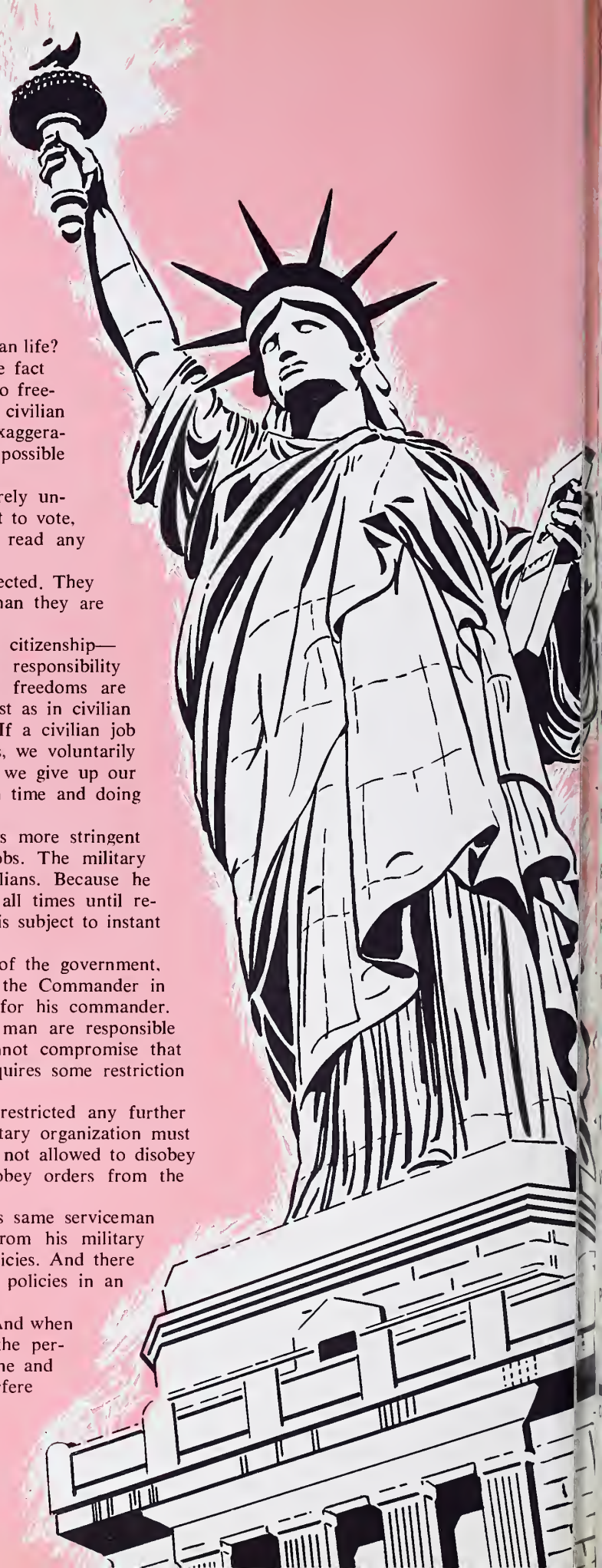
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Freedom in The Army



Is freedom in the Army different from freedom in civilian life?

Yes, it is. Most servicemen know it and respect the fact that it must be that way. Some say there is little or no freedom in the Army and that a citizen gives up his civilian freedoms when he puts on a uniform. But that is an exaggeration. Army freedom is as close to civilian freedom as possible —and closer than in any other army in the world.

Some of our basic freedoms, in fact, remain entirely unaffected when we enter the Army: we retain the right to vote, to worship as we please. to own property and to read any newspaper or magazine we wish.

The freedoms to do and say what we will are affected. They are not abolished—only restricted somewhat more than they are in civilian life.

All these freedoms are the rewards of American citizenship—and are the soldier's responsibility to protect. That responsibility is the reason the restrictions on some of his own freedoms are necessary. This is not a complicated or new idea. Just as in civilian life, responsible situations often require restrictions. If a civilian job involves knowledge of government or business secrets, we voluntarily curb our right to free speech. And in any job at all we give up our freedom of action to the extent of being at work on time and doing as we are told while we are working.

Soldiering is serious business. Military life requires more stringent limitations on these freedoms than most civilian jobs. The military man carries different responsibilities than most civilians. Because he carries these responsibilities, he remains on duty at all times until released by his commanding officer—and even then he is subject to instant recall, if necessary.

The soldier is a member of the executive branch of the government, which is headed by the President. The President is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, and the soldier works for his commander. The Armed Forces down to the individual fighting man are responsible for the security of the Nation. The serviceman cannot compromise that responsibility or interfere with that job. And this requires some restriction of freedoms.

The freedoms are not denied, and they are not restricted any further than necessary. But the soldier is disciplined. A military organization must maintain discipline to function. A soldier is therefore not allowed to disobey orders from his officers. He is not allowed to disobey orders from the Commander in Chief.

But at the same time there is nothing to stop this same serviceman from arguing—in private conversation and apart from his military duties—about the rights and wrongs of Executive policies. And there is nothing to prevent him from voting against those policies in an election.

These are the soldier's rights as a citizen and voter. And when the exercise of such rights does not interfere with the performance of his military duty, or the loyalty, discipline and morale of other troops, the Army has no desire to interfere with it. And it does not.

The American soldier is a responsible, free man.

AD ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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COVERS: A quarter century separates the front cover photo of a U.S. infantryman advancing through Vietnam rice paddies, and the back cover scene of D-day troops assaulting the Normandy beaches, but the immemorial role of infantryman remains the same—to close with and overwhelm the enemy. CREDITS: Back cover painting by Dwight C. Shepler, U.S. Navy Combat Art Collection. Pages 17-23: U.S. Military Academy, TRW, Inc., William Linzee Prescott, Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, U.S. Coast Guard, Office, Chief of Military History, Bill Mauldin in Stars and Stripes, U.S. Navy Combat Art Collection.

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $8.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses: $10.75 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 5 March 1969.



CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM -- President Nixon and GEN Creighton W. Abrams, U.S. military commander in RVN, confer at White House. Sitting in on the conference are Sec Def Melvin Laird and JCS Chairman GEN Earle G. Wheeler.

PEACE PROPOSALS: In a televised address to the Nation, President Nixon set forth these policies and principles basic to settlement of war in Vietnam:

- As soon as agreement can be reached, all non-South Vietnamese forces would begin withdrawals from South Vietnam.
- Over a period of 12 months, by agreed-upon stages, major portions of all U.S., Allied and other non-South Vietnamese forces would be withdrawn. At the end of this period, remaining U.S., Allied and other non-South Vietnamese forces would move into designated base areas and would not engage in combat operations.
- Remaining U.S. and Allied forces would move to complete their withdrawals as remaining North Vietnamese forces were withdrawn and returned to North Vietnam.
- An international supervisory body, acceptable to both sides, would be created for the purpose of verifying withdrawals and for any other purposes agreed upon between the two sides.
- This international body would begin operating in accordance with an agreed timetable and participating in arranging supervised cease-fires.
- As soon as possible after the international body was functioning, elections would be held under agreed procedures and under supervision of the international body.
- Arrangements would be made for the earliest possible release of prisoners of war on both sides.
- All parties would agree to observe the Geneva Accords of 1954, regarding Vietnam and Cambodia, and the Laos Accords of 1962.

ALL AMERICAN

"Today's military man is more devoted to the American dream than in previous generations," members of the City Club of Portland, Ore., were told recently by Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs). He continued by saying, "He is bigger, stronger, better educated, smarter, and he loves life, but will risk his own to preserve its meaning. His acts of physical and moral courage defy description. He possesses great compassion for other human beings as seen in his many silent acts of mercy in Vietnam on behalf of the innocent victims of war. He responds to effective leadership -- and his military leaders are among the very best. He is rich and poor; black and white; he is neither a big spender nor a vicious killer; he is the personification of the American ideal."

STOP ACTION

Production phase of Army's AH-56A Cheyenne armed helicopter program has been terminated for default of the contractor, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. This action is based on Army's conclusion that any aircraft delivered in accordance with the contractual schedule would fail to meet performance specifications in several significant respects, reports Secretary of the Army Resor. Termination affects only the production phase of Cheyenne program.

MACE

Chemical spray MACE has not and will not be used in any sort of Army operational application, says DA. In response to inquiries about interest in or use of the chemical spray, Army states it has only examined the item in a laboratory environment. Tests conducted in early 1968 revealed that MACE did not meet Army's safety requirements.

SILVER ANVIL

Outstanding Army public relations program -- German-American Volksfest -- during 1968 has earned the Silver Anvil Award for Headquarters, Berlin Brigade. Presented by the Public Relations Society of America, the award recognized the Army unit's program used to maintain and improve relations between the U.S. Army, Berlin and the people of West Berlin. The project was also cited for raising funds to support community youth and charitable activities for which no other funds were available.

MEDAL OF HONOR

First Army chopper pilot joins infantryman who smothered grenade and lived to tell about it as latest entries in Pentagon's Hall of Heroes. Receiving Medals of Honor from President Nixon were CW2 Frederick E. Ferguson, 1st Cav Div (Airmobile), and SP4 Thomas J. Kinsman, 9th Inf Div.

CONFIRMED

Senate has confirmed the nomination of Daniel S. Henkin of Maryland as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. He succeeded Phil G. Goulding. Also confirmed was the nomination of Army LTG John L. Throckmorton for the rank of General. He will succeed GEN Theodore J. Conway upon the latter's retirement as CINCUSSTRICOM.



GI Bill of Rights

Benefits for Veterans

The events of D-Day 1944 are now history but the long-range benefits of the GI Bill enacted just 16 days after the invasion of Europe continue as a major force in American life, of special significance to today's veterans.

Originally enacted when World War II servicemen were returning to civilian life at the rate of one million a month, the Education and Training provisions of the GI Bill played a major role by preventing disruption of American economic life. World War II veterans had been out of the mainstream of civilian life for more than 30 months on the average. They came back to an uncertain economy, just beginning to retool to peacetime production. Could the post-war business world absorb them? Or would disillusion and unrest follow?

On the one hand were all the ingredients for near national breakdown. On the other, the GI Bill of Rights served as a stabilizing influence. The influx of great numbers of older, more mature persons into the classroom changed the pattern of education throughout the United States and gave rise to adult education programs that are carried on by higher educational institutions today.

Furthermore, the GI Bill Education and Training Program turned out to be an unexpected bargain. With better education and higher earnings, veterans are returning taxes to the government at a rate expected to repay the funds expended several times over in the course of their lifetime.

Under the existing GI Bill, the VA will pay a returning Vietnam era veteran (with no dependents) $4,680 ($130 a month times 36 months maximum entitlement) for full-time training while earning his college degree.

With that college degree, however, this veteran will earn an estimated $541,000 in his lifetime, according to the Department of Labor.

By contrast, with only a high school education his lifetime earnings would total $340,000, or $201,000 less than with a college degree. On this added $201,000 he would pay about eight times the $4,680 cost of the GI Bill assistance from the VA, according to Internal Revenue estimates.

New Services. To inform eligibles of the educational and job training assistance available, U.S. Veterans Assistance Centers have been established in all of the largest cities. Although designed to aid all veterans, the centers have emphasized a "reachout" program to obtain jobs and education for the disadvantaged. If

William J. Driver
Administrator of Veterans Affairs

veterans do not respond to individual letters offering help, there is follow-on contact by telephone, and where this has failed to get results, Center employees make home visits during day, night, and on weekends.

At these Centers, Federal, State and local agencies have joined forces to provide personal help interviews for more than 250,000 veterans, 65,000 of these with educationally disadvantaged veterans. This special "reachout" is over and above the literally millions of interviews conducted at regular VA offices.

The Veterans Administration starts its counseling even before the soldier is discharged. Since January 1967, 40 specially trained VA employees have volunteered for service in Vietnam, where they brief soldiers on benefits even before they return Stateside. VA representatives have conducted 75,000 in-depth, personal interviews; they have given orientation lectures to 700,000 troops, and have assisted 30,000 soon-to-be veterans make advance application for benefits.

Since October 1966, VA representatives have regularly visited Stateside military hospitals offering bedside counseling and assistance to the wounded and serously disabled. They have conducted 160,000 interviews, and helped to make out 100,000 applications for benefits.

VA officials also cover all 304 military separation points where they have given benefit lectures to 970,000 servicemen and conducted 135,000 personal interviews.

Once a soldier becomes a veteran he receives a letter from the VA explaining what benefits are available, and inviting him to contact the VA. A recent sampling showed that 30 percent of the veterans responded to the letters, and two-thirds of those responding asked for detailed information on GI Bill education provisions.

Long-Distance Aid. VA now offers long-distance information service in 34 major cities. Veterans in these cities can call a VA regional office in another city without a toll charge. To date, 350,000 telephone inquiries have been handled by the parent regional offices. In March alone, 40,000 calls were received.

Today's veteran is carefully planning the use of his GI Bill education and training opportunities. He realizes that, on campus and Main Street alike, the investment that America is making in his future can pay off handsomely in individual career achievement and national well-being. AD

Education and Training Benefits Available to Veterans

Education benefits of the GI Bill Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act were substantially expanded in 1967. One of the most significant provisions of Public Law 90-77, effecting these changes, entitles veterans to complete high school with full VA educational assistance without charging any of this aid to their full, follow-on college eligibility.

Direct financial assistance to Vietnam veterans includes:

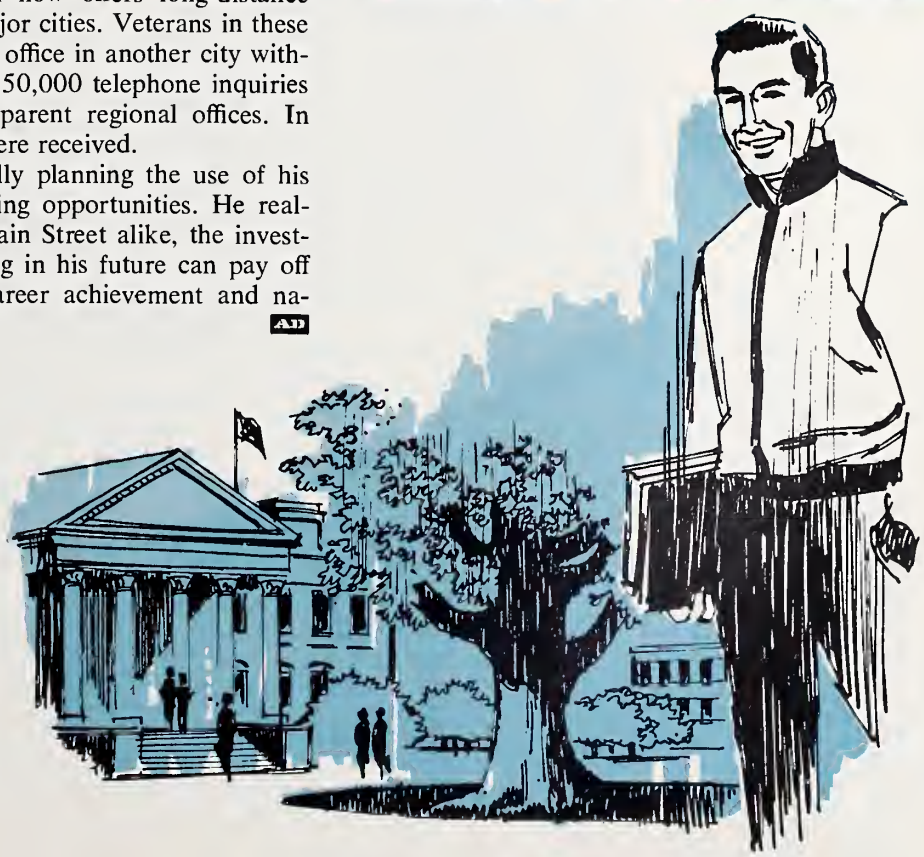
For full-time institutional training—$130 a month with no dependents; $155 with one dependent; $175 with more than one dependent, with $10 additional for each dependent over two.

For full-time farm cooperative training—$105, $125, and $145, plus $7 for each dependent over two.

For on-the-job training—$80, $90, and $100 for the first six months; reduced proportionately for succeeding six-month periods, with payments of $20, $30, and $40 for fourth and any succeeding six-month periods.

Veterans are now entitled to one and one-half months of education for each month of service. Those with 18 months or more of service after 31 January 1955 qualify for full 36 months entitlement.

No terminating date for this program has been set. However, an eligible veteran must complete his education and training by 31 May 1974, or within eight years after separation from service, whichever is later. AD



AWOL in SWEDEN

LTC Robert J. Berens

The typical U.S. Army absentee in Sweden is not there for the humanitarian protest often portrayed. Closer examination finds his reasons for fleeing personal and less glorious. And opposition to the Vietnam war plays only a small part in his travels.

Instead, the soldier who finally struck for Sweden began that trip by dropping out of high school close to his senior year. He possessed no civilian skill, no job steady enough to be called an occupation, no wife. He came from a highly populated state, either joined the Army or signed up for an extra year once he was in. And once in the Regular Army, the future absentee didn't settle down.

He could not or would not obey military authority, ran afoul of regulations. He may have been pressured by debt, involved with drugs or stealing on the side. But whatever bind he found himself in, he solved it by running away—likely starting with AWOL, in many cases repeatedly. He most often did not speak out publicly against the Viet-



nam conflict. Yet it was likely that he would celebrate (or mourn, as the case might be) his 23d birthday in Sweden.

This composite picture was drawn from a detailed Army study of the records on 116 (72 percent) of the 160 American soldiers thought to be in Sweden at the time. It is a picture of a rather confused individual who would run away from his ordinary problems, wherever he found them.

Behavior Pattern. The Army study shows a varied pattern. But, generally, it is marked by impulsiveness and lack of persistence. Ninety-one of the 116 had enlisted in the Army; 23 were drafted. Two were reservists (one reservist absented himself to avoid recall to active duty). Three volunteered for duty in Vietnam prior to defecting. Thirty-eight had repetitive AWOL offenses. Other disciplinary problems—both in and out of service—included drug abuse (9 cases), indebtedness (6 cases) and stealing (8 cases).

Occupational backgrounds of the group indicate a motivational weakness: 59 had no civilian occupation, 19 were laborers, 12 were clerical workers. One was a ski instructor, another an entertainer, one a lawyer. Twenty-three listed civilian occupations as unknown. Twenty-one had attended college; only three graduated. Seventy-one were single, 16 married, one divorced, while 28 did not list marital status.

The study relied on public statements made by the absentees as indicators of their protest against the Vietnam conflict. But only one-third of the total 116 could be reasonably categorized as "protesters" in the publicly accepted sense.

All complete records on absentees were used for the study; records on 44 were excluded only because they did not contain sufficient information to reach a conclusion. There is no reason to believe those remaining 44 would change the overall picture.

Clearly, the Army is dealing with the same unsuitable individual who has always caused problems in and out of uniform—only the cause is different. The "cause" now is anti-Vietnam. It is a convenience, made readily available by anti-war groups.

Remedy. A solution lies in military leadership techniques. Company-level officers and NCOs must identify the chronic offender directly and early, assist him in finding solutions to his real or imagined problems, supervise him closely and continuously. But even at best the Army would have a marginal soldier because his behavior in a crisis is predictable: he lacks dependability and will gravitate toward the easy and convenient solution, if he looks for a solution at all.

Sweden, or any other country, is not the solution for the chronic misfit. Inability to adjust and to accept responsibility will continue to plague him. Significantly, 58 of the absentees in Sweden already have moved on, perhaps to another nation, perhaps home. Some have returned to their units. More will follow those who have left Sweden, because inevitably new problems appear in a strange land. The individual will either feel impelled again to avoid his problems and run away—or he will finally face up to his responsibilities and return. ASD





I;

Self-Portrait by Lieutenant X

MAJ Billy J. Biberstein
and
CPT David R. Fabian

When a U.S. infantry division patrol captured him, the North Vietnamese officer—known here as Lieutenant X, to protect his family—had been so thoroughly indoctrinated that he was certain he would be tortured and killed. So he hid two grenades under his torn body, intending to take some of his captors with him. Surprised when he was well-treated and his wounds tended by skilled surgeons, he willingly related the story of his disillusionment.

Lieutenant X was born into a small landowning family and, after his father died, his mother took him—an only child—to North Vietnam to escape the fighting between the French and the Viet Minh. In 1960, he joined a high school youth group but had no experience with communism until he was drafted.

Trained as a reconnaissance specialist in the North Vietnamese Army (NVA), he served as a master sergeant with a Recon Company, then received a battlefield commission and became executive officer. In late summer of 1968, he was wounded and captured while on a reconnaissance mission.

MAJ Billy J. Biberstein, commanding officer, 13th Military History Detachment, transcribed the notes of intelligence interviews with LT X into narrative form. This has been abridged by CPT David R. Fabian, U.S. 4th Infantry Division, but no factual material has been altered.—Editor.

the enemy

My first experience as a member of a Communist youth organization occurred when I was drafted into military service. I am not certain, but I think that every NVA soldier must be a youth member.

Personally, I am not pleased to be under the Communist regime. Before it became prominent in North Vietnam, my mother was able to sell our farm products directly to the people, but after they (the Communists) came, she was forced to sell all her products to the cooperative. There is very little profit now.

The North Vietnamese people do not like it under the yoke of the Communist party either, but they dare not express their true feelings and anti-Communist sentiments for fear of punishment. If they do speak out against the ideologies which have been imposed upon them, they are immediately arrested and sent to a reform center for one to four months. If they are guilty of more flagrant violations against the government, the sentences are longer . . .

I was still in North Vietnam when last year's Tet offensive started. According to radio reports, the NVA had achieved great victories. After my infiltration I saw that it was quite the opposite . . . The people in North Vietnam are like the deaf and the blind—they are not aware of what is actually going on, they believe only in what the Communists tell them. Our leaders are speaking erroneously, they are lying to us. Yet if we refuse to fight, our families will be harassed by the government. I would suggest that you exploit this type of propaganda. Nothing of the truth is broadcast to the North Vietnamese people or the NVA soldiers, so the facts that our families are being harassed cannot affect the morale of our troops . . .

NVA Outlook. The people of North Vietnam do not like to see their young men drafted into the Army. Yet they realize that when the government says a man must be inducted, he must comply. Families find it most difficult to understand why their sons must infiltrate into the South. Since very few men ever return to North Vietnam, the people are bitter.

I know I am sick and tired of the army, mainly because I am in it for the duration. There are a lot of volunteers in the NVA, but they are mostly hot-bloods. They fall into the 16-21 age group. Young and wild, they think they want to fight. But they do not know the utter brutality of war.

During my training, my fellow soldiers and I were issued the new type AK weapon manufactured in 1957. While training in North Vietnam, we had access to many weapons. In fact, we had more weapons than personnel. I personally preferred my Chicom K-54 automatic pistol. (See page 52.)

The quality of our officers is good to bad. Some are knowledgeable about military affairs and some are not. I must say that the officer-enlisted relationship in the NVA is very good. During off-duty hours, for example, we talk a good deal with each other. And of course we have a mutual understanding since we all share the same problems and troubles.

Without the Local Force units in South Vietnam the NVA is useless. These forces are the sole link between the NVA and the South Vietnamese battlefield area. NVA soldiers feel deeply sorry for these Local Forces units; indeed, we even pitied them because they were wanting in weapons, food, and weak both politically and militarily.

Life in NVA. I always make it a point to observe my own men closely, and issue orders only to those men I am certain can and will comply. During an operation, if there was ever any doubt in my mind whether or not an order would be followed, I would not order anyone else to comply. I would do it myself.

During the days when I am not on operations, my life in the North Vietnamese Army is very easy. I wake at 0600 daily, brush my teeth and bathe. At 0700 I breakfast with my fellow officers, and then I join the men of my company and generally chat with them until 1000 hours. We talk of personal matters—home, family, and of course, sex. After lunch I nap until



Before any attack, a complete plan is drawn up that must be followed by all units, down to the individual soldier.

about 1400.

Our food is usually rice and canned meat. It is brought from China and prepared for us by the two cooks attached to my company. The canned meat is usually pork, and we tire of eating it so often.

In the afternoon I go fishing with one or two members of my company. Never do we stray more than two kilometers from our base camp. We are very careful with members of our units who appear to be worried or whose morale is low. We watch them closely and accompany them continuously . . .

At 1800 I eat supper and then gather with the rest of the company for a meeting held by the political officer. This is a daily meeting during which the political officer praises NVA heroes and slanders the South Vietnamese government. He also rants about the numerous great victories we are achieving against the U.S. units. I do not think the political officer is very effective; the soldiers fail to listen attentively, and they become bored quite quickly with his speech. I think their failure to heed his words can be attributed to the fact that he never accompanies us on our combat operations and he never sees us take casualties. Hence, the soldiers do not put any stock in his stories.

Sometimes I join my men after the political meetings and we sing songs and tell jokes, and try to cheer each other up. We go to bed at 2100 hours. If we are located far enough away from the enemy, we sleep in hammocks; if close to the enemy, we sleep in trenches and foxholes.

Battle Tactics. Prior to any attack, we prepare a lengthy plan . . . All units involved must follow the plan faithfully, and an individual soldier must execute all orders even if many get killed. The attack must be launched at all costs. The plan always includes how to gain entrance to an objective, the location of key points to be destroyed and the best routes to exfiltrate. Artillery support is fired prior to the attack to confuse and pin down the enemy. Unfortunately, we sometimes fail to lift the fire and it kills our own men. If the enemy pins down our attacking force, we use artillery to aid in a retreat. Finally, we employ artillery fire when we decide to break a major contact.

When the battle subsides, we pull back to rest and bury the dead. It is NVA discipline that you always try to recover a comrade's body. We have no religious rites for the dead; we merely bury them unceremoniously. The victim's personal effects are kept by his friends. The same unit is rarely used to attack an objective a second time if they have suffered numerous casualties. Anytime heavy casualties are inflicted morale is very, very low.

My reconnaissance unit is usually briefed on our mission at least one day prior to moving out . . . For our movement we use maps and compasses to navigate. I inspect every man as well as the condition of his weapon and gear. During movement to a recon objective we usually travel about three kilometers an hour, breaking for 10 or 15 minutes. Rarely will we travel more than a day and a half without sleeping . . . At 1500 hours, we find a night camp site.

Upon arrival at the recon site, we usually establish an OP approximately one or two hours away. We penetrate the objective, locating heavy weapons. If we are successful we withdraw using the same route; if we are discovered we return fire immediately and attempt to disengage and withdraw.

In our reconnaissance of cities we are normally met by Local Force liaison people at prearranged locations within or close to the city. They escort us to the points

of attack. If there are ARVN soldiers in the area we will disguise ourselves as ARVNs; otherwise we wear civilian clothing. Normally challenge and passwords are utilized to recognize liaison people . . .

When we complete our reconnaissance mission, we return to our unit as soon as possible. We never rely on civilians or others to relay our information. After the attack, we normally take two or three weeks off to rest, treat the wounded, and conduct "lessons learned" meetings concerning the significance of our recon in terms of success or failure of the attack . . .

As frequently as possible, we are taught about American perimeters. As part of the study, we employ sand tables. On recons we just crawl slowly through the wire, cutting the bottom strands. If we are detected while inside the camp and must make a hasty withdrawal, we use wooden planks or ladders to go over the top of the wire. In training, we have a man lie on the wire so that we may run over him, but we never do this in combat operations.

Care of Wounded. We have one doctor and one medical specialist working in each regimental dispensary. There are also two medics assigned per company . . . The doctors are very good, very professional. Those who are seriously wounded are sent back to North Vietnam. I might add that during the time that I was in North Vietnam, I never saw a wounded soldier. When they go north, the government keeps them in medical centers because they don't want the people to see them.

Although we take the malaria pill, most of us are still afflicted by the sickness. I believe all 70 men in my unit contracted malaria at one time or another, and it was in various degrees of seriousness. We also take B1 vitamins daily. I am not at all certain how much good these tablets do. Curiously, three of my men contracted paralysis, feeling absolutely no pain throughout the body. They were evacuated to a hospital complex and I never saw them again.

The political officer always told us that if captured we would be tortured and killed. When I was wounded and left behind by my comrades I expected to be killed.

I will never forget the day I was wounded and left behind. We had finished our recon and were returning to base camp when my unit of eight men became surrounded by an American infantry company. Artillery was fired on us and I received a serious wound in the stomach and another wound in the left thigh. I was angered that my men were leaving me, but I knew they had to do it lest they be wounded or captured. I gave my friend my pistol, machinegun, watch, ring and map. I kept only my compass.

I placed two grenades under me . . . I was going to use the grenades on my enemies and if possible, kill them if they indicated that they would mistreat me. Leaving the grenades with the wounded is not our policy—I just thought I might be able to kill some of you.



LT. X frequently joined his men after political meetings to sing songs, tell jokes, try to cheer each other.

Instead of being mistreated, though, I was given medical treatment as soon as I was found. I could have later killed a medic, a U.S. captain, and two other men because I was never searched. After the medical treatment my fears vanished and I surrendered the two grenades . . .

Observations. I don't know how you could convince other NVA soldiers that ARVNs do not kill or torture prisoners. One way might be to let some NVA captured by ARVN return to their units. However, I think that if I were released and went back to rejoin



Surprised at humane treatment by 4th Division medics, the wounded NVA officer did not use hidden grenades to blow up his captors.

my unit I would be watched very closely at all times . . .

The only soldiers who enjoy being in the NVA are the young hot-blooded ones. Most of us are merely draftees who do not enjoy the struggle. We do grow accustomed to some of the hardships. We don't care about not getting paid, for example, because there would be nowhere to spend the money. Very frequently we are faced with food and equipment shortages, which definitely affects troop morale.

The North Vietnamese soldier is superior to the ARVN, but the ARVN can rely on artillery support. The American soldier is strong and more intelligent than the NVA soldier, but he is not familiar with the terrain of the countryside, which I feel is a marked disadvantage. The U.S. soldier is also noisy when navigating the terrain.

I do not know if our NVA is trying to force Communism on South Vietnam. I don't think this war can be won by military might. The military activities are merely in support of the political struggle. Yes, I have heard of the peace talks over radio Hanoi, but I have no opinion regarding them. I think the only answer is a North Vietnam and South Vietnam. There are just too many differences on each side. Once divided, the country should be controlled by an International Commission at the DMZ. The United Nations cannot control it since they would oversimplify the problem as Communism versus the Free World.

I have heard of the Chieu Hoi program, but I do not know exactly what it is. I also heard a little about it from one of the airplanes, but I and my men paid little attention since the voice sounded insincere. I have also seen lots of psyops leaflets but they seemed to make little impression on the NVA soldiers.

If the Americans were to let the South Vietnamese put their ideas into poetry the leaflets would be much more successful. The Vietnamese are very poetic people. I and all the men in my unit knew the lines of one of the poems used by the South Vietnamese. The best way to tell of good will is through poetry, and we thought of these lines very often:

> Since I have been away from you while following my comrades into Laos and then in Central Vietnam along mountain trails, being sunburned by the sun near the coastal area, I have suffered all kinds of hardships. The age of youth is similar to a blossom of a flower. Due to the cost of peace we do not fear difficulties. During six months of day movement and night rest I have worn my boot soles and shirt collars . . . Oh, wise Mother, I remember our home. In the evening our house is covered by the shadow of the sweet melon vine and I am sorry that my hand has committed a crime. AD

Go With Overlord

Owen J. Remington

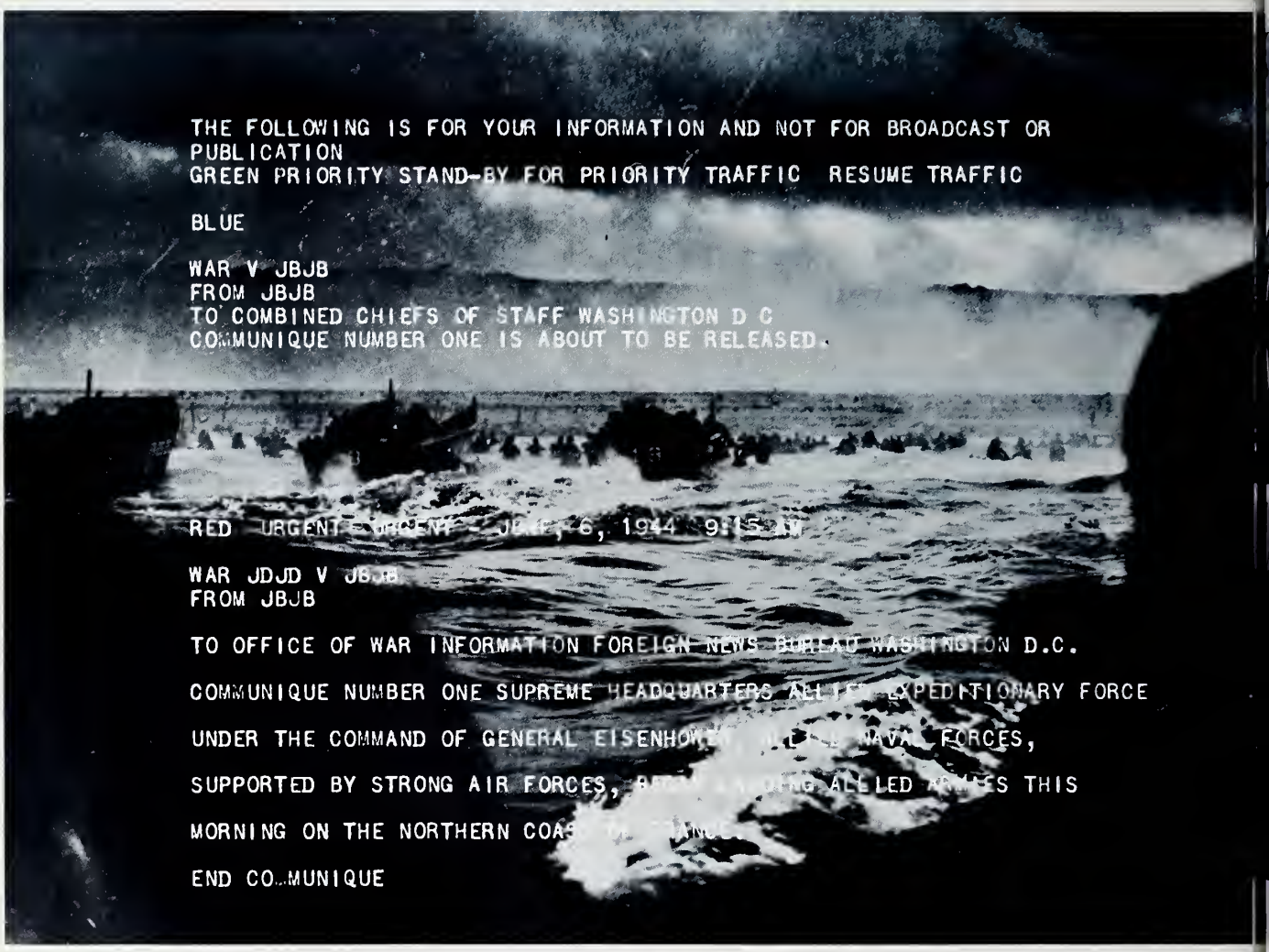
There is a tide in the affairs of men
which, taken at the flood, leads on
to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat
And we must take the current when it serves
Or lose our ventures.

Julius Caesar Act IV, Scene 3



Allied leaders who embodied Free World's hopes for liberation of Nazi-held Europe, Sir Winston Churchill and GEN Dwight D. Eisenhower conferred on eve of Normandy invasion.

History's Mightiest Armada Tak



All the world knew it was coming—the assault on Fortress Europe that the western Allies had been discussing and planning for two years or more.

Now it was early 1944. GEN Dwight D. Eisenhower, in command of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF) was deeply immersed in plans for Operation Overlord—the long-awaited invasion of the continent from the west to relieve German pressure on Russia, preparatory to a drive to overthrow Adolf Hitler's Third Reich.

Like the ominous gathering of black clouds, the rising of swirling winds, the mutter of thunder over the horizon that foretell a lashing summer storm, all the portents now were clearly visible.

It was hardly possible to conceal the gathering of some three million soldiers, sailors, airmen, the marshalling of guns, tanks, trucks aircraft, and hundreds of waterborne craft—or to disguise the over-the-horizon thunder of the heavy bombers striking at roads and bridges and installations across Northern Europe to interdict German reinforcements.

Instead, GEN Eisenhower and the Allied staffs worked out plans to keep the Germans guessing as to the exact time and especially the place where the gathering lightning of men, guns and warplanes would strike.

On one occasion, no less a personage than Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery was seen in North Africa, ostensibly investigating ways and means of getting troops across the Mediterranean to hit at what Prime Minister Churchill had called "the soft underbelly of Europe." Only it wasn't Montgomery at all but a double cleverly made up to look like the great British general.

the Calculated Risk 6 June 1944



Joining the Navy ships that brought Yanks across Channel, Coast Guard landing barges braved pounding surf, mines, underwater obstacles to put the troops ashore.

One key to the character of General Eisenhower was revealed in a message he prepared but never had to deliver. Just before D-Day, he wrote a statement in the event of disaster: "Our landings in the Cherbourg-Havre area have failed to gain a satisfactory foothold and I have withdrawn the troops. My decision to attack at this time and place was based upon the best information available. The troops, the air, and the Navy did all that bravery and devotion to duty could do. If any blame or fault attaches to the attempt it is mine alone."

The landing was successful, and the message filed away. But that was a man ready to take the consequences of decision. That was Eisenhower.

From President Nixon's message announcing the death of GEN Eisenhower, 28 March 1969.

Then again, a skeleton American First Army Group went into frenzied activity along the southeastern coast of England, setting up dummy tanks for the benefit of prying Luftwaffe reconnaissance planes.

The rumor factories were turned on—the invasion would hit at Pas de Calais, "high sources" let it be known. No, it would be off Norway—or through Holland. To lend authenticity to current rumors, Allied warplanes staged bombing raids on "key points."

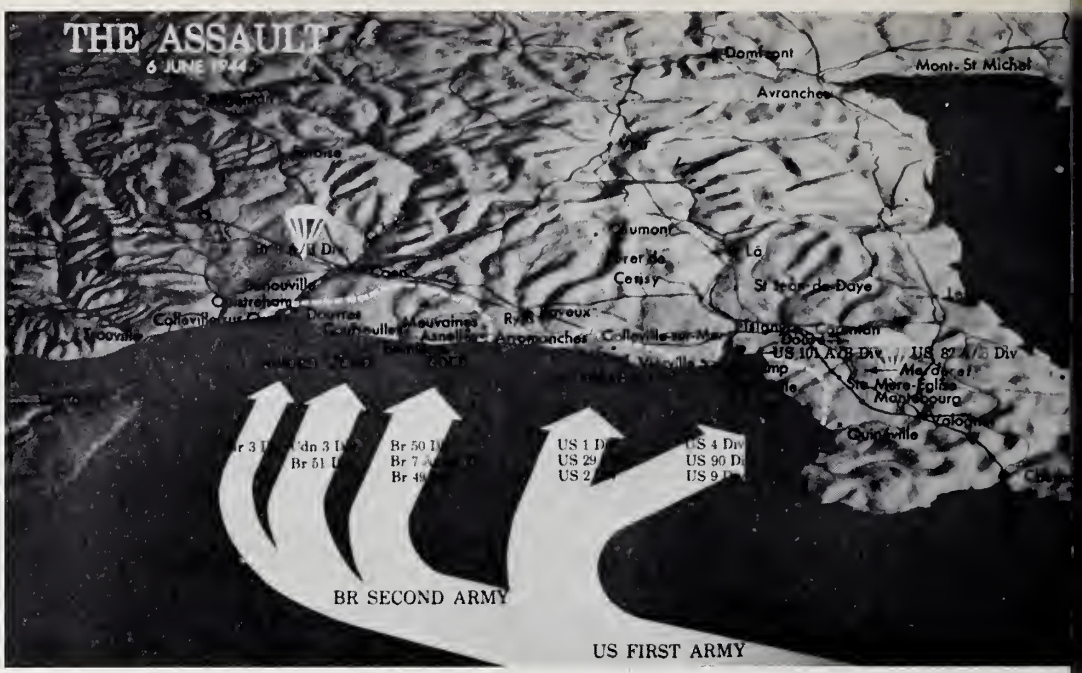
And all the while, the build-up continued until all of southern England was one big military camp, with every available depot bulging with armaments, every marshalling area crammed with soldiers and every airfield overloaded with warcraft. GEN Eisenhower and his staff kept at the intensive planning and the incessant paperwork of organizing the huge force, the logistics of moving men and equipment, the search for more of the scarce landing craft which had plagued the Allies in their earlier hopes of staging an attack across the Channel.

As he himself wrote later describing the build-up and the complex details of organization and diplomatic effort that went into Overlord—"The mighty host was tense as a coiled spring and indeed that is what it was, a great human spring coiled for the moment when its energy should be released and it would vault the English Channel in the greatest amphibious assault ever attempted."

That he succeeded so well in handling all the details of Overlord is itself a testimony to GEN Eisenhower's genius as an organizer and leader. Had his reputation in the years that would follow rested on nothing else, this historic action would certainly have insured him a place forever in the ranks of Great Captains.

Counter Measures. On the other side of the Channel, the Germans were busily guessing and trying to meet every contingency. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, who had come out of retirement to take overall command in the West, didn't think much of Hitler's Atlantic Wall—a line of concrete fortifications. He sought to keep his troops available inland to be available to meet the invaders on fields of his own choosing.

But the "Desert Fox" Rommel, who was in tactical command, had a different idea. "The war will be won



Major units and the beachheads they hit are shown on map.

or lost on the beaches. The first 24 hours of the invasion will be decisive," he said. And he set to work strengthening the Atlantic Wall, building barriers at beaches where he thought the enemy might strike. He set up booby traps for advancing troops and flooded rear areas to prevent easy landing of airborne troops. Meanwhile, he reinforced his manpower and gathered guns, mortars, armor and rockets.

Hitler himself felt strongly that Eisenhower would not hit at Pas de Calais, or through Holland, but would loose his forces on the Cotentin Peninsula. However, Allied deceptive measures, plus the fact that the Allies dominated the skies and so held down Luftwaffe reconnaissance, still confused the German leadership.

So the spring continued to coil ever more tightly, and the reaction across the Channel grew more frenzied as winter wore into spring and it became evident that the lightning would soon be loosed.

When Eisenhower had been named SHAEF commander on 24 December 1943 his orders were to prepare for invasion by the first week in May. It was planned at that time to provide elements of three airborne divisions to land ahead of the ground troops, which would consist of three divisions.

But as GEN Eisenhower and the British began their intricate planning and staff work, all agreed that three divisions would not be enough manpower for the task. Finally it was decided to make it five divisions. But this meant gathering the men and the equipment—and the necessary shipping to take them across the Channel. At least another month was needed.

Now it came down to picking a day when the tides would be most favorable. June 5 through 7 promised the best conditions. All efforts were now bent toward the target date—5 June.

The Germans, too, realized that if the blow hadn't struck in the favorable tidal period in May, it was pretty certain to come in June. Otherwise, the good fighting weather of early summer would swiftly slip from Allied grasp.

Storm Warnings. While the world held its breath, the weather didn't. On Sunday, 4 June, a howling gale lashed across the Channel. Leaders of the poised host wondered whether the effort should be postponed for another month. However at the last moment, forecasters at Overlord headquarters predicted that the gale would blow itself out by Tuesday—but more bad weather would follow almost immediately.

GEN Eisenhower gave the fateful word. 6 June would be D-Day. The calculated risk was now reality—Go with Operation Overlord.

Fortuitously, and unknown to Overlord headquarters, Rommel decided, when the storm hit on the 4th, that the Allies would never risk the crossing. He went to consult with Hitler on the 6th; so for what it was worth to the invaders, he wasn't there to direct affairs until after the landings had been made.

And as for Hitler, he reportedly was asleep under heavy sedation—and nobody wanted to arouse him when the blow did strike.

Go. The storm was still blowing when the American 101st and 82d Airborne Divisions and one English airborne division of gliders and paratrooper units landed behind German lines; meanwhile, the ships plowed on with the troops.

In some cases the Pathfinders couldn't locate the exact areas that had been selected in advance for the parachute drops. Some of the pilots were inexperienced. Troops were scattered and a good deal of their equipment lost. However, by dawning the scattered units were gathering themselves together to create diversionary activity behind the German lines, which resulted

(Story continued on page 21)





D-DAY

6 June 1944







Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force!

You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you. In company with our brave Allies and brothers-in-arms on other Fronts, you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the



When lightning of invasion did strike coast of France, it came in the midst of storm and hectic action, as portrayed here by combat artists. Left, aid station attendants huddle near coastal wall, caring for wounded brought back from typical action scene on other side of wall, below. Bottom left, GEN Eisenhower, SHAEF Commander, as painted by Thomas E. Stephens. Right below, Navy assault team smashes at beaches, bringing in anxious soldiers, who hit beaches in amphibious vehicles.







elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped, and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely.

But this is the year 1944! Much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940-41. The United Na-



Despite difficulties of the landings, Allied buildup was swift. Within a few days almost a million men were pushing through Normandy to liberate Paris and cross the Rhine.



tions have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats, in open battle, man-to-man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground. Our Home Fronts have given us an overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned! The free men of the world are marching together to Victory!

I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full Victory!

Good Luck! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.

Dwight D. Eisenhower



From the landing craft that did make it through the obstacles, soldiers pour ashore bearing arms and equipment . . .

Ordeal of Decision

"It would be difficult to conceive of a more soul-racking problem. If my technical expert was correct, then the planned operation was worse than stubborn folly, because even at the enormous cost predicted we could not gain the principal object . . . I took the problem to no one else. Professional advice and counsel could do no more. I went to my tent alone and sat down to think."

GEN Eisenhower
in "Crusade in Europe."

in a good deal of confusion to the defenders.

Meanwhile the vast armada of 5,000 ships and 4,000 ship-to-shore craft was creeping across the Channel, and heavy bombers were taking off from English airfields. By 3:30 a.m. in New York, a radio flash announced Eisenhower's Order of the Day—"The tide has turned. The free men of the world are marching together to victory."

Minutes after midnight the concentrated bombing started as more than 1,100 aircraft of the RAF Bomber Command dropped more than 5,000 tons of bombs on coastal batteries lining the Bay of the Seine between Cherbourg and Le Havre. Then, as day broke on the 6th, bombers of the U.S. Eighth Air Force took up the pounding; more than 1,000 of the big planes dropped thousands of tons on the defense works; then came medium, light and fighter bombers to hit individual targets.

Aerial assaults did not silence all of the coastal defenses, however, and while Rommel may have been away, his absence didn't make much difference to the German tactical units in the pillboxes and the mobile units waiting behind the beaches.

Allied troops—now grown to one Canadian, three American, and three British divisions—were afloat in the Channel, still tempestuous after the worst storm in 20 years. As the naval vessels approached in high seas, landing craft were either swamped, hurled onto the beaches, blown up by mines, or stove in by underwater obstacles that had been built along the approaches.

Those who reached shore were often seasick or half-drowned. Amphibious tanks that were to provide fire support were all too often swamped in the heavy seas.



. . . often to find that the natural obstacles on the beaches were as formidable as the sea had been.



Barrage balloons overlook some of the Nazi fortifications that were still in process of completion as the mighty armada of invading ships hauls in men and supplies. Had invasion been put off, completed strong points would have made future landings much more difficult.

D - Day

"I shall never tire of paying tribute to the American fighting man—on the ground, the sea, and in the air. In Normandy, as on every battle front, he proved himself better than the best the enemy could oppose against him. Skill and courage and endurance and, above all, loyalty, were woven together to form a superb fighting man. His record, on battlefields that spanned the globe, is eternal proof of his mettle."

GEN Dwight D. Eisenhower

All the allied troops had their troubles, but the Americans at Omaha Beach were hardest hit by the treacherous sea conditions.

The big ships of the Navy poured in the fire of their heavy guns. Smaller craft came in closer yet, to put down counter-battery fire and to smash at the concrete defenses on the shore. Airplanes poured down deadly loads of bombs to help breach the defenses.

Despite the enemy and weather, slowly the troops gathered their strength, shook off their seasickness, got their weaponry together, assaulted the nearer defenses—and punched out a beachhead.

By nightfall the Allied forces had a firm foothold on Hitler's *Festung Europa,* of which he had said "No power on earth can drive us out of this region against our will." The Allied will was proving the stronger. The beginning of the end of the vaunted Third Reich was coming closer.

Next day GEN Eisenhower, accompanied by Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsey, visited the beachhead, talked with Field Marshal Montgomery, GEN Omar N. Bradley, and Allied Naval Force commanders. By noon the weather showed some signs of moderating, and plans were rushed to push ashore with the troops from England. However, it took another five days to join up the landing areas into an uninterrupted lodgment area and to haul in the vast supplies needed for the breakout through Normandy and the drive across France. In less than a year, the Germans capitulated.

This was D-Day—the day on which Supreme Commander Eisenhower took the tide at the flood, the day the Free World had waited for so long—just 25 years ago. Today many U.S. Army men still serve who can recall that historic experience vividly. Today, too, the Nation that so recently mourned the passing of the architect of that greatest of all invasions, recalls the event and in the hindsight of passing years, can appreciate more than ever his organizational and military genius. AD



Captured German war art shows heavy guns that were used against Allied armies as they landed on the coast of France.



"The hell this ain't the most important foxhole in the world. I'm in it."

D-Day in History

Some Statistical Superlatives and Sidelights

Prior to the invasion, all troops in England were sealed in marshalling areas behind barbed wire with some 2,000 Counter Intelligence Corps men guarding them closely . . . Only one German air raid of any consequence occurred on 30 May when bombs were dropped on a camp near Falmouth, causing only a few casualties; otherwise, the enemy missed his chance to disrupt the final preparations.

★ ★ ★

In pre-invasion exercise "Tiger," an allied convoy was attacked by two German E-boat flotillas totalling nine boats. Allied losses in one unit were heavier than those that occurred in the actual invasion. Two LST's were sunk and one damaged. Above 700 lost their lives.

★ ★ ★

Air drops preceding the landings were carried out by parachute regiments of the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions which, together with organic supporting units, numbered over 13,000 men. They were loaded into 822 transport planes at nine airfields in England. The operation was the largest, most hazardous airborne operation ever undertaken.

★ ★ ★

Prime concern of the Allies were the coastal batteries in the German "Atlantic Wall." The enemy had an estimated maximum of 73 big guns that could fire on the American attackers, plus mobile artillery inland. During Allied air raids in May all eight of the highly touted 170mm guns in the U.S. invasion sector were bombed out.

★ ★ ★

Timing was all-important in the success of the Normandy invasion. Had the decision been postponed, worse weather was in store. On 19 June a great storm, one of the worst to hit the area in 40 years, raised havoc with the landing of supplies and men. Tows caught in passage were lost, and ships off the beach dragged their anchors and were dashed ashore. Some 800 craft were stranded on the beaches.

Alaska Action



SP5 Randall Kahn

In the sub-arctic of the 49th State where freezing weather dominates all life many months of the year, infantrymen of the U.S. Army, Alaska (USARAL) are training in the art of northern warfare. They defend an area laced with mountain ranges, raging rivers, glaciers, forests and vast expanses of muskeg where howling gales and minus 40 degree temperatures make travel extremely difficult. The Alaskan foot soldier learns to ski, walk on snowshoes, climb mountains; and he must master many other special skills needed to live and fight in a far northern environment.

Training Cycle. PVT John Smith, a newcomer to Alaska, undergoes many rigors before he becomes an Alaskan infantryman.

Immediately after completing Basic Combat Training and Advanced Individual Training in the "Lower 48" states, PVT Smith may be assigned, for example, to the 5th Battalion, 23d Infantry, 172 Infantry Brigade (Mechanized), garrisoned at Fort Richardson, in south-central Alaska.

PVT Smith arrives in December and is issued cold weather clothing —parka, arctic mittens, field pants with liners and two sleeping bags for extra protection.

Training begins in the classroom, where he spends approximately 10 hours a week during his Alaskan tour. Classes cover all aspects of arctic living.

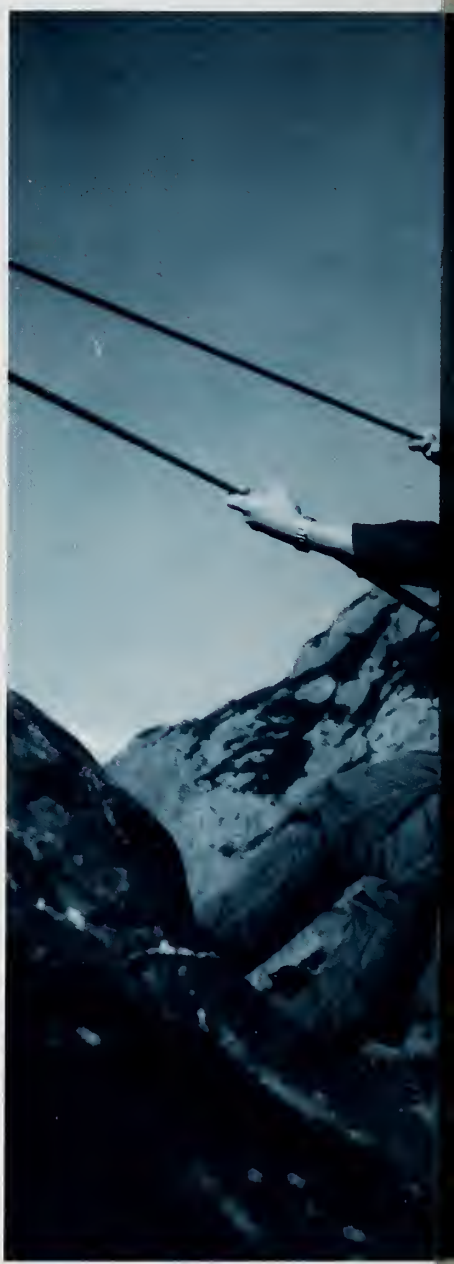
After leaving the classroom, PVT Smith begins a three-day winter indoctrination course. Here he gains practical experience in use of his cold weather gear. Also, he begins skiing and snowshoeing lessons.

In a few days he will go to the field for a three-day battalion field exercise, participating in war games and maneuvers that will bring his company to peak condition. He applies his knowledge of skis and snowshoes by marching through deep snow. Nights are spent in shifts of sleeping and watching the Yukon stoves to guard against tent fires. Another night-time duty involves standing guard in the snow around the company area, as all field exercises are practiced under simulated combat conditions.

Although PVT Smith may never have seen skis before coming to Alaska, at the end of two weeks he is able to keep up with his squad on cross-country marches. By winter's end, he should be competent to ski under any tactical situation.

The men also learn skijoring—being towed at speeds up to 15 miles per hour by a tracked vehicle. Using this means of transportation, a 10-man rifle squad on skis can be towed by a single light tracked personnel carrier; a heavy carrier can tow two rifle squads.

Exercises. During January, PVT Smith and about 6,000 other men participate in a 10-day winter exercise. They work long hours in practical, realistic lessons; eat at irregular times; miss sleep while trying to set up a tactical position during a sub-zero night. These dif-



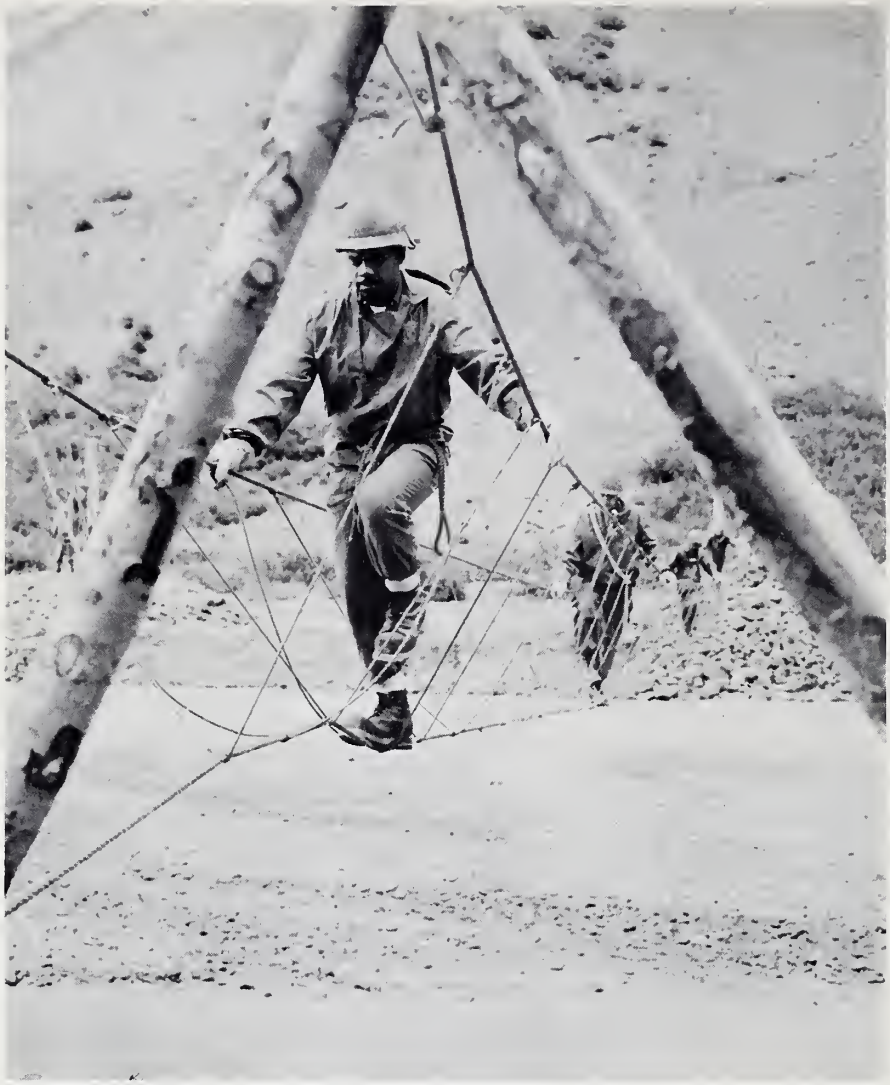








During winter exercises, infantrymen rush defending forces who await attack (top right) with concealed recoilless rifle. In summer training, men learn to use climbing gear and train to navigate swift-running rivers.



USARAL infantrymen cross stream by rope bridge as part of training.

ficulties give soldiers a chance to practice fundamentals, test combat readiness and correct shortcomings.

Summer brings a different type of training—mountain and glacier climbing. After spending four days in a mountain camp learning the basics of mountaineering, the company marches 30 miles in three days back to Fort Richardson, climbing the ice-capped ridges which loom more than a mile above the valley floors. PVT Smith learns to think of the frozen glaciers as highways as he develops his skills and makes his way confidently along icy surfaces, using axe, rope and crampons as life-protecting tools.

During the summer PVT Smith also has an opportunity to fish, hunt and enjoy the recreational facilities that abound in the Alaskan outdoors.

The following winter PVT Smith volunteers for a long-range patrol which will travel 250 miles in 30 days on foot across the frozen wasteland. The Army has been conducting such patrols for a quarter of a century, testing men and equipment against the terrain and climate, with practice in reconnoitering. During some of these patrols, the men walk. Sometimes they ride in tracked vehicles. Usually the patrols are supplied by helicopter.

Next summer PVT Smith attends a two-week training course at the Northern Warfare Training Center at Fort Greely. There he climbs mountains and glaciers, devoting three days to inland waterway navigation, learning to read the river's natural signs. He learns to detect shallows by observing ripples in the current; he becomes acquainted with "sweepers" and "sleepers" (fallen trees that pose hazards on or below the surface); he learns how to maneuver a small river boat and take proper care of his equipment.

By the end of the course, he has acquired the knowledge needed to traverse the swiftly-moving rivers and lakes of Alaska safely. In the months to follow, he continues to sharpen his newly-learned skills "in the bush" in order to remain a proficient Alaskan infantryman.

Alaska and Vietnam. Despite climatic differences, Alaska in many ways can be compared to Vietnam. The deep forests resemble jungles and the vast tundra is comparable to rice paddies. The many rivers and streams create problems in transportation similar to those found in Southeast Asia. In the spring, melting ice and snow turn large portions of the land into spongy masses that possess many of the characteristics of swamps—the famed "muskeg" of Alaska.

USARAL infantrymen spend approximately half of the winter and a fourth of the summer in field training. Training goal is to insure that the individual infantryman, as a member of a small unit, is capable of performing his mission under all conditions to provide the best possible defense for the Nation.

Let's PULL Together

Professionalism-Unity-Leadership-Loyalty

A Winning Combination

Sergeant Major of the Army
George W. Dunaway

Since assuming the duties of Sergeant Major of the Army, I have been asked repeatedly what I would like to accomplish most of all. The answer is: I would like to see every soldier possess the qualities desirable in a leader. Of the four interrelated qualities vital to a modern Army—Professionalism, Unity, Leadership, Loyalty—the key quality is leadership.

It is impossible for a man to lead unless he is loyal to those above and below him. A leader must take a genuine interest in the welfare and problems of his men if he expects to command their respect. He should be there when they need advice; he should see that they know their jobs; and he should guide their plans for the future. He should be aware that many problems which may appear insignificant to him are very real and important to the individual. Similarly, he must be ready and willing to consider the views of his men.

Today's Army is more highly educated than ever before. Our young



men have been taught to think, evaluate and recommend. Leaders who have encouraged initiative have found their men to be a source of many good ideas. Although the leader alone makes the final decision, men cooperate best when they know all the alternatives have been considered.

We have learned in combat—where soldiers are required to place mission accomplishment above personal welfare—that an individual's greatest motivation for fighting is to uphold his privilege to remain a member of his unit, be it a squad, platoon or company. He doesn't want his buddies to think of him as a shirker or goldbricker, but wants to show them that he can carry out his responsibilities and deserves their assistance in return. Before this can be done, however, he must feel that the unit is worthwhile and deserving of his complete devotion. It is a task of the leader to mold a unit that men will want to be a part of —a unit they believe in and understand.

There was a first sergeant in Germany whose unit went for a year without an AWOL. Before he left the command, some of the men confided that they had considered going AWOL at times, but decided against doing so because they didn't want to mar the unit's record. No one wanted to be the first to go. Pride in their unit, and loyalty to their leaders and buddies kept anyone

from taking that first step.

This reflected a great deal of motivation which comes from a sense of accomplishment. Men need to be given difficult and challenging missions, and they need to be inspired to get the job done. They also need to know that they have been put to a demanding test, have passed it and will be rewarded. Troops can function efficiently under the most adverse conditions and can emerge with high morale if properly motivated.

At the same time, the importance of supervision, as opposed to commanding, cannot be underestimated. Ninety percent of good leadership is proper supervision. With it any mission will be accomplished faster and with better results. A well-led unit knows where it is going and why it is going there.

The leader sets the standards for his unit, and they should be high ones; a unit will perform no better than its leader acts and demands. A good leader will not hesitate to make on-the-spot corrections when he finds something wrong. In doing so he should be firm and serious. Further, he should point out to the man that he is being corrected for his and the Army's benefit, and not for the sake of harassment.

Today's soldier demands relevance. He wants to know why a particular duty is necessary and why it is important to him. An effective leader should know the answer himself. If he doesn't know, he says so and finds the answer.

Finally, leadership means self-improvement, which is a continuous and important job. Each day a leader must become more professional and better educated. This includes keeping up with current affairs, using reference materials, and taking advantage of available night classes and correspondence courses.

In the past, we have been able to accomplish our missions because of professional leadership from the top right down to the fire team leader. Leadership and experience teamed up with patriotic young Americans will continue to be our winning combination. AD

In SGM Dunaway's estimation, the formula for the successful soldier is:

Professionalism

Unity

Leadership

Loyalty

"We must all possess the above qualities and PULL together to establish a truly modern Army."

Professionalism—A professional is an expert in his field. He is dedicated to his mission and is proud of his ethics and standards. He is a dynamic growing being who has learned from the past, acts in the present; but above all, he focuses on accomplishing his mission.

★ ★ ★

Unity—Unity is attained in units through proper leadership. This leadership will create a sense of togetherness in accomplishing a mission as a unit, and will boost the morale of all members of that unit.

★ ★ ★

Leadership—In the ultimate sense, military leadership is not inherent . . . it is based upon the development of the individual personality and upon the understanding and application of sound leadership principles and techniques.

★ ★ ★

Loyalty—Enthusiastic loyalty is expressed in patriotism . . . the love and loyalty to our country . . . readiness to uphold its interests and authority and eagerness to promote its welfare. There must be complete loyalty to both our superiors and subordinates alike. A man with loyalty takes responsibility for others, and has a jealous regard for the honor and reputation of his entire unit.

Toward a Secure Peace

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Undersecretary-General, educator, diplomat and world citizen whose numerous awards include the Nobel Peace Prize and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, recently addressed the graduating class of Officer Candidates at Fort Benning, Georgia, that included his son, 2LT Ralph J. Bunche, Jr. Following are excerpts from his remarks:

The war for secure peace is not easily won. That has been the stark lesson that has been brought home to the world in these years since World War II. Peace is not easily won even though there may be widespread will and desire for it. The struggle to achieve peace is not as dangerous perhaps as seeking victory in battle and on fields of battle, but peace, I assure you, is much more elusive than victory in battle and its pursuit is far more frustrating.

. History painfully records also that it is far easier to get into war than to get out of war. Indeed, it seems to be the fact that as much more courage is called on from statesmen to get out of war as from the military men who must fight war.

Paradoxically, the United Nations, although committed firmly to peace, is permitted by its charter to condone and even actively engage in war. The United Nations' role in the Korean War was to call upon member nations to employ armed forces to protect the Republic of Korea against armed aggression from the north. This is a striking case in point.

One of the unique contributions of the United Nations in its short history has been its quite remarkable utilization of trained military personnel, officers and other ranks, in the work of peace and peace-keeping and making. Over a period of some 20 years, close to 200,000 trained military men of all ranks have served under the flag of the United Nations in its peace-keeping operations in various parts of the world. These military men have been recruited from the military establishments of 40 odd nations. There have been a good many Americans among these men . . .

Now, these military men at the peace work of the United Nations have been sent out as unarmed military observers to supervise cease fires, truces and armistices in places such as Palestine, Suez, Yemen and Kashmir. They have been in United Nations peace forces that carry arms, but only for self-defense, in such places as Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula, the Congo and in Cyprus and in these places they have acted as buffers between hostile opposing armies and have restored quiet and peace to war-torn areas.

These soldiers of peace, as we call a new breed of soldier, are often in danger. We have a goodly number of them deployed along the 90 miles of the Suez Canal right now. They are in constant danger every day because there is almost continuous firing between the Arabs and the Israelis in that sector. And over the years, of course, these men have suffered casualties. Theirs is a unique kind of heroism. They are performing their duties and acting courageously not in response to national patriotism and loyalty, or in defense of their national security, but in behalf of all humanity under an international banner.

It was inevitable that I should turn to the war in Vietnam. If, as may well occur, some or maybe all of you should reach that hapless and war-ravaged land, I am sure that you, in the light of the training you have had here, will give a splendid account of yourselves. That is the American military tradition. But I must also say that, for my part, I hope and pray with all the earnestness and sincerity at my command that this war in Vietnam will, before long, be brought to an honorable end at the conference table. Our government, I am confident, will take every honorable step, every reasonable and sensible initiative possible to insure the successful outcome of the Paris talks on Vietnam.

It is conceivable, of course, that the United Nations could one day be called upon for some peace-keeping function in a peaceful Vietnam. That would, I must say, be a very happy day. The United Nations would be only too willing, on the basis of agreement of the parties, to undertake any function it might be called upon for.



Dr. Bunche looks on proudly as Mrs. Bunche pins gold bars on 2LT Ralph J. Bunche, Jr., at Fort Benning.

But it is by no means certain that the United Nations will have such a role.

May I express finally one other personal thought as regards the Vietnam War . . . We have been involved in that war for some eight years, which I believe is the longest war in our national history. As you men who are now being commissioned so eloquently testify, it is possible to train and condition a man superbly for modern warfare, within a very few months. It is, it seems to me, in the interest of the South Vietnamese and certainly in our interests that as many as possible of the South Vietnamese be trained with our assistance to the end that the principal manpower burden of that war will be carried by the South Vietnamese themselves.

Freedom and liberty are best appreciated and more likely to be cherished when they are fought for and won primarily by the effort, by the sweat and tears and blood of a people who are determined to enjoy them at whatever cost.

The one war, finally, that in my view needs most of all and most desperately in these days to be waged and won in this world is an all-out war against the pervading evils which assail so very much of mankind in so very much of the world—poverty, misery, racism and oppression.

No One Talks About The Veterinary Corps

CPT Alton Marsh
Office of the Surgeon General

Perhaps the reason why no one ever talks about the Army Veterinary Corps is that its members do their job too well.

According to COL Robert B. Greiner, Commandant of the U.S. Army Medical Department Veterinary School in Chicago, Illinois, "The role of the Army Veterinary Corps is a preventive one. If we do our job you'll never hear about us. Only if we should fail would we ever make the headlines."

Members of the Army Veterinary Corps have been going quietly and efficiently about their work since the Corps was founded 53 years ago. Usually garbed in white smocks or jackets, they are found around the world at meat packing plants, dairies, shipping docks, animal clinics and laboratories—anywhere that Army troops are stationed and sometimes in support of the Navy and Marines. Chief of the Corps is BG Wilson M. Osteen, Assistant to the Army Surgeon General for Veterinary Services.

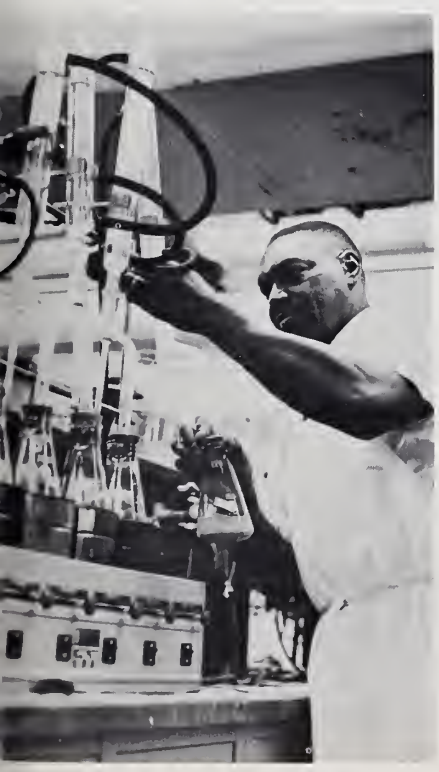
Corps activities cover four major areas—food inspection, veterinary preventive medicine, animal care, and research and development. All are concerned with averting medical problems before they occur.





Treating animals is part of the day's work for Army veterinarians, as at top in Vietnam. Above left, they use electronic instruments to check on possible food contamination, while at right, Army technician analyzes foods at Defense Subsistence Testing Laboratory.





Food Inspection. This activity exceeds all others in importance. Veterinary staff members conduct thorough inspections of milk, meat and food products. Not only do they inspect milk for quality; they even may disassemble pasteurization equipment to inspect for cleanliness.

Typical of food inspection activities were those assigned to MAJ James C. Cooper in Europe. "Ninety percent of all eggs consumed by the U.S. Army in Europe come from Denmark, the Netherlands and Luxembourg," he reports. "I was assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Copenhagen. We had no trouble with inspection requirements, since Danish standards are recognized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. My job consisted mainly of surveying dairy and poultry facilities."

All meat consumed by U.S. Army members around the world, including that sold in commissaries, is inspected at least a half dozen times before it reaches the unit mess hall or dining room table. If the food is being shipped overseas, the total number of inspections may run as high as 12 or more.

When questionable food is found, it is sent to a central laboratory such as the Defense Subsistence Testing Laboratory in Chicago. Located in the same building as the Veterinary School, the Lab employs 31 civilian laboratory technicians and specialists. Its Microbiology Section runs a bacteria count on the food sample, then sends it to another section for quality evaluation.

Preventive Medicine. Second most important area is veterinary preventive medicine. Animal diseases which may be transmissable to man through direct contact or by consumption of meat, are detected and treated before they can become a threat.

Duties of the Corps may involve considerable globe trotting. Veterinarians wearing the Green Beret carry on preventive medicine activities in Vietnam; they assist local villagers with animal husbandry and problems of increased food production.

While serving as chief veterinarian at Fort Richardson, Alaska, MAJ James Sims had the unusual duty of running blood tests on a moose herd. "There was the possibility that someone on post might shoot a moose for food during the hunting season, so we had to make sure the moose were free from disease."

"How did you convince the moose to get a yearly blood test?" he was asked.

"A tranquilizer gun settled that matter quickly," MAJ Sims explained.

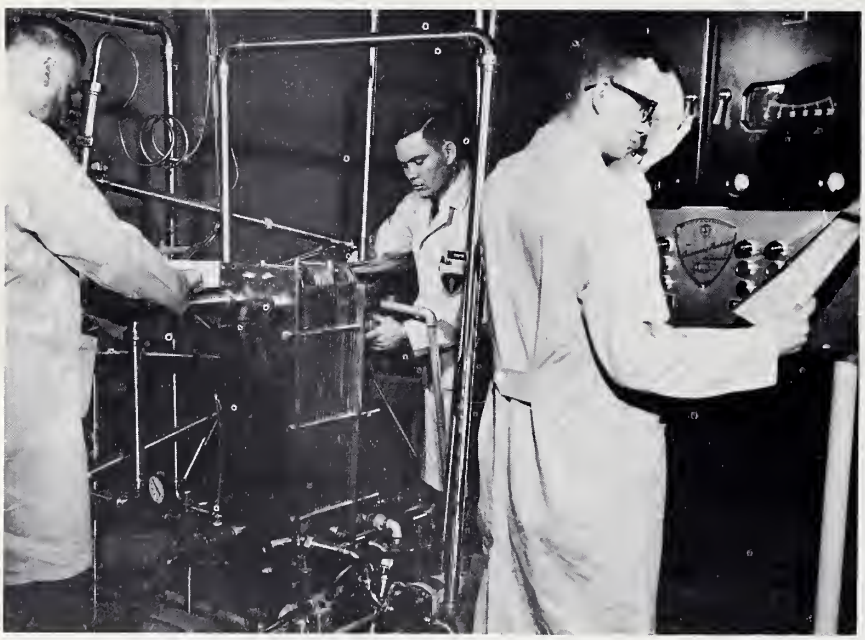
When several million pounds of lamb products were ordered from Australia several years ago, MAJ Barney Stumbo divided his time between Sidney and Melbourne inspecting lambs. "No indication of a disease problem was discovered," he reported, "due to the high standards maintained by the sheep ranchers. Still, we wanted to be on the safe side."

Animal Care. Traditional responsibility of the Corps for animal care is still a major activity, even in today's

After training in inspection of food products, right, veterinary experts will supervise food service activities, as below.
Left below, milk pasteurization machine is checked for operation and cleanliness. Right below, technicians learn how to inspect eggs.









Army. Veterinarians care for scout and sentry dogs in Vietnam and pack animals in Thailand. They look after household pets on Army posts around the world. Pets are treated on an out-patient basis or "admitted" for longer care if necessary.

Under Army Regulations, the Corps is responsible for providing veterinary care for all animals used in Army laboratories. Each year, about 80 technicians and specialists are trained to perform this function at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

Research and Development. Fully 20 percent of all Army veterinarians on active duty are engaged in research projects worldwide, including programs concerned with development of freeze-dried food, improved food preservation, medical problems associated with nuclear energy, and control of communicable diseases.

To enable the Corps to accomplish its tasks, the Veterinary School in Chicago graduates approximately 1,000 officer and enlisted members yearly. Enlisted members, who may volunteer to attend after basic training, must have a GT score of 100 to qualify. The current class has an average score of 120.

Research Role. Among their varied assignments,

Veterinary officers work in laboratories of the Army Material Command, Army Medical Research and Development Command, U.S. Navy Radiological Institute, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute and the Defense Atomic Support Agency.

Fourteen Veterinary officers are assigned to the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases at Fort Detrick, Maryland. Research in sensory physiology and effects of physical forces, including biological effects of lasers on soldier performance and health, is pursued at the Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Kentucky. Treatment of mechanical and thermal injury is investigated at the U.S. Army Surgical Research Unit, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Studies in military nutrition requirements are conducted at the U.S. Army Medical Research and Nutrition Laboratory, Denver.

Other areas of military medical research include environmental medicine, U.S. Army Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Massachusetts; aviation medicine, U.S. Army Aviation Aeromedical Research Unit, Fort Rucker, Alabama; clinical and surgical research, U.S. Army Medical Research Unit, Presidio of San Francisco; geographical and tropical medicine, U.S. Army Medical Research Units at Kuala Lumpur and Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; fundamental and applied research in prosthetics, U.S. Army Medical Biomechanical Research Laboratory, Walter Reed Army Medical Center; and radiation prophylaxis, U.S. Army Medical Research Unit, Landstuhl, Germany.

Increasing use of veterinary officers in research assignments has led to an expansion of the Army's program for postgraduate training in civilian colleges. Recently, Army preceptor programs in veterinary pathology and laboratory animal medicine were established to meet the need for qualified veterinarians in these specialities.

Quietly, and without fanfare, the veterinarians in today's modern Army go about their tasks. The fact that no one talks about the Corps is regarded as a good sign, for preventive medicine accomplishes its job when no disease, epidemic or outbreak of food poisoning makes the headlines.

Behind Those Daily Dairy Deliveries

Quality and freshness of milk and milk products served to soldiers in Vietnam are assured by the vigilance of 44th Medical Brigade Veterinary personnel. Reconstituting plants, located in strategic areas of South Vietnam, are operated by two U.S. firms. At Cam Ranh, one firm from Hawaii processes about 550,000 gallons of milk, 100,000 gallons of ice cream, and 60,000 gallons of cottage cheese monthly. A second stateside dairy firm operates the other plants, with smaller capacity, near Saigon.



Army enlisted Veterinarian specialist and Vietnamese lab assistant run bacterological test on milk.

Equipped with stainless steel facilities and its own water filtering system, the Cam Ranh plant is constantly checked by Veterinary personnel to insure that every item is fresh, tasty and pure.

In the processing operation, dehydrated, non-fat milk crystals are mixed with coconut oil and heated water in 1,500-gallon reconstituting tanks. From there the "filled" milk, as it is designated, flows to pasteurization where it is heated at 167 degrees for 15 seconds. Before bottling, the milk cools in 1,500-gallon holding tanks where the temperature remains a chilly 36 degrees. Each automatic run of 6,000 quarts of milk takes one hour. Afterwards comes the real labor.

According to CPT Larry G. Robison of the 176th Veterinary Detachment, "At least a third of the time spent in the dairy is required for cleanup. Our men are on the job from the time the plant opens until it closes, seven days a week."

Thanks to Veterinary supervision, no milk, ice cream or cottage cheese ever leaves the dairy unless it is perfect. A quality control program includes complex fat analyses, bacteriological examinations and pasteurization checks. Tests are made at every step.

Once the products are ready for shipment, the Veterinarians' job still doesn't end. Trucks that pick up the dairy products must be checked for sanitation and temperature control. En route to the various units, each truck with its cargo of milk, cottage cheese and ice cream is spot-checked by Veterinary soldiers to ensure that no spoilage has occurred, that the truck is clean, and that the necessary temperatures are maintained in the refrigeration units.

The result? Just taste and see for yourself.—*SP4 Jon M. Steinberg, 44th Medical Brigade.*

Medicine and Shots--For Animals, Too

SP4 Brad Cooper







Young animal lover assures kitty that shot won't hurt, but plugs ears when it comes to actual deed, right. Top, veterinarian records symptoms of dog held by another fond owner.

Mrs. Robert Slaughter walked into the Zoonosis Control Clinic with a distressed look on her face.

Four-year old Suzanne DeChamplain sat there with her cat, "Puss 'n Boots," securely in her lap.

"Can you tell me how to get a cat out from under the car seat?" Mrs. Slaughter said. "I've been trying for the last thirty minutes."

Maybe "Peaches," Mrs. Slaughter's cat, knew what was in store for him—a shot.

The Zoonosis Control Clinic, an activity of Walter Reed Army Medical Center at Forest Glen, Maryland, vaccinates small animals—"anything from dogs, cats, and even a skunk." Their preventive shots are designed to ward off zoonotic diseases—disease transmissible from animal to man "like rabies, roundworm, hookworm."

The clinic immunizes and treats pets of military personnel, both active duty and retired.

Barb Royalton came into the clinic with a small poodle wrapped in a blue baby blanket and wearing a turtleneck sweater.

The doctor gave the puppy a shot. The puppy whimpered while the pain was reflected on the young lady's face.

Meanwhile, Suzanne DeChamplain knew what her cat "Boots" didn't know. When the cat was taken into the clinic, she stood there watching with her fingers in her ears.

"While our primary mission is to serve as a zoonosis control clinic," said CPT Daniel Denham, officer in charge of the clinic, "we also have other missions, such as sanitary inspection of food establishments and care of a number of sentry dogs."

Treatments at the clinic are designed not to infringe upon private practice. "We only treat out-patients; we don't keep any animals in the clinic and if it's anything that requires extensive treatment we refer it to a civilian veterinarian," said the captain. "Surgery is done only when deemed necessary to protect the health of humans and animals in emergency situations."

When you have a small zoo at home, like Suzanne DeChamplain has, small animals and emergencies may come up often.

"I love animals," Suzanne said, still attempting to hold her tiger by the tail. "I got a cat, a guinea-pig and two gerbils."

Not all animals have the desire to take medication either. As Sir William Osler once said: "The desire to take medicine is perhaps the greatest feature which distinguishes man from animals."

If one needs any proof of this point, ask Mrs. Slaughter why her cat wouldn't come out from under the car seat. AD

ARMY DATELINE

Military Service Numbers to follow the Army mule into retirement, being replaced by Social Security Account Numbers on 1 Jul for all members of Active, Retired and Reserve Components. Historical note: first EM to receive service number was MSG Authur B. Green, with distinctive "1" issued 28 Feb 1918. First officer ASN -- 0-1 -- issued to GEN Pershing in June 1921.

President Nixon Appoints 15-Man Advisory Commission to develop comprehensive plan for eliminating the draft and moving to an all-volunteer armed force. Commission, headed by former Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr., will also determine what standby machinery for a draft will be required in the event of a national emergency. First report expected to be completed in early November.

U.S. Strategic Offensive Forces list 1,054 ICBMs, 656 Polaris submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) and 549 intercontinental bombers ready for action. USSR has about 1,000 ICBMs, including some 200 large SS-9 missiles; another 140 older ICBMs on soft launchers; 630 intermediate/medium-range ballistic missiles; and about 150 heavy bombers in its offensive force. In the past two years, Russia has more than trebled its ICBM force, from 250 to 900 missiles, DOD says.

Starlight Scope (Army night vision device) to be employed in study of Latin American vampire bat -- hopefully will lead to extermination of rabies-carrying "Vampires," which are responsible for $350 million damage to Latin American cattle every year.

Old Soldiers who take pride in a "no sick call" service record could be making problems for themselves. Army's Physical Disability Agency reports many cases of men who either lived with or treated their own aches and pains and, therefore, have no official record of their ailments. Proper medical attention and documentation are important for a number of reasons, including: ● health and welfare of the individual; ● preventing inappropriate assignments; ● determination of physical fitness/unfitness. The latter directly affects form of retirement for eligible soldiers and entitlement to such special benefits as tax relief for those retiring with disability.

Dispersal Of Shallow Fogs over airfields and dock areas is latest use for Army helicopters. Rotor downwash from chopper hovering directly over fog can clear an area up to 100 yards wide by one mile long in less than five minutes.

No Established Minimum for time-in-grade on officer promotions, says DA; criteria varies as promotions are made to fill vacancies. Current TIG requirements are:

	LTC to COL	5 yrs	0 mos	12 days
	MAJ to LTC	3 yrs	4 mos	27 days
	CPT to MAJ	3 yrs	2 mos	10 days
*	1LT to CPT		12 mos	0 days
*	2LT to 1LT		12 mos	0 days
	CW3 to CW4	4 yrs	2 mos	5 days
	CW2 to CW3	3 yrs	8 mos	6 days
*	WO1 to CW2		12 mos	0 days

* Promotion authority delegated to field commanders.

Printed Word Available in quantity for soldiers worldwide through TAGO's Worldwide Library Services Program, with about 500,000 paper back books mailed monthly to 3,600 units in Vietnam alone.



Dollars For Servicemen

The 12.6 percent pay increase, effective 1 July, won't make soldiers independently wealthy—but it is the largest pay increase of the three approved by Congress under the Uniform Services Pay Act (PL 90-207) of 1967.

Increases are designed to keep the soldier's pay on par with his civilian counterparts. Actual dollar increases under the current adjustment range from $13.10 for an E-1 with under four months service, to $109 per month for a captain with over six years.

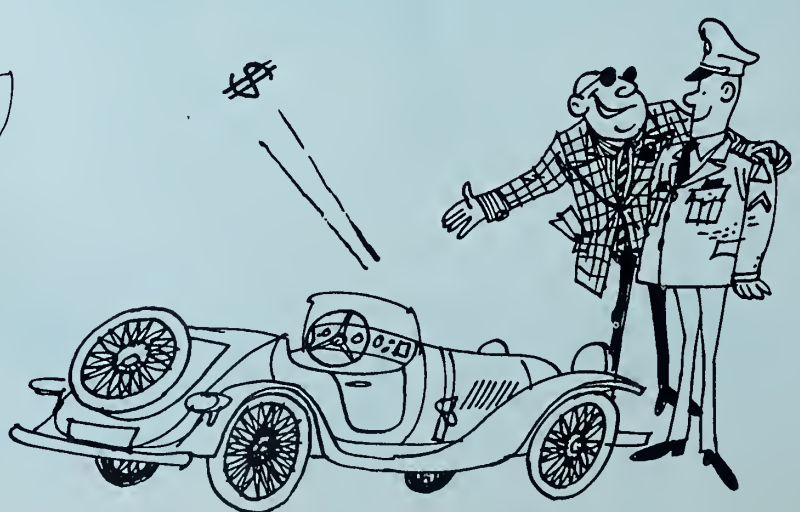
First increment of the pay package provided a 5.6 percent raise in 1967, followed by an increase of 6.9 percent in 1968, and this year's 12.6 percent. The total increase in salary for soldiers is 25.1 percent over the 1966 pay scales.

New basic pay rates do not affect allowances for quarters and rations; these are covered under different sections of the law and must be adjusted separately. Nor do they affect the pay of retired personnel. Raises in retired annuities are keyed to cost-of-living indexes. The Secretary of Defense determines monthly the percentage by which the index has increased over that used as basis for the most recent increase. When this figure has risen over three percentage points for three consecutive months, retirees' annuities increase.

Rates of pay for recalled retired officers and EM are complex and these personnel should consult finance authorities before computing retired pay. One scale calls for retired personnel, re-retiring, to get annuities based on pay scale effective on date of first retirement plus cost-of-living increases since that date. A second law allows these personnel to draw retired pay for current grade and service if they have served two years in that status. Since pay has been raised every year for the past three years, the two-year service requirement could not be met, say finance officials. Accordingly, regulations permit re-retiring personnel to draw annuities based on old pay scale for their grade and service. AD







PAY BOOST FOR THE ARMED FORCES

as provided in Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1967 (Public Law 90-207)
This pay table is tentative and subject to change pending final approval

OFFICERS

Pay grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30
0-10[1]	$1810.20	$1874.10	$1874.10	$1874.10	$1874.10	$1945.80	$1945.80	$2094.90	$2094.90	$2244.90	$2244.90	$2394.60	$2394.60	$2544.30	$2544.30
0-9	1604.40	1646.40	1681.80	1681.80	1681.80	1724.10	1724.10	1795.80	1795.80	1945.80	1945.80	2094.90	2094.90	2244.90	2244.90
0-8	1453.20	1496.70	1532.40	1532.40	1532.40	1646.40	1646.40	1724.10	1724.10	1795.80	1874.10	1945.80	2024.10	2024.10	2024.10
0-7	1207.20	1289.70	1289.70	1289.70	1347.00	1347.00	1425.30	1425.30	1496.70	1646.40	1759.80	1759.80	1759.80	1759.80	1759.80
0-6	894.60	983.40	1047.60	1047.60	1047.60	1047.60	1047.60	1047.60	1083.30	1254.30	1318.50	1347.00	1425.30	1546.20	1546.20
0-5	715.50	840.90	898.20	898.20	898.20	898.20	926.10	975.60	1040.70	1118.70	1182.90	1218.30	1261.20	1261.20	1261.20
0-4	603.60	734.40	783.90	783.90	798.00	833.70	890.48	940.50	983.40	1026.30	1054.80	1054.80	1054.80	1054.80	1054.80
0-3[2]	561.00	627.00	669.60	741.60	776.70	804.90	848.10	890.40	912.00	912.00	912.00	912.00	912.00	912.00	912.00
0-2[2]	449.70	534.00	641.40	662.70	676.50	676.50	676.50	676.50	676.50	676.50	676.50	676.50	676.50	676.50	676.50
0-1[2]	386.40	427.80	534.00	534.00	534.00	534.00	534.00	534.00	534.00	534.00	534.00	534.00	534.00	534.00	534.00

[1]While serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or Commandant of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is $2,807.10 regardless of cumulative years of service.

[2]Does not apply to commissioned officers who have been credited with over 4 years' active service as enlisted members.

OFFICERS CREDITED WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE AS ENLISTED MEMBERS

Pay grade	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30
0-3	$741.60	$776.70	$804.90	$848.10	$890.40	$926.10	$926.10	$926.10	$926.10	$926.10	$926.10	$926.10
0-2	662.70	676.50	698.10	734.40	762.90	783.90	783.90	783.90	783.90	783.90	783.90	783.90
0-1	534.00	570.30	591.60	612.90	634.20	662.70	662.70	662.70	662.70	662.70	662.70	662.70

WARRANT OFFICERS

Pay grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30
W-4	$571.20	$612.90	$612.90	$627.00	$655.20	$684.00	$712.50	$762.90	$798.00	$826.50	$848.10	$876.30	$905.40	$975.60	$975.60
W-3	519.30	563.30	563.40	570.30	577.20	619.50	655.20	676.50	698.10	719.10	741.60	769.80	798.00	826.50	826.50
W-2	454.80	491.70	491.70	506.10	534.00	563.40	584.70	605.70	627.00	648.60	669.60	690.90	719.10	719.10	719.10
W-1	378.90	434.70	434.70	470.70	491.70	513.00	534.00	555.90	577.20	598.50	619.50	641.40	641.40	641.40	641.40

ENLISTED MEMBERS

Pay grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30
E-9[1]							$648.90	$663.90	$679.20	$694.20	$709.50	$723.60	$761.70	$835.80	$835.80
E-8						$544.50	559.80	574.50	589.80	604.80	619.20	634.50	672.00	746.40	746.40
E-7	$342.30	$410.10	$425.40	$440.40	$455.40	469.80	484.80	500.40	522.60	537.30	552.30	559.80	597.30	672.00	672.00
E-6	294.90	358.20	372.90	388.20	403.20	417.90	433.20	455.40	469.80	484.80	492.60	492.60	492.60	492.60	492.60
E-5	254.70	313.80	328.80	343.20	365.70	380.70	395.10	410.10	417.90	417.90	417.90	417.90	417.90	417.90	417.90
E-4	214.20	268.50	283.50	305.70	321.00	321.00	321.00	321.00	321.00	321.00	321.00	321.00	321.00	321.00	321.00
E-3	155.10	216.30	231.30	246.30	246.30	246.30	246.30	246.30	246.00	246.30	246.30	246.30	246.30	246.30	246.30
E-2	127.80	179.10	179.10	179.10	179.10	179.10	179.10	179.10	179.10	179.10	179.10	179.10	179.10	179.10	179.10
E-1	123.30	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80
E-1 (under 4 months)	115.20														

[1]While serving as Sergeant Major of the Army, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, or Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is $1016.10 regardless of cumulative years of service computed under section 205 of this title.

Army's Young Soldiers draw high praise from Chief of Staff. "During my career as a soldier, I have served with many of the youth of our Nation. None have been finer or more representative of American ideals than those whom it has been my privilege to lead in carrying out our national policies in Vietnam. No one who has known them -- or who has seen them perform -- could hold them in other than the highest esteem," GEN Westmoreland said.

Two Vaccines That MAY Prevent Meningitis have been developed and are undergoing tests by Army scientists at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. In recent years between 200 and 500 soldiers have acquired the disease annually; the civilian rate has averaged 2,500 to 3,000 cases per year.

Special Short-Term Health Insurance Program effective 1 Sep for servicemen being separated from active duty -- with coverage extending to dependents. After starting date, soldiers will be able to choose between plans offered by Blue Cross-Blue Shield and Mutual of Omaha. Blue Cross-Blue Shield's plan includes maternity benefits. Individual pays entire cost of plan when he applies, with amount depending upon type of coverage: "self" ($16.50) or "self and family," including maternity benefits ($90). Troops will be able to apply as part of their regular separation processing.

Military Families -- 593,850 of them -- using 71 Army commissaries in CONUS chalked up purchases of over $382 million during Fiscal Year 1968, averaging $53 per month per family. During the same period, 100,000 overseas military families using 80 stores recorded purchases of $129 million.

Separation Policies Liberalized For Married Wacs. Highlights include:

- Married enlisted women may request separation after 18 months' active duty, provided promotions or school attendance service commitments have been satisfied.
- If married while enroute to or currently serving overseas, Wacs can request separation because of marriage after serving at least six months in overseas command.
- Regular and variable reenlistment bonuses must be paid back for time remaining on individual's enlistment commitment at time of release.

Army Combines Helicopter And New "Light Water" System to put damper on aircraft fires. Chemically produced "water" is sprayed from helicopter-mounted retractable boom, while chopper's rotors assist in suppressing fuel-fed flames. Developers say system can open up 20- by 40-foot area for three minutes to extract crash victims.

Rugged And Versatile 30-year-old Army 1/4-ton truck may face new challenge--as a driverless mine detector. Still undergoing tests, new mine detection system enables one operator using a chest-mounted remote control transmitter to command the vehicle through a full spectrum of mine detecting operations. Radio remote control signals command truck to start, stop, engage and disengage clutch, speed up and slow down, shift forward and reverse, steer and apply brakes. Mine detector mounted on front of truck is also controlled by the operator, following at a safe distance.

Valid Passport/Visa Required for troops traveling commercially to Thailand; and can save time/money. One soldier without necessary documents had to fly on to Greece, deplane, get them and return.

CHAMPUS

Medicare for Service Dependents

Technical Liaison Office
Office of The Surgeon General

Normally, all Army dependents may use Army hospitals on a space-available basis. In fact, dependents of active duty personnel who reside with their sponsors must use military hospitals for all care, including prenatal and postnatal maternity care, if available. And therein lies the problem.

Currently, there is a shortage of Army Medical Department personnel. As long as the shortage exists, certain types of medical care may not be available at many Army hospitals.

Your Government has come through like a champ with a solution to the problem. Under the Civilian Health and Medical Care Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS), dependents are given treatment at a civilian medical facility with the Government picking up most of the bill.

Let's take a hypothetical case.

Mrs. Jones, a service wife, takes her 12-year-old son, Billy, to a military hospital near her home to be treated for a stomach ailment. A medical officer informs her that Billy will have to be admitted to a hospital for observation, but due to a shortage of personnel, they aren't admitting such patients at this time. Mrs. Jones can't ask her husband for advice, since he's in Vietnam. What should she do?

Luckily, Mrs. Jones knows about the CHAMPUS program. She takes Billy downtown to a civilian hospital and presents her identification card, identifying Billy as a service dependent. She doesn't need a non-availability statement from the military hospital since her husband is in Vietnam. The hospital gives her a form to fill out and Billy is scheduled for admission.

A few days later Billy is released from the hospital. Mrs. Jones pays only $25 of the hospital bill, or $1.75 for each day of hospitalization, whichever is greater. CHAMPUS will pay the remainder of the hospital's charges in full, plus the physician's reasonable charge for treatment in the hospital.

Had Billy been an outpatient (a patient who visits a civilian physician's office or clinic) Mrs. Jones would have paid the first $50 for outpatient care. CHAMPUS pays 80% of all bills after the first $50 per patient (not to exceed $100 per family). Outpatients using CHAMPUS must pay the first $50 of outpatient care each fiscal year (1 July to 30 June).

Mrs. Jones experienced no delay in getting medical treatment for Billy and getting the bills paid, because she was ready for CHAMPUS.

Follow these steps, and you too will be ready for CHAMPUS.

1. CHECK DEPENDENT'S ID CARDS

Make sure all dependents have the Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card, DD Form 1173. (Cards are not usually issued to children under 10.)

2. PARTICIPATION IN CHAMPUS

Participating in CHAMPUS is entirely voluntary for the physician or hospital. "Participation" means the doctor or hospital provides the care, submits the claim, and accepts the amount determined by the Government to be allowable as payment in full. Dependents seeing non-participating doctors must pay the doctor in full and then be reimbursed by the Government. Thus, if the doctor charges $10 for "authorized" services, and the Government determines $5 to be a reasonable charge for these services, the dependent will be reimbursed only $5.

3. SEEK ON-POST INFORMATION

Contact the post CHAMPUS information office or visit the registrar of the nearest military hospital or Army Community Service for information.

4. OBTAIN FREE INFORMATION BOOKLET

For a free information booklet, persons in the Continental United States should write to: OCHAMPUS, Denver, Colorado 80240. In Europe the address is: OCHAMPUSEUR, U.S. Army Medical Command, Europe, APO New York 09403. The booklet explains programs for retired personnel and dependents of retired and deceased personnel, as well as active duty members.

It's best to have this information at your fingertips—be ready for CHAMPUS!

Who is Eligible For CHAMPUS Benefits?



Spouses and children of members called to active duty for a period of not less than 30 days.



Spouses and children of members who die while serving on active duty or while receiving retired, retainer or equivalent pay.



Retired members entitled to receive retired, retainer or equivalent pay and their spouses and children.

Wisdom, Achievement, Character

Training For Army Service





SP5 Richard A. Dey, Jr.

"Free time!" exclaimed one trainee. "What's free time?"

"Our time?" another chimed. "It's all ironing, shoes and brass."

GI talk? Yes, with a difference: skirts are what's ironed, high heeled shoes are shined and the brass polished is that of Athena, Greek goddess of the arts of peace and war and symbol of the Women's Army Corps (WAC).

Reception. Because there is no programmed input, recruits arrive at Fort McClellan, home of the WAC Center, all hours of the day and night. In the summer, when input is greatest, it's "just wall to wall trainees," as one officer remarked.

Upon arrival, these recruits are sent to the reception company where they spend the first seven days of their Army life. When they are not going through in-processing, the girls get introduced to military customs and courtesies. They also learn how to "GI" a floor, make a military bed, align their shoes, polish brass.

Questions are the same as any GI might ask—How does rank work? What's AIT like? Can parents come for graduation? What about OCS? Within 36 hours, individually tailored uniforms have been issued. With their Army service ahead of them, down the streets of the WAC Center these "rainbow troops" go, the tags of their new uniforms streaming in the wind.

"The first few days can be very traumatic for them," said CPT Rosemary Davis, CO of the reception company. "The lieutenants and pla-





Left, Wacs march to class to soprano cadence of a platoon leader. Right, although exercises differ, PT demands same amount of energy from women as it does of men.

toon sergeants are surrogate parents for them."

Contrary to what some recruiters unknowingly promise, the girls don't find private quarters, television sets and swimming pools. They find open bays with single beds, wall and foot lockers. "We're not a finishing school. Hearing and seeing are two different things," CPT Davis added. "But by the time they move across the street and begin basic, they've usually adjusted and go ahead with a positive attitude."

Basic Training. Of the 6,000 women to go through WAC training this year, most are basic trainees. Five companies of five platoons each serve as the structure for normal WAC basic training. Unlike male training companies, it is the platoon and not the entire company that is cycled. The training lasts for eight weeks.

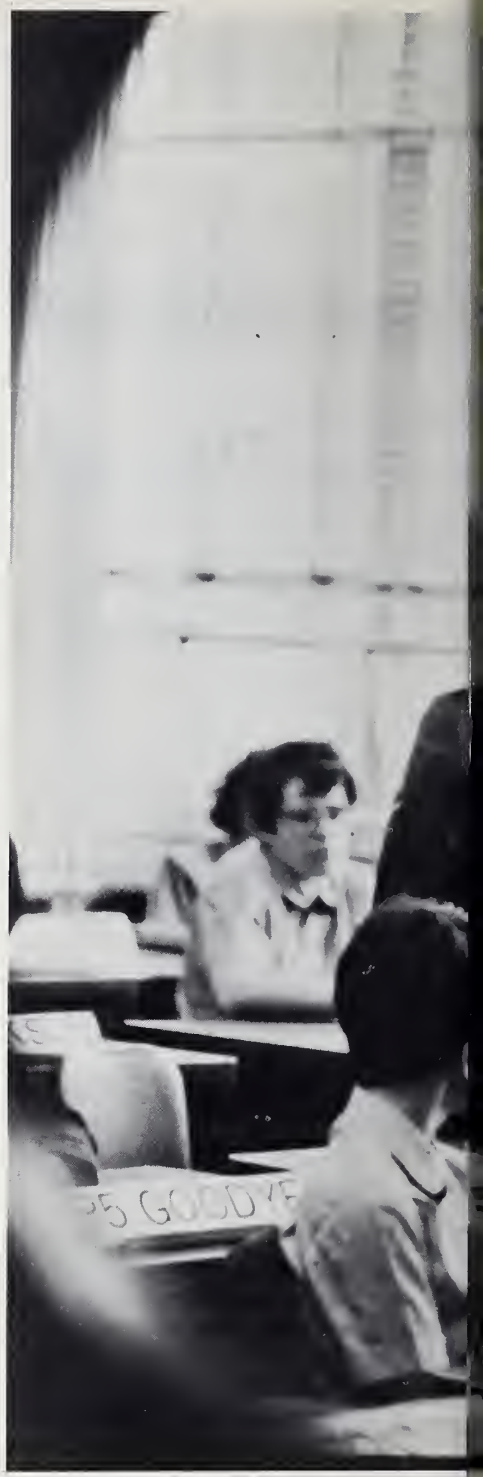
The days are busy ones as the arrivals train in what CPT Marguerite Willoughby, a training officer, calls the "three things that make up basic—academics, housekeeping and good grooming." A typical day begins with reveille at 6 a.m. By the time the girls fall out of their barracks at 7:30 and march to the soprano cadence of an NCO, they've had breakfast and daily inspection. Wearing a light blue skirt and blouse which serve the same purpose as fatigues, and carrying a notebook, ditty bag and sneakers, the troops begin four hours of morning classes. After an hour's break for lunch, classes are resumed until 4:45. Then it's supper, evening details, some letter-writing time and lights out.

Instruction is similar to men's. First aid, PT, drill and ceremony, chain of command—women even go through the gas chamber and on a night march complete with a simulated artillery attack. Of course, there are some differences. Instead of hand-to-hand combat and other combat-related courses, Army administration is studied. The girls also have a block of training called "Personal Standards and Social Concepts," a course to emphasize the feminine side of their soldiering.

Bright and Lively. The days may be full and tiring, but the trainees remain bright and lively. For them, everything is expectation. "We look forward to getting into the real Army," several remarked.

For soldiers everywhere, the high-point of the day comes with the mail. "Everybody lives for mail





Inspections are regular feature of basic training. Above, Wacs undergo final inspection before graduation. Right, sergeant raises a question in WAC NCO Leadership Course held twice a year at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

call," trainee leader PVT Charlene Cicco of Los Angeles, California, said. The attractive graduate of San Bernardo Valley State College and former NBC studio guidette is anxious to get on to television production training at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. She doesn't mind the training and likes being a Wac so far—in no small part due to her platoon sergeants. "They're just like one of us because they understand," she offered.

Adjustment to the Army and understanding their part in it is stressed throughout the girls' training. Commander of the WAC Center and Commandant of the WAC School, COL Maxene B. Michl feels adjustment is one of the most important factors for successful WAC training and morale. She sees adjustment as a problem of transition and speaks of three critical stages: from civilian to military life, from basic training to specialty or skill training; and, third, from training to assignment in the field. In handling transitions, there is constant emphasis on one underlying theme; as CPT Willoughby puts it, "How the trainee as an individual is affected by this great big organization we have."

Graduation. As she stands with her platoon one day before graduation, SSG Mary Case, a veteran of 14 training cycles, reinforces COL Michl's ideas. "The problems most encountered are adjustment of living together and to discipline."

Before the commander of the WAC Center arrives to conduct the inspection, LT Devra Townsend intones "open ranks," and gives the troops a last-minute look. Smiling as she inspects, she checks for things like scorched uniforms, stockings with runs and loose threads, as well as for proper polishing and centering of brass.

Another cycle of trainees has completed basic training. The "real Army" isn't far away. While many Wacs go on to train for any noncombat MOS, most train in one of the three basic occupations—administration, medicine or communications. Their initial, and probably





How to pencil your eyebrow as instruction in basic training? Is the Army going mod?

Not the male Army anyway.

For three years, in collaboration with other WAC officers, MAJ Ruth G. Kuhl has been driving to incorporate a 20-hour block of instruction, "Personal Standards and Social Concepts," into the WAC basic training curriculum.

Essentially, it's a charm course—how to feel, be and look your best; how to be feminine and a soldier too.

"We're soldiers to be sure, but we're women too. We should take more advantage of our advantage," said MAJ Kuhl, an attractive redhead herself.

The training includes instruction in personal hygiene, basic etiquette, personal conduct, spending money, make up, how to sit and walk, fashion basics—in short, all the things necessary to insure that the girls are watched when the music is played.

most difficult, period of adjustment has been handled successfully.

"I get great satisfaction from working with them, seeing them mature five years' worth in only eight weeks," said a former music teacher, CPT Carolyne Russel, who now works in the WAC training section. "Here, we get to work with them more and can concentrate on their personal adjustments."

NCO Course. After a few years out on the job, Wacs have the opportunity to return to their "beginnings" and receive further training. Twice a year for four weeks, volunteers, E-4 and above, arrive at Fort McClellan for the WAC NCO Leadership Course, the equivalent of an NCO Academy.

The emphasis, says LTC Ann J. Previto, director of instruction, is on expression. "We try to get them to go into themselves to come out of themselves." Sensitive leadership based on empathy with those they lead is stressed. The finer arts of communication, such as effective speaking, are included in the training schedule to enhance leadership ability.

In the company area, NCOs are given the chance to assume command positions. For example, inspections are held where one acts as commanding officer and another as first sergeant. Main aim of the training is to prepare students for supervisory positions at their home stations and prepare them to become competent and responsible cadre.

One of the most exciting aspects of the training is a seminar in which the NCOs are given the opportunity to share their ideas with officers attending the Advanced Officers Course, a 24-week training period for senior captains and majors. During the seminar, NCOs bring up command problems for discussions with the officers, who always try to suggest what the NCO can do to handle the problem.

As with any training at the WAC Center, training for Wisdom, Achievement and Character emphasizes how women in the Army can adjust to helping others adjust. AD

the Scenario is WAR





Aggressor has captured the Panama Canal; his leading elements have seized parts of Central America and Mexico—and his next objectives are San Diego and Los Angeles.

But friendly troops are speedily marshalled to stop Aggressor's advance in time to prevent him from seizing Hoover Dam with its huge electrical output.

That was the situation last July when Exercise Cable Car I brought together some 8,000 Texas and California Army Reserve members, National Guardsmen and Tactical Air Command pilots for "war." Scene of the action was the Mojave Desert in Southern California.

Although it was the largest California exercise since Desert Strike in 1964, Cable Car was only one of a dozen or more field training exercises (FTX), command post exercises (CPX), and map training exercises (MTX) conducted yearly by the U.S. Army Reserve's 75th and 87th Maneuver Area Commands.

The scenario is "war" when these two Maneuver Area Commands—only units of their kind in the Army—set the stage for training action.

With headquarters in Houston, Texas, and Birmingham, Alabama, respectively, the 75th and 87th were activated 11 years ago to plan and control a variety of training exercises—from maneuvers involving corps and divisions to CPX's that give smaller units problem play in tactics and logistics.

The 520 officers and warrant officers, and 400 enlisted citizen-soldiers in these Maneuver Area Commands have taken over from the Active Army responsibility for preparing maneuver problems, and acting as umpires and controllers in command post and field training exercises. They perform their mission on weekends at home stations and during the summer active duty period.

Members of the 75th carry out their two weeks of annual active duty training at military installations. A typical summer is that scheduled for the 87th Maneuver Area Command this year. Among other activities this command will write, control, umpire and critique a five-day division exercise involving the 82d Airborne Division. Another, designated Label Ready I, is the annual Third Army exercise to test National Guard units. A third exercise, to be conducted on three separate weekends, will provide civil disturbance training for five Army Reserve provisional brigades.

Both Maneuver Area Commands also are occasionally called on to conduct Army Training Tests (ATT) for the Active Army and Reserve Components. They also conduct exercises for tactical and logistical elements.

Realism. The Army's extensive FTX program prepares soldiers for battle by exposing them to conditions





On MAC operations—observers watch prisoner of war, far left; umpires and controllers receive instructions before FTX, below left; detachment sets up operations to conduct field exercise, left; punji stakes are among hazards encountered in "Vietnamese village," below; simulated atomic blast is set off by controllers to add realism, below right.





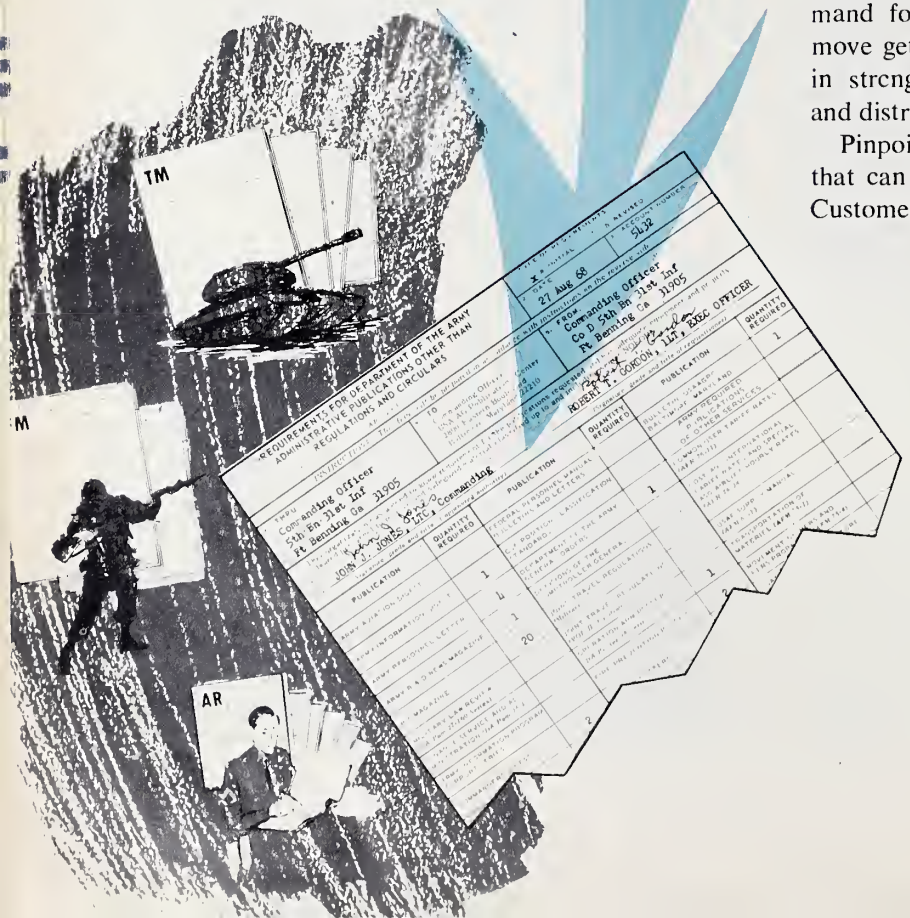
closely resembling combat. FTXs, CPXs, and MTXs provide combat training for the individual soldier in varying geographic environments, while also giving commanders and staffs valuable experience.

Ultimate success of this training depends in large measure on effective scenarios for "war" prepared by the Army Reserve's 75th and 87th Maneuver Area Commands—unique organizations which control, conduct and critique the action when the scenario calls for "war." AD

30,000 publications— and all yours by a simple request through

PINPOINT

Army Digest Staff



So you went on Permanent Change of Station three months ago and your favorite magazines still haven't caught up with you?

Well, if you think that keeping track of one man and his family is somewhat tricky for civilian publishers, just consider the difficulties involved in distributing hundreds of Army publications to thousands of units worldwide.

In the mobile, modern Army, relocation of one small unit involves keeping track of an enormous number of items that must be forwarded—or discontinued—or changed in one way or another.

Multiply that problem by the thousands of units in the Army and you can appreciate the difficulties involved in transmitting training manuals, Army Regulations, all the blank forms needed to keep reports flowing up and down—and even publications such as this copy of ARMY DIGEST.

If your unit isn't getting the publications it needs, or is getting too many of any one item, perhaps your unit has not followed instructions for Pinpoint distribution.

Briefly, Pinpoint is the Army-wide distribution system that permits the "customer"—that's your unit and all the others in the Army—to order the publications needed to perform its particular mission. By using the proper forms, the "customer" calls for direct distribution from the appropriate U. S. Army Adjutant General Publications Center. Thus, Pinpoint is the streamlined method by which the Army keeps pace with the demand for publications. It insures that a unit on the move gets what it needs when it needs it, that changes in strength are reflected in the publications allotted and distributed to a particular unit.

Pinpoint distributions are usually in small quantities that can be sent by first class mail direct to the user. Customers Army-wide receive new items quickly—all

at about the same time—thus helping to speed implementation of new procedures.

How It Works. Key to Pinpoint is the DA Form 12-series—the Army's equivalent of a subscription form. DA Form 12-series are used by customers to submit requirements to the centers. "These simple forms are the basis of everything we do at the publications centers, and any error in their preparation can cause us the greatest headaches," said one TAGO officer. "Each form," he added, "is for a different grouping of publications; and each is pre-addressed to the servicing center. But sometimes we get them with data incomplete, sent to Baltimore when they should have gone to the St. Louis center, and often with incorrect requirements of the desired publications."

Center officials cite three areas where the customers can help make the system work more effectively. They are—

- Use current publications indexes—DA Pamphlets in the 310-series—when determining what publications are needed. Read DA Pamphlet 310-10 thoroughly, to gain a detailed description of formats for submission of subscription forms and requisitions.
- Use the right set of DA Form 12s for the publications desired. Send it to the right servicing center.
- Notify the center immediately when there is a change in requirements, location or status of the unit.

Forms Make It Easy. Each of the forms covers a major category, such as Army Regulations and Circulars; supply catalogs; publications pertaining to Army aircraft, missile systems and special weapons. Units need only type in quantities wanted.

Each major category is broken down into specific subject areas. For example, there are 41 specific subject breakouts on the form for aircraft publications. To make initial distribution of aircraft publications alone to 1,570 Army customer units, the St. Louis center master record contains 65,000 separate entries.

In the past, many units withheld making changes to their list of requirements because the changing of one line item involved the complete reworking of the master list. "We have changed all that," said a center official. "Now customers need only mark the subscription form "CHANGE" instead of "Initial" and enter only the *new quantity* required for those items for which there is a change—and the master record will be adjusted."

Customers can double-check on center distributions and their subscription forms by using the weekly center bulletin. This bulletin lists all publications distributed the previous week and the basis of distribution made for each item—the specific block number on particular subscription form that was used for the initial distribution. If the unit did not get the item and needs it, chances are the unit subscription form does not include this requirement. To get the item, the unit must then submit a requisition—DA Form 17. At the same time, a change to up-date the subscription form should be made to insure receipt of like items in the future.

The two centers face a herculean task. Each week they ship more than 500,000 separate items—ranging from a single copy of an Army Regulation to several hundred copies of a field manual—to some or all of about 11,000 customers. The centers use the latest automated techniques in an effort to stay ahead of the ever increasing workload. Both centers have electronic computers, sophisticated conveyer systems, automatic boxing machines, automatic enveloping systems and other specialized equipment—all designed to speed initial distribution and resupply.

"But," officials say, "smooth working of the system depends on the individual units. All this effort is wasted if they do not establish accounts, follow correct procedures and keep those accounts updated. If they will do this, they will get the new publications as they are initially distributed and will not have to send in a requisition and wait for it to be filled." AD

COMBAT CRAM COURSE

Electronic Enemy Tests Man's Mettle

PVT Theodore Hannum





The men wait, each with his own thoughts.

One rearranges the stack of rifle magazines on the sand bags. Another scans the ridges overlooking the valley. A third scratches lines in the mud. The assault will soon begin—but where, over which of those small hills?

The afternoon sun warms their wet backs as they wait. In the past 24 hours their 11-man patrol has traveled 25 kilometers over rain-soaked hills, engaged the enemy three times, and never got more than a few minutes sleep.

Automatic weapons erupt from the crown of the hill to the left—a few short bursts, then the longer, drawn out bursts. The men respond as they pick out their targets. Quickly the roar of firing deafens the small valley.

The enemy begins his advance across the valley floor. The rapidly firing M16 rifles are joined by screaming Stoner machineguns, as grenade launchers hurl their explosives into the oncoming enemy. The firing dies as the enemy halts his advance. Once more the valley is quiet.

Except for their leader, all the defenders are fresh out of Advanced Individual Training waiting orders for Vietnam. They have now completed approximately half of the highly sophisticated Infantry Rifle Unit Study (IRUS) II BX, designed by Combat Developments Command Experimentation Command (CDCEC) at Fort Ord, California. CDCEC's mission is to improve today's Army, while designing the Army of the future. The IRUS course is located 80 miles south of Fort Ord at the Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, CDCEC's scientific laboratory.

Infantry Unit Study. In the IRUS experiment, CDCEC is trying to determine the best tactics, techniques, organization and equipment for the small infantry unit. The 25 kilometer course is the laboratory, and these men are the guinea pigs. The course is rough; the 48 hours spent overcoming its obstacles strain even the strongest. The course simulates actual battle conditions—even to the "dying." Electronic devices attached to the men and their weapons relay information directly to computers, which swiftly determine "casualties" for both sides.

The computers also register such data as total rounds fired, percentage of hits, neutralizing effects of weapons on the enemy. Along with computer data, CDCEC uses combat-experienced observers to decide such questions as how well the team works together, range of leader control over the unit, response of the team to various attacks and problems.

Data from the computers and observers is analyzed by experts to determine the most effective unit size.

Automated Enemy. The enemy which "assaulted" the defensive position was actually composed of groups of "pop-up" targets that, appearing in a set series, seem to





Defender uses M16 equipped with grenade launcher, left above; men are directed into position by radio, above right; medic checks blood pressure of soldier after assault on hill, below left; specialist checks over electronic equipment carried by men, below right.

be attacking. They pop up, fire an automatic weapon simulator, are "killed" upon impact of a round, and can be suppressed—that is, they will actually "duck" when rounds come close, much as a soldier would in real life.

After the attack has been thwarted, the team continues through the course, spends another night in the open and, during the final morning, attacks an enemy position, employing the same type targets.

Gruelling Course. After two rigorous days of accomplishing their assigned tasks, the men know they have done something worth talking about. From this confidence is developed. They know that in a short time they will be using everything they can learn at Hunter-Liggett in order to stay alive in Vietnam.

CDCEC goes to great lengths to make the course as realistic as possible. Added to this, the combat-experienced team leader is a sergeant who knows some tricks that they don't teach in books.

Probably this is the first opportunity for the men to work together as a real team, laying down steady fire and covering each other as they attack. They are pretty much left to their own devices to achieve success. It is their problem and they have to solve it.

Their mission is challenging, difficult, hard as any cram course, but the soldiers are grateful for the opportunity to find out what it is all about, before they have to start playing for keeps. AD

Airborne Equipment Meets the Test

LT Dan Stracner

An airborne trooper leaps into space and feels the comforting jerk of an opening parachute. A Green Beret in the jungles of Vietnam reaches into his survival kit for emergency first aid supplies. An observant soldier uses his radio to report an enemy mortar position.

These three—and thousands like them throughout the Army—prove every day that the work of the United States Army Airborne, Electronics and Special Warfare Board at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, is keeping up-to-date, dependable equipment in the hands of the American fighting man. As an agency of the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command, the board is a vital link in the research and development chain that keeps the modern Army well-equipped. Testing is the board's main business. Last year over 70 pieces of new equipment were handled by its facilities. After exhaustive tests and evaluations, some of the equipment was judged suitable and added to the Army inventory. Some of it wasn't.

Concerning the board's activities, COL Karlton Warmbrod, the board president, says; "We have to find out whether a given item of equipment is suitable for use by our soldiers. We test not only the performance of equipment, but also its adaptability to situations in the field. For example, if equipment is too complicated or difficult for the average soldier to operate and maintain, it's useless to him."

The board tests airborne, electronics and special warfare equipment—everything from tiny nuclear radiation detectors to giant cargo parachutes.





Testing the high-altitude, low-opening parachute, now used by skydivers worldwide, was one of projects of the board.



New wet-cell battery, left, is tested in field. Low-altitude parachute extraction system is put through paces and new ways of hauling howitzers are investigated, below.





Three specialized divisions conduct tests. Airborne Test Division is concerned mainly with airdrop and air transport systems, components and procedures. Communications and Electronics Test Division handles many types of electronic equipment. C-5A Test Division was recently organized to conduct the Army Service Test of the giant C-5A Galaxy—the largest airplane in the world.

Check-Up. "Sometimes equipment that checks out perfectly in the laboratory just can't make it when you put it in the hands of a soldier," COL Warmbrod notes.

Working in close conjunction with civilian contractors, other branches of the armed forces, and sometimes representatives from other nations, board personnel strive to learn if equipment proposed for Army use is practical and reliable. Suggestions for modifications and proposed changes for operating procedures often result.

Among projects currently underway are tests of a low-altitude parachute extraction system (LAPES) by which large cargo loads—such as food, ammunition and vehicles —are pulled by trailing parachutes from the belly of a cargo plane flying 3 to 5 feet above the ground; a cordless switchboard which is lighter, more mobile and easier to operate than present models; and a fast-opening chute designed to provide pinpoint accuracy on cargo airdrops.

Some of the more familiar items tested by the board in past years include the "walkie-talkie" radio set, the high-altitude, low-opening parachute (nicknamed HALO) now popular with sport parachute enthusiasts, and a jungle survival kit, which has saved the lives of special warfare troops in Vietnam.

A few bizarre devices turn up at the board occasionally such as an "idiographic composing machine" designed to enable an operator with little or no knowledge of Chinese to transcribe written English into Chinese characters for printing psychological warfare leaflets. Another is a "translator Morse code readout device" which can produce a written translation of the dots and dashes even if the operator dosn't know the code.

Aircraft tests are conducted under board auspices. All Army aircraft now in service, plus a number of Air Force planes—the C-130 Hercules and C-141 Starlifter, for example—have been tested at the board. The test of the C-5A, tentatively scheduled to begin in October, will be the most ambitious aircraft project yet undertaken by the board. For the first time in Armed Forces history, the Army, Air Force and the contractor will conduct simultaneous tests in the same location. The joint effort was conceived to speed up the entry of the mammoth transport into service with the Military Airlift Command.

The board's location is advantageous because airborne and special warfare troops stationed at Fort Bragg often participate in tests. Nearby Pope Air Force Base is also a site for many projects.

"The Army is constantly changing and improving," COL Warmbrod says, "and we at the board are constantly seeking new ideas, new methods and techniques so we can effectively contribute to its growth." AJ

Enemy Small Arms in Vietnam

Peter Copeland
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.



In November/December 1967, the writer spent a month in the Republic of Vietnam as a civilian volunteer combat artist, under auspices of the Office of the Chief of Military History. As an employee of the Smithsonian Institution, I was given official leave to participate in the Army's Combat Art Program. I was also asked to keep an eye out for specimens of North Vietnamese Army (NVA) and Viet Cong (VC) equipment and clothing to add to the Military History Department collections.

Although I did not take the weapons out of the country, I was able to gather a miscellaneous collection of Communist equipment through the cooperation of officers and men of the various units I visited in the field. Many units have small museums at their base camps containing specimens of Communist weapons and equipment taken in action or uncovered during operations in the field. I was fortunate enough to be present at the uncovering of one such hidden supply dump near Chu Lai in the Americal Division area.

VC weapons and equipment were found in a bunker overrun by a search and clear mission conducted by units of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). In addition to canteens (some with Chinese markings), ammunition pouch belts, field packs, grenades and assorted ammunition, the cache contained a number of brand new AK-47 assault rifles and SKS Chinese carbines. These weapons have become the standard infantry rifle of Communist forces in Vietnam. A few Type 58 7.62mm light machineguns with belts and ammo cams were in this cache, which also included one very battered and antique-looking American M-1 rifle, possibly of Korean War vintage.

I was allowed to take away for the Smithsonian as much field equipment as I could carry. These I stuffed into an NVA field pack and, together with my own harness, carried them for miles over the hills for the next two days.

While visiting the 4th Infantry Division in the Dak To area in December 1967, I inspected a collection of arms and equipment captured in that vicinity. In addition to a number of AK-47 assault rifles I saw several Chinese Communist (Chi-Com) 7.62mm Type 50 submachine guns, copies of the famed Red Army Tommy Gun, the Sh Pagin M 1941 of World War II vintage. Also included were two weapons which I believe were U.S. M3A1 .45 caliber "grease guns." The Chinese have produced an almost identical copy of this weapon known as the 11mm submachinegun Type 56 and this may well be the weapon I saw.

More captured enemy weapons were displayed at the base camp of the 101st Airborne ("Screaming Eagles") Division at Phan Rang, a windy, dusty, silent place, deserted by the Division, who were nearly all in the field on operations at the time of my visit. (I will always remember the beautiful drawings that I saw there done in ballpoint pen on the sides of a C-Ration carton by a young rifleman who had been killed the week before my visit. They hung in the office of the camp photographer in 1967.)





Here in painting (left) and photo (above) are NVA gunners with 7.62mm Goryunov Heavy Machine Guns (SGM).





Painting (right) and photo (above) show NVA soldiers with 7.62mm Simonov Semi-automatic Carbine (SKS). Along with AK-47, this is most commonly used infantry hand weapon used by these troops.

Enemy Weapons. With the cooperation of USARV Information Office and JUSPAO photo section in Saigon, as well as that of numerous officers and men with the units I visited, I was able to gather many photographs and much information on the infantry weapons of the VC-NVA forces.

NVA regulars and VC main force units are completely equipped with a standardized and sophisticated weapons system of ChiCom Soviet-East European satellite manufacture. Principal infantry weapons in this arsenal include the Soviet 7.62mm assault rifle AK-47. This weapon is known as the Type 56 among ChiCom forces. The Soviet semi-automatic Carbine Simonov SKS, also produced in China, is commonly used in units alongside the AK-47, although it is not considered as efficient as the assault rifle. Two 7.62 machineguns are commonly used. One, the Soviet 7.62mm Lt



Viet Cong here carries a ChiCom 7.62mm Sub Machinegun, Type 50.

Mg RPD (ChiCom LMG, Type 56) is a bipod, belt-fed weapon which fires the same cartridge as the AK-47 and the SKS Carbine. This is the standard squad light machinegun (LMG) of the Chinese Army. The other gun is the Soviet RP-46 (ChiCom Type 58), a similar weapon but heavier than the former weapon and using a different cartridge. In the Chinese Army this weapon is the standard company level LMG.

The heavy MG most often seen is the ChiCom 12.7mm, Type 54 (Soviet DSHK, M 1938). This is a versatile combination gun, efficient against ground targets, or for use against helicopters when the wheels are removed and the trail legs extended to form a shoulder-high tripod. These guns were encountered in force in the so-called ".50 caliber valley" near Chu Lai in 1967.

VC local force units are rapidly becoming as uniformly and efficiently equipped as the main force units. Supplies are moving into the country from North Vietnam in such numbers as to make this possible. However, many local units are still, partially at least, equipped with a sprinkling of miscellaneous weapons, such as the 9mm MAT 49 submachine gun of French manufacture—a veteran of the French airborne and armored units of the pre-Dienbienphu period.

Also still seen occasionally is the ChiCom Type 53 7.62mm carbine, a bolt action weapon, developed by the Soviets in 1944. This is a favorite souvenir due to that fact that, not being a semi-automatic or an automatic weapon, it may be brought home as a trophy of war. The ChiCom Type 50 7.62mm Tommy Gun, a veteran of World War II and Korea, is still used to some extent by local force units, though not so prevalently as in the pre-1967 period.

Captured U.S. weapons also figure in the armament of VC local force units. The U.S. M79 40mm grenade launcher seems particularly popular with NVA and VC forces. Also commonly seen among local force VC units is the U.S. M1 carbine, a weapon that, until recently, was carried by many ARVN troops and Popular Force units in South Vietnam.

Hamlet and provincial force units include part-time VC village types who may be seen peacefully tilling their fields the morning after a night attack. Their weapons now include many AK-47's and SKS carbines instead of the ingeniously homemade weapons that for a long time armed a large part of the National Liberation Front troops. One such example was a smooth-bore homemade copy of the Thompson Sub Machinegun,



VC is outfitted with field pack, rice bag and French 9mm Sub Machinegun, MAT 49.



Main force VC at political rally is armed with ChiCom 7.62mm Type 50 Sub Machinegun and a ChiCom 7.62mm Type 53 Bolt Action Carbine (old style).

Cal. 45, with a 30-round box magazine. Mass-produced equipment coming in from the North has eliminated the need for such lethal curiosities. VC also continue to employ miscellaneous foreign weapons variously acquired, such as the German Mauser rifle model of 1898, and the French 8mm M1902 Lebel rifle, both bolt action veterans of two world wars; but these days such weapons are seldom seen. AJD





Rappelling a 65-foot sheer rock cliff, above, and swimming a demanding jungle river, above right, are two requirements encountered early at the Jungle Operations Training Center in Panama.

Most red-blooded North American boys go through life with a healthy respect for that vine-swinging, chest-thumping King of the Jungle, Tarzan.

It has been Tarzan, the Ape-man, who has kept many an American youth thumbing breathlessly through well-worn comic book pages, sitting wide-eyed on the edge of a theater seat at the Saturday afternoon matinee, or, more recently, talking Dad out of watching the evening TV news to hear those hallowed words grunted: "Me Tarzan. You Jane."

Well, to those boys who grow into men, enter the Army, and receive orders to attend the U.S. Army Forces Southern Command Jungle Operations Training Center course in the Canal Zone of Panama, Tarzan soon tumbles from the ranks of super-heroes.

The realization begins sinking in about the third day of the two-week rigor while going through five vigorous training stations deep in the Panamanian jungle that would have made even Tarzan grimace.

One phase requires swimming the demanding Chagres River while pushing a self-built raft containing clothes and combat gear. Knowing it is a typical jungle river, containing whatever it is that lurks in jungle rivers, most students make it across —pushing raft and all—at a speed that would put even Tarzan to shame.

As one student puts it, "You know there's all kinds of things in that river and all you think about is getting to the other side—fast."

At another station students go one-up on the Tarzan-patented vine swing with the "slide for life." High on a river hillside, students climb to a platform in a tree. They hook onto a rope and whoosh across the water, landing—after a bounce or two—on the opposite bank. "At first," noted one buck sergeant, "you're scared to death, but about halfway across it actually becomes fun."

However, there are other, and more taxing, ways to learn to traverse the river. At one of the trib-

Jungle Training

SSG Paul D. Richard Jr.

utaries, the men cross on a single strand of rope via the monkey crawl (under the rope) and commando crawl (on top of the rope). They also walk across double strands.

Another station is the boat drill, where students paddle small craft under given tactical situations. The final station is one that points up the seriousness of the course: rappelling a 65-foot rock-faced cliff. Except for about three months of the dry season, the smooth rock cliff has an added attraction: a full-fledged gushing waterfall.

These stations are one part of the first week of training, which is merely preparation for the rough tactical phase of the course during the second week.

Swamp and Forest. The Jungle Operations Center courses are conducted at Fort Sherman, an Atlantic Ocean coastal antiaircraft artillery installation from 1911 to shortly after World War II. Jungle training has been going on in one form or another at Fort Sherman since 1943, probably because the reservation boasts 55 square miles of the roughest and most typical jungle area to be found. It contains the four different types of jungle vegetation: upland forest, swamp forest, secondary growth and savannah grassland, each with its natural hazards. The Chagres River not only serves as a natural obstacle, but is ideal for conducting riverine operations. Fort Sherman is also on the same latitude as the Delta area of South Vietnam.

Officials conducting the course make only two assumptions with students—first, that the student has completed Basic Combat and Advanced Individual Training; and second, that the only knowledge he has of the jungle is what was learned from following Tarzan and other jungle heroes. This means that soldiers will have what's called natural environmental fear. Translated: they are not so much afraid of the jungle as what's in it.

So, the first day of the course includes a trip to the Fort Sherman Zoo, also a popular tourist attraction, to show and tell students about





Center zoo enables students to gain familiarity with reptiles, such as iguana (top) and other animal life they may encounter during the two-week course. Below, how not to rappel is demonstrated by cadre.

the reptiles and animals.

The zoo contains nearly all of the animals to be found in the jungle of Central America, from leopards to vultures to boa constrictors. Instruction explains the habits of each and what to do if confronted. Rule of thumb, relates one zoo instructor, is normally, "if you leave them alone, they'll leave you alone."

Men are also taught the identification and preparation of edible and medicinal fruits, vegetables and plants. Typical of the entire course, students are shown something once, then they do it. They are shown how to survive in the jungle for the first two days, and the night of the second day they begin living there.

One instructor comments on their reaction: "These men talk about 'tearing that jungle up' when they first get here, but you can see differently in their faces. After a couple of days, though, they realize that they are going to stay in that jungle, like it or not, so they make the best of it."

"But," he added with a grin, "there's not too many that get much sleep that first night in the jungle."

Actually, only 22 percent of the course exclusively covers living in the jungle. The brunt of the course is concerned with *operating* in the jungle in combat.

Combat Experts. Every phase of jungle fighting is covered, then culminated in the four-day "FTX Panther," which emphasizes airmobile operations, cordon and search, river crossing operations, night ambush and search and clear operations.

Highlight of the course, and where they separate the men from the boys, is the final escape and exfiltration problem. The class is divided into four-man teams who have just escaped from a prisoner-of-war status and are required to exfiltrate through an enemy-infested jungle. This final day-and-night exercise requires all the skills accumulated over the entire two-weeks and some that can't be taught.

Those students who complete the final phase are not the same ones who began the course. Now they are much more confident. They were pitted as a man against the jungle, and won.

Physically the course is grueling. Notes one instructor: "Physical fitness is the biggest problem I see with the students. Most of the time they are beat. But," he adds, "and here's my honest-to-God opinion, I think it's the best military course in the Army."

Still more than half the students not only complete the course, but earn the right to wear the coveted "Jungle Expert" patch.

Tarzan? While he can keep his King of the Jungle title, the some 25,000 students who have completed the course in the last three years have dropped him from his legendary hero throne. After all, he never had to go through the U.S. Army Forces Southern Command Jungle Operations Center. ASD





Bird-Dog Catkillers

"It hardly seems possible for anyone to exist down there, much less make trouble!" CPT Charles S. Finch Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, thought as he pulled his "Bird Dog" (0-1 Cessna) into a turn over the Demilitarized Zone near the southern shore of the Ben Hai river in Vietnam.

The mosaic of pockmarks caused by years of bombardment was desolate and forbidding. But orders are orders. And it was Finch's job, as a member of the four-service 220th Reconnaissance Aircraft Company, to watch over this area for signs of enemy infiltration into South Vietnam.

As he banked his small plane into another turn over the scrub-covered sand dunes, his Marine observer spotted a bunker that showed signs of recent use. Finch nosed his plane into a dive and leveled off low for a closer look.

His inspection pass was greeted by a burst of AK-47 fire from two North Vietnamese soldiers. Finch winged his plane over and fired a 2.75 rocket. Pulling his ship into a climb, he yelled, "They really hosed us that time!"

After climbing back to his spotter position, CPT Finch relayed target coordinates and a request for fire to the 3d Marine Division fire support coordinating center at Dong Ha. Shortly afterward, a U.S. destroyer dropped in 300 rounds of high explosive shells, destroying 13 bunkers. When Finch landed his plane at Dong Ha airfield to drop off his observer and check his aircraft, he seemed almost disappointed to find no bullet holes.

Inter-Service Team. Finch's attitude is typical of the 32 Army "Catkillers" of the 220th, who make up part of this unique inter-service team that keeps "Charlie" off balance in the northern provinces.

Principal benefactors of their skill and talent is the 108th Artillery Battalion in Dong Ha. Army pilots of the 220th's first platoon fly reconnaissance and fire support missions over the DMZ and in the coastal strip north of Phu Bai. Their passengers, U.S. Marine and Navy observers, call the shots for fire support. But, in case of need, the Catkillers, all skilled observers, can and do call in artillery and naval gunfire.

As for the situation on the receiving end of enemy fire, one of the flyers commented, "We used to get shot at every day from the DMZ before the bombing halt. But it's hard to hit us. We're pretty maneuverable."

A Marine Corps major paid the 220th's Army flyers his highest tribute, saying, "They do one hell of a job."—*LTJG Craig R. Whitney, U.S. Seventh Fleet.* AD



Engineers

That old saying about an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure was proved sound—several hundred millions dollars worth, in fact—as Operation Foresight was put into effect to cope with forecasted floods in the Upper Midwest this spring.

The operation marked an unprecedented, aggressive application of Public Law 99 which allows the Army Chief of Engineers to spend emergency funds for flood emergency preparations, flood fighting and rescue, plus repair or restoration of damaged flood control works. Never before had this law been invoked on such a scale so far in advance of a flood.

There had been ample warning that floods would be occurring. Early in January U.S. District Engineers began making reports of "snowpack" conditions in the Upper Midwest, Pacific Northwest, Rocky Mountain areas, New England and the Central Midwest.

From past experience, it was not difficult to calculate the volume of flow that might result, the demands that such quantities of melted snow would impose on rivers and water courses, the carry-off capacities of natural channels and the like. So, given certain snow accumulations and thermal conditions, the floods could be fairly well forecast.

However, other potential elements in the problem could not be so carefully anticipated—rainstorm floods

Two Army Engineers from Fort Riley inspect flood dikes during recent Mississippi River flood at Rock Island Arsenal.



Forklift truck stockpiles sandbags near a dike that is being braced to meet rising river waters.

Against Floods

that occur with little or no warning in many mountain or desert areas, and hurricane floods such as those that struck New England in 1955.

As MG Frederick J. Clarke, Deputy Chief of Army Engineers, said in his report on Operation Foresight: "Our crystal ball isn't perfect and probably never will be—which is one of the cautionary things people should keep in mind."

President Nixon called in the various governmental agencies involved, including the Department of the Army (representing the Department of Defense) and the Office of Emergency Preparedness, represented by its director, George A. Lincoln. By 1 March the order was issued directing Federal agencies to take all feasible steps to prepare for the flood threat. Operation Foresight was under way.

Rapid Reaction. The Army responded swiftly. Division Engineers were notified. Continental Armies began an immediate review of plans, especially in the First, Fifth and Sixth Army areas, where meetings of interested agencies were swiftly arranged. Under auspices of the Chief of Engineers, meetings were held with Governors or their representatives in North and South Dakota, Iowa, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont.

One factor that contributed to success of the operation was the prevailing good weather, "By and large, the water content of that tremendous snowpack came gently off the land," MG Clarke reported. "With different weather or heavy rains, I doubt that the hasty, improvised emergency dikes and other works we put up . . . would have withstood a stampede of waters as well as they did the more orderly runoff that actually took place, generally in accord with the predictions.

"We want to explain to people that not all floods which invade their valleys will be as docile and tractable as this one was."

Another factor, he pointed out, was that people of the Midwest still remembered the 1965 disasters, so that communities acted energetically and cooperatively over a large area. Everybody pitched in. Local communities provided funds. Federal technical material and contractual help was welcomed and invited.

"I hope that this lesson will be heeded in other times, perhaps in other areas, if a similar flood threat should occur again," MG Clarke stated.

Varied Assistance. By the time the floods had subsided, the Army Engineers had expended some $19 million. More than 400 contracts for emergency use were let in about the same number of communities in 26 states. In addition, other supplies and equipment were procured and deployed—about 10 million sandbags emplaced, 200 miles of emergency levee built. More than 200 flood-fighting experts were sent into the threatened areas.

About 2,100 Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard members and more than 1,700 National Guardsmen aided in evacuating the stranded, patrolling levees, sandbagging dikes, preventing looting. They provided food for volunteer workers, handled traffic control, aerial reconnaissance and similar tasks. Many young Army engineer officers were released from school assignments to assist the Corps in carrying out emergency work.

The Army as the agent for Department of Defense had prepared an all-out disaster relief plan—which fortunately was not needed. Every Army headquarters had reviewed its plans for emergency activities and primed its manpower and equipment resources for action. From February through April, the Army's Operations Center in the Pentagon maintained a 24-hour-a-day coordination center to keep track of possible needs. Similarly, OEP had alerted a many sided, back-up effort.

By the first week of May most of the snowpack threats had subsided, except for some areas in the Pacific mountain area. Damages from the floods have been estimated at around $100 million. An estimated quarter of a billion was saved through preventive efforts in Operation Foresight.

Summing up the wide-ranging effort, MG Clarke observed, "The degree of our success this year is largely the result of warning, the bold and aggressive approach ordered by President Nixon, much initiative on the part of local and state governments, enthusiastic participation by individuals, private enterprise, and government at all levels." AD

MANY FACES OF WAR

SP4 Gerhard S. Bartmann
I Field Force, Vietnam

War has many faces—tragedy, bravery, compassion, suffering. The horrors and heroics of war are written on the faces of the men who do the work of war.

The cartoonist Bill Mauldin, creator of the memorable GIs "Willie and Joe" during World War II and an observer of the Korean and Vietnam wars, said: "Look at an infantryman's eyes and you can tell how much war he has seen." And if you can, for a moment, look through the eyes of the fighting soldier, you can begin to understand the many faces of war.

Infantryman

It seems like the field has been my home for as long as I can remember. Of course I often think about my real home in California, especially when we pause in our marches through the jungles and fields to light up a cigaret, pull out last week's letters from home and read them for the eighth time. Then



I think of things besides my M16 and my 50-pound pack. Just the other day, in fact, I got a letter from my girl back in San Francisco. She told me about a batch of chocolate-chip cookies she had just finished baking and had mailed. I should be getting them any day now.

It's a bit weird. When we're in base, we feel closer to home. We hardly realize that it's over 10,000 miles back to the "world." But when we're in the field, walking quietly through prickly weeds and lonely forests—maybe a couple of days march back to the firebase or the main camp—it seems like a million miles from home. I guess this is because we never know for certain how, when, or even if we can ever get back home and out of this endless jungle.

We always have to be on the alert for the enemy and the danger of ambushes. When we make contact, with bullets ricocheting through the trees, we feel as though there is no place to hide. And then we remember, "I'm at war," and we fight off fatigue and do our job as best we can.

It's always great returning from patrol, or just stopping for the night to set up defensive positions. The sun falls toward the range of hills to the west. You can feel the chill of the night come before it actually gets cold. We each find a place to drop our gear. We arrange guard shifts, eat our C's, then sit around a while in groups of two or three and talk about yesterday's, today's and tomorrow's patrols.

When it's time to sleep, I stretch out my sleeping blanket, squirm in and hope I drop off fast. But I can't help thinking of the strain of marching up and down steep, rock-covered hills, and of the hot sun and the mosquitoes that finally do buzz me to sleep.

We're lucky in a way, though, I guess. Some of the guys in artillery are fortunate if they can curl up for an hour's sleep a night. Sometimes they have to fire 24 hours a day.

Artilleryman

We've been firing for 18 hours now. Our battery has put 400 155mm rounds into that hill since we began supporting the infantry in the valley yesterday. It seems like I've lifted 100 tons of ammo. And it's always the same: carry the shells from the storage bunker, set them down and wait for the order to fire.

Sometimes we can squeeze a cigaret in, but more often we stand around our gun, talking about the effectiveness of the last round we just sent off, or telling ourselves we're the best gun section in Vietnam. Most of us feel this sort of spirit here.

After the "hooks" brought us to this hill in the middle of nowhere, we started the rough work—building up the firebase. We have to clean an area for our guns, cutting trees and leveling the ground. After that we build our hootches as fast as we can, trying to get them completed before night. During our entire stay on the hill we spend nonfiring hours improving our gun areas and our "homes."

One time we landed on a firebase, and within an hour were sending out the first rounds. We kept that up for hours. I've no idea how many times we've pushed those 90-pound shells through the tube, jerked the lanyard and braced ourselves for the shock of the blast.

The days are unmercifully hot.



The sun drags across the sky, and clouds that could shade us seem to linger over the hills, miles away. There's one thing, though. When I get back, I'll have just about the greatest tan on my block in the Bronx. But that tan might go away fast. The monsoon rains are supposed to be coming to the highlands soon. Then we'll be lucky to see the sun for weeks. That's the most miserable time for us. You can't find a dry place to sit down and read a book. You can't imagine how you feel getting out of your comfortable sleeping blanket in the middle of the night in the constant drizzle to answer the call of "fire mission."

I can't believe it, but it's almost getting to the point where I don't mind. The more we fire, the more ammo I carry around and the more sand bags I fill, the faster time seems to go by. The four months I've been here seem like only a couple of weeks.

One good thing about being on these firebases—we get hot chow almost every day. The supply choppers come in with ice cream when the day has been long and hot. In the chilly mornings, when I feel colder than I did during the East Coast winters, they have hot coffee waiting for us. It doesn't really get that cold; it's just that with the days so hot it seems colder than it really is. One night, though, "Doc," our medic, told me that it got down to 40 degrees at 5 in the morning. If "Doc" says so, it's got to be true.

Medic

I guess I've got it just about as good as anyone. I don't have to worry about hauling ammo or cleaning the guns. When we first get to our position I try to help as much as I can. I do have to build my own bunker, fill my own sand bags and dig the sump. But once we're here awhile, only occasional cases of cut fingers and sprained ankles put the training I received in Texas to good use.

I don't have it that bad, being a medic with the artillery. But I'm really looking forward to next month. I'll be going back to base camp, where I'll be assigned to a MEDCAP team. They try to break up our tour in the field after six months. Sometimes we have to stay out longer. I got lucky. I'll be able to help the villagers and children in hamlets in many different areas. I did that for about a month before I got sent to the field, and I found that the smiles of the people were the best rewards anyone could get.

About two weeks ago, the infantry was sweeping through the valley below us. They got hit and some were wounded. All during that night, dustoff choppers kept coming in and out of the jungle, picking up the wounded. Before the day was over many men were lifted to our position on the firebase. I treated each one as best I could, and waited for another chopper to evacuate them to the nearest hospital. I'd treat them, and then hope, wait and every now and then pray a bit. Then I'd wait for the next dustoff chopper to bring in another load of wounded.





Door Gunner

Whenever we get the word that we're going to be the dustoff chopper, a chill runs through me. I know we'll be working hard: loading the sick and wounded. I try not to think about the choppers that have been shot down. But I'm hoping that somehow we won't get hit by an enemy rocket as we go in and out of the small jungle clearings. I can't help thinking about it when we're out on these dustoffs.

I sit in my machinegun cubbyhole, watching the men ducking under the chopper's blades, shielding their eyes from the dust, bringing the wounded in on stretchers. I often wonder just what it is like to be shot down, and wonder how you would feel if you survived the crash. You've still got to survive the jungle.

I get to observe a lot from my seat near the rear of the chopper. I call it my home, because that's where I spend most of my time. But every now and then I think about my home. As a boy back in Fairview, Pennsylvania, I used to wonder what it was like flying in a helicopter. Now it's my job. My life here revolves around the chopper and the guns. The crew chief has the really hard job. He's got to pull first-echelon maintenance of the slick. All I really do is take care of the guns.

Sometimes we have the mission of resupplying artillery and infantry units in remote areas with hot meals or mail. Some of the units in particularly isolated spots get mail as little as once a week. When we come in, and see the men cheer when we land, you can really appreciate what these guys go through.

It's such a strange feeling, whenever we transport infantrymen from base camps to the field. They're usually quiet and tense. And then you understand that you are leaving them off in a hostile area.

I always wonder what other soldiers' lives are like. We once flew a security and scouting mission for a convoy of trucks delivering ammo to Pleiku. As we flew over the long line of trucks, I couldn't help but be thankful for my job. The dust down there was so thick I could barely see the trucks crawling along the road. I could almost visualize the dust and sweat sticking to the driver's skin.

Trucker

I know this road better than the barracks I sleep in. I must have driven it back and forth 200 times. Every day, seven days a week—five hours there and five coming back. We get up each morning around 5, eat eggs and bacon, toast and drink coffee. By 6 we're on our way to the trailer transfer point where we park our trucks for the night. We can barely see our 5-ton trucks in the darkness of early morning. By 6:30, after the convey orders and briefing are given, we head for Pleiku, moving slowly along the nearly deserted road. Occasionally village women walk alongside the road carrying vegetables or chickens to market. A few Vespas zigzag through the convoy.

The trip is usually uneventful until we come close to the An Khe Pass. Charlie has been known to wait for us there. Our trucks sputter and strain to get their heavy loads past that final, long hill. Once we reach the top, we shift gears and ease down the west side. We sort of breathe a little easier, and continue our trip at a steady 25 miles an hour. Our large trucks bump and pound along, sometimes veering off the road and creating a cloud of dust for the next driver. Midway through the route, on the outskirts of An Khe, we rest for a few minutes and buy pop from the children. They sell everything from beads to cigarettes.

The convoy starts up again, and we have little trouble until we near the Mang Yang Pass. Most of us know about the graves of thousands of French soldiers who were ambushed and massacred here years ago by the Viet Minh. Only when the last truck has safely cleared the last ridge do we relax a little.

We stay in Pleiku for about an hour, eating our meal of Cs and shopping the PXs. Then we start back, this time eastward; back through the same villages and past the same waving, smiling children. They seem to line up just to wave at us.



Once back in our base camp, we check our trucks and pull maintenance. Today's load happened to be ammo for some artillery units near Pleiku. Each day we haul something different. Today it's ammo, tomorrow, maybe Cs. Tomorrow I'll drive my truck along the same route. And the next.

Stateside Lifesaver



"Within minutes a UH-1D helicopter carrying a medic and first aid equipment is airborne and in an average 23 minutes the patient is in Darnall Army Hospital."



PVT Francis P. Blonska

The frequency is 38.7; the call sign is LIFESAVER; six-digits spell out the coordinate locating a seriously sick or injured person whose life may depend on the immediate medical attention that a roadbound ambulance couldn't bring.

Within three minutes a UH-1D helicopter, carrying a medic and first aid equipment, is airborne, and in an average 23 minutes the patient is in Darnall Army Hospital.

Operation Lifesaver maintains a helicopter, equipped with full medical supplies, on 24-hour alert at Fort Hood, Texas, Army Airfield. Pilot, co-pilot and flight engineer from the 181st Aviation Company, plus a medic from Darnall Army Hospital, are on alert close by. Pre-flight readiness checks are made; flight plans are pre-filed; weather conditions are checked at least every two hours.

Whenever this emergency craft is dispatched, a back-up crew stands by at another helicopter. If they, in turn, are called out, the process is repeated.

Radio contact is immediately established between the crew and the requester. En route, information concerning terrain features at the landing site, methods of marking the landing zone (smoke flares by day, a circle of truck headlights at night) and the patient's condition are relayed. Radio contact also is maintained with the range control office so the flight can proceed by the most direct route.

The medic has emergency equipment ready—stimulants, depressants, resuscitator, equipment to perform a tracheotomy or give intravenous fluids, even a minor surgery kit.

The flight crew is also available 24 hours a day to transfer patients from Darnall Army Hospital to Brooke Medical Center when necessary. While the crew is thus engaged, a back-up crew and helicopter stand by. Three radio frequencies and four telephone lines are available to carry the call sign LIFESAVER that will initiate instant action.

In an adaptation of the technique that has proved so successful in Vietnam, anyone on or near Fort Hood requiring swift medical attention will get it as fast as human alertness, electronic communications and modern aviation technology permit. AD



The Army Is People—
It Takes All Kinds

Vietnam "Patches" Musgrove is unofficial step-mother to 500,000 troops in the Republic of Vietnam. She's "Annie Oakley" to some Marines up near the DMZ, "Beautiful" to the boys wearing the Big Red One, and Santa Claus in a lot of places. However, to patients and staff of the 44th Medical Brigade's 3d Field Hospital, she's just plain "Patches"—the lady with a smile.

She answers to the name Helen Musgrove, and her bread and butter involves working as a correspondent for the *Jacksonville (Florida) Journal*. In writing her column she tries to "tell it like it is for the guys over here. In fact," she says, "that's been my main concern—to report things right."

In action for the first time with the 1st Infantry Division, Helen began her collection of the organizational shoulder patches from which her nickname derives. While accompanying the division in combat, she saw some fierce action, and made one hurried departure by armored personnel carrier. Said one astonished colonel, when he saw her muddy face peering out of the APC, "My God, she's a grunt just like the others."

At various times she has served as a medic, using her nursing experience when conditions demanded, even to the point of helping rescue a wounded man. "The man was hurt. There wasn't anyone else available so I went out and put a tourniquet on him and helped out," she modestly explains.

When Patches is back in Saigon, she receives some 1,200 to 1,500 letters a month from wives, parents, and sweethearts asking her to deliver some special message to someone in Vietnam.

She has been presented with the honorary Silver Bee award by the



Seabees. She's considered virtually a member of the 1st Cavalry Division as well as "Official U.S. Mother" for Korean troops serving in Vietnam.

How does she do it all? "It's not easy," she reports. "Most days I put in a 14- to 18-hour day, just like the guys in the field." AD



Fort Bliss, Texas SFC Lawrence A. Bastian, Operations NCO for Battery A of Special Troops at Fort Bliss, Texas, recently received the Benemerenti Medal, a Papal decoration from Pope Paul VI for his many years of Catholic lay work. With characteristic modesty, the sergeant says, "I didn't expect to be rewarded for whatever I have done in the church."

Spending many off duty hours working with young people, he is music director and man in charge of the altar boy program at St. Michael's Chapel at Fort Bliss. The sergeant was also active in youth and religious work in Korea. While stationed there in 1965, he received a letter of commendation from the late Francis Cardinal Spellman, Military Vicar for United States Armed Forces, in which the Cardinal wrote: "Your kindness to the missionary priest who offers Mass each Sunday and to the Catholic program has received the high praise of Father Johnson as well as your Battalion Chaplain."

SGT Bastian, who was born in the Virgin Islands, took his basic training at Fort Dix in 1958. He also served at Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, and Korea before assignment to Fort Bliss. AD

ARADCOM The man in the moon, a skull and cross bones, a kicking mule and an American eagle—all have one thing in common: they are postmaster's cancellations from the 19th Century, and LTC Rolf N. Giertsen of ARADCOM Headquarters collects them.

"Almost all the postmasters of that period were owners of general stores," COL Giertsen reports, "so when business was slow they orginated fancy designs which they'd carve in reverse on corks. A few



commercial outfits made rubber hardwood cancelling devices, but only some of the larger post offices used them."

The colonel has another philatelic specialty: Norwegian plate varieties. These are stamps printed from plates with imperfections or errors. He is of Norwegian descent and his father—inventor of the pay telephone—was also a Norwegian stamp specialist.

Colonel Giertsen's other interests go far afield. Besides philately, he is a former tree surgeon who engages in landscape gardening. He is also a gun buff, who converts and refurbishes old military rifles to sports rifles. AD



Fort McClellan, Alabama An attractive WAC lieutenant with rocks on her mind was the first person to participate in a guest lecturer program started at Fort McClellan's Elementary School.

1LT Gloria Maestas, a platoon officer in Company E, WAC Training Battalion, Fort McClellan, taught more than 200 youngsters in grades one through five, all about rocks and minerals in science class. The lieutenant is well qualified to teach the subject. A native of New Mexico and a graduate of Eastern New Mexico University, she majored in zoology and geology.

Using some of her own private collection and some borrowed specimens, she demonstrated how the mineral biotite will peel into translucent sheets. Pioneers used it for window glass when they first came to the plains.

According to LT Maestas, "Working in this field has given me a strange conception of time. Man has no idea how dependent he is on mineral resources. Our life span is so short that we are just specks when you consider the fact that the earth itself is 4.5 billion years old."

"Before coming into the Army," she points out, "I taught college-level classes on these subjects. Amazingly, I didn't have to change my lecture for these young students." LT Maestas attributes this to the fact that children of servicemen travel widely and hence have greater opportunity to broaden their knowledge of the world around them. AD



Fort Huachuca, Arizona They're fighting off Indian attacks at Fort Huachuca again—attacks on the chow line, that is—by Papago braves from the Sells Reservation 50 miles north of Tucson. However, the braves are all between the ages of eight and 12.

The visiting Indian youngsters were chaperoned by "Big Brother" enlisted men. Sleeping in tents set up outside of headquarters, they ate with the troops in the mess hall.

High points of the boys' stay were the jeep rides, the bumpier the better, followed by an intensive afternoon of games of football and baseball. This premiere open house for the little braves will be followed by others soon. AD

Fort Eustis, Virginia Anyone with a knowledge of American history has heard of Pike's Peak but who has ever heard of Harvey Peak? The two have something in common, however — they are named after Army men. One is long deceased, General Zebulon Montgomery Pike; the other is Warrant Officer Paul N. Harvey of the Army Transportation School, Fort Eustis, Virginia. Pike's Peak, elevation 14,110 feet, is located in the Front Range in central Colorado; Harvey Peak, elevation 9,090 feet, is located at 79 degrees 13 minutes East Longitude in the Ross Sea area of Antarctica.



In 1961, a detachment of three officers and six enlisted men from Fort Eustis provided aviation support for a surveying project to the South Pole area. Harvey was helicopter crewman with the unit. In addition to mapping activities, the team tested two turbine engine UH-1B Huey helicopters for the first time under Antarctic conditions.

One of the most dramatic moments in the testing, according to Harvey, was changing an engine atop Mount Discovery near McMurdo Sound in minus 20 degrees temperatures. The job took 14 hours. Harvey was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for this feat; he also wears the U.S. Antarctic Service Medal. And now he has a mountain named for him. AD



Fort Lewis, Washington A Hawaiian carving a totem pole—you better believe it. Proving that the Indians of the Pacific Northwest have no monopoly on this unique art, PVT Demund Enomoto from Kahului, Hawaii, learned wood carving while attending high school in Honolulu. He earned a degree in Fine Arts at California College of Arts and Crafts, and plans to return to school after Army service to work toward a master's degree in design.

Presently a trainee with Company D, 2d Battalion, 1st Brigade at Fort Lewis, Washington, he spends his off duty time carving totem-type poles to be placed in front of the barracks door at Fort Lewis. AD



Fort Jackson, South Carolina What is it like to be a Sioux and grow up on a Cheyenne Indian reservation? Just ask "Cochise," the perky 20-year-old Sioux Indian student in the 4th Brigade's General Supply School at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

"Cochise," or PVT Ethel Thompson, spent her first 19 years living with her family in Promise, South Dakota. Her home was a large cattle and horse ranch located within the Cheynne reservation in the Black Hills.

When Private Thompson turned 18, she received a grant of $1,200 from the federal government, as do all Sioux reaching that age. This grant is a means of repaying the tribe for having their land invaded during the Black Hills gold rush by the "white eyes," according to PVT Thompson.

Why did she join the Army? Her reply: "I've wanted to be in the Army ever since the eighth grade, partly because there are so many educational opportunities. In Promise, I was limited to a high school education but since I've been in the Army. I've had many new experiences. In the future, I would like to go to college and then return to the reservation to teach English." AD

D-DAY
Remembered



These veterans of 82d Airborne Division parachute assault on Normandy in World War II recall the C-47 aircraft from which they jumped during a visit to model displayed at division museum. From left, they are SGM Clyde F. Knox, LTC Harold J. Rose, CSM James E. Dominey, SGM Robert Frander, SGM Albert H. Rowe. At right, CSM Dominey reminisces.

Fort Bragg Many thousands of veterans of D-Day will mentally relive their experiences this month—the 25th anniversary of that historic day. Some will revisit the land that they once fought over while others will go about their daily routine—some as civilians, others still in the Army such as Command Sergeant Major James E. Dominey at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. CSM Dominey, coincidentally, is still in the same unit that he served with as a private first class, when on 6 June 1944 he jumped into Normandy. At that time he was with Company A, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82d Airborne Division; today, he is with the 2d Brigade of that same division.

Although the sergeant in a quarter century has seen much of the Army and much of the world, his recollections of that day are still vivid. "Our company," he recalls, "was one of the very few that assembled and successfully took its objective on time."

Jumping in the darkness from an altitude of about 300 feet, the sergeant broke his ankle upon landing and was assigned to guard prisoners. He considers himself one of the lucky ones, however, because the troopers were under such intense enemy fire as they floated to earth that many of the chutes caught fire.

The sergeant still remembers the feelings of the liberated Frenchmen. "The people were very frightened; they didn't know what to expect. The entire French populace helped. Without their assistance I don't think we would have ever succeeded as quickly as we did in



taking our objective. They were especially valuable in furnishing guides since the maps weren't the best; we used regular road maps. The people met us on the drop zone; they knew where we were going to come in. They helped us quite a lot."

In addition to assistance by the French underground, the sergeant recollects how Frenchmen from all walks of life displayed their deep feelings about the liberation.

"It makes you feel that what you're doing is very worthwhile, when you have people come out, cheer you, talk with you and particularly help the wounded. It's very gratifying to me and everybody else who remembers those days, to recall how the people helped. Even today, it's a real good feeling." ASJ

HUMOR



We've got to quit letting these fixed wing mechanics work on rotor wing aircraft



"Mind waddling in here for a minute?"



"Sarge, there's an armored column passing Checkpoint Three."

WHAT'S NEW

IDEA MILL

New Army Materiel Command Sounding Board at Fort Benning set up to receive and route for evaluation all soldier ideas on Army materiel. No standard format is required and suggestions for new equipment or modifications to present inventories may be submitted to AMC Sounding Board, Fort Benning, Ga. 31905.

CHAMPS

Soldier-fighters on Army's boxing team take National AAU Boxing Championships over 29 other entries at San Diego. Included were two individual titles, plus outstanding coach -- MSG Pat Nappi (USA Ret) -- and outstanding boxer -- PFC Armondo Muniz (champ of 147 pound class).

COLD FUEL

Sub-zero methane being studied as possible alternative to general purpose fuel in Army helicopter engines. "Cyrogenic" property of very low liquid temperature (-260° F) permits higher safe internal combustion temperature and greater horsepower. Aviation experts report that instant vaporization of methane on contact with air would be a safety factor in chopper accidents.

SOLDIER'S LADY

Army wife -- Mrs. Victor S. Coleman -- selected Military Wife of the Year by General Federation of Women's Clubs. The Army chaplain's wife was chosen for her community service efforts; was also named 1969 Mother of the Year in Alaska, where her husband serves at Fort Wainwright.

PORTABLE FOXHOLE

Waterproof foxhole cover weighing two pounds and foldable to 7- by 7 1/2-inch packet is being tested by U.S. Army Infantry Board at Fort Benning, Ga. Made of close-woven dacron, disposable foxhole "roof" can be covered with up to 36 inches of soil -- gives soldier protection from rain, surface water, shrapnel and CBR agents, and is easily camouflaged against aerial observation.

WAC REPORT

● About 350 members of the 11,000-woman WAC are currently serving in Vietnam, Thailand, Japan and Hawaii. ● The 1,000 WAC officers currently on active Army duty include 1% COLs, 10% LTCs, 32% MAJs, 27% CPTs, 16% 1LTs and 15% 2LTs. ● Guaranteed choice of CONUS duty assignment is latest re-up option for Wacs who are E-6 and below, have completed three or more years for pay purposes and reenlist for three to six years. (See story p. 40.)

HIDE 'N SEEK

New camouflage technique developed by Army uses an inexpensive water-emulsion coating with latex base to blend construction-scarred areas with surrounding topography. Colorant is capable of penetrating and sticking to all soils, dries in 15-20 minutes to provide durable coating, and may be sprayed from helicopters or ground vehicles.

LIGHT HEADED

The helmet -- soldier's washbasin, cooking pot and sometimes pillow -- under study by Combat Developments Command. CDC researching ways to lighten "steel pot" but give same protection. Improvement in helmet's comfort and fit is another area of research, with prototypes being developed.

TOP LEVEL TALK

Military pay, Safeguard ABM program, a volunteer Army and the Vietnam conflict were among major subjects discussed at last month's 15th National Conference of Civilian Aides to the Secretary of the Army. Including top Army brass and community/business leaders from most U.S. states and territories, group met at West Point to discuss problems and solutions of mutual Army-community concern.

MEDAL UP-DATE

Meritorious Service Medal is a non-combat award ranking with, but worn after, Bronze Star Medal. The new decoration is authorized for service after 16 Jan 1969.

BETTER WAY

Increased efficiency, economy and effectiveness is the primary aim behind GEN F. J. Chesarek's orders to reorganize his headquarters at Army Materiel Command. Realignment will clarify command responsibilities, expedite decision making process, and provide more cohesive, responsive organization with sharper focus on development and support of materiel to meet requirements of field forces. Cut in AMC manpower not forseen with reorganization.

LONG HAUL

Four lunar roundtrips or 79 times around the earth -- that's how far soldiers of the 500th Transportation Group traveled in their first 100 days of duty in Vietnam. Army truckers logged the 1,895,815 miles hauling ammunition, petroleum and other supplies to combat troops.

MEDIC! MEDIC!

Hardpressed medical personnel at CONUS Army hospitals to get some relief from actions taken by Secretary of the Army, who has: ● authorized partial relief from civilian hiring restrictions of PL 90-364; ● requested DOD to provide Army with additional manpower authorization (117 officers and 3,473 EM in FY 70, if approved); and ● directed Army staff to provide more trained medical personnel from current resources -- including redistribution of soldiers from low-priority to high-priority assignments.

SDB ADDS NCOS

Skill Development Base program provides Army with monthly average of 820 new NCOs in grades E-5 and E-6. Program output expected to reach 1,000 a month when NCO courses for Engineers and Communications are added.

FLYERS UP

Reserve commissions with concurrent call to active duty offered to selected warrant officer pilots. About 2,400 flyers will be commissioned through program during FY 70. Appointments to 1LT and 2LT will be made depending upon age, experience and total service, with career branches programming officers for basic courses as soon as possible after commissioning.

STARS 'N STRIPES

Room at the top highly competitive for E-8s, with only one out of eight men considered adding a star to their stripes, according to figures from first regular E-9 promotion board. Of 8,039 MSGs considered, 929 were picked from primary zone and 71 from secondary zone. These promotions will cover period August 1969 to July 1970.

☆ GPO 1969 342-242/



Pat Woodell
Movie Starlet

D-DAY
6 June 1944



JUL 25 1969



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ARMY DIGEST

JULY 1969



A ROMAN GENERAL'S OPINION OF "MILITARY CRITICS"

2137 Years Ago.

LUCIUS ÆMILIUS PAULUS, a Roman Consul, who had been selected to conduct the war with the Macedonians, B. C. 168, went out from the Senate-house into the assembly of the people and addressed them as follows:

"IN EVERY circle, and, truly, at every table, there are people who lead armies into Macedonia; who know where the camp ought to be placed; what posts ought to be occupied by troops; when and through what pass that territory should be entered; where magazines should be formed; how provisions should be conveyed by land and sea; and when it is proper to engage the enemy, when to lie quiet. ¶And they not only determine what is best to be done, but if any thing is done in any other manner than what they have pointed out, they arraign the consul, as if he were on trial before them. ¶These are great impediments to those who have the management of affairs; for every one cannot encounter injurious reports with the same constancy and firmness of mind as Fabius did, who chose to let his own ability be questioned through the folly of the people, rather than to mismanage the public business with a high reputation. ¶I am not one of those who think that commanders ought at no time to receive advice; on the contrary, I should deem that man more proud than wise, who regulated every proceeding by the standard of his own single judgment. ¶What then is my opinion? ¶That commanders should be counselled, chiefly, by persons of known talent; by those who have made the art of war their particular study, and whose knowledge is derived from experience; from those who are present at the scene of action, who see the country, who see the enemy; who see the advantages that occasions offer, and who, like people embarked in the same ship, are sharers of the danger. ¶If, therefore, any one thinks himself qualified to give advice respecting the war which I am to conduct, which may prove advantageous to the public, let him not refuse his assistance to the state, but let him come with me into Macedonia. ¶He shall be furnished with a ship, a horse, a tent; even his travelling charges shall be defrayed. ¶But if he thinks this too much trouble, and prefers the repose of a city life to the toils of war, let him not, on land, assume the office of a pilot. ¶The city, in itself, furnishes abundance of topics for conversation; let it confine its passion for talking within its own precincts, and rest assured that we shall pay no attention to any councils but such as shall be framed within our camp."

Livy, (*Titus Livius) History of Rome.
Vol. 7, Book XLIV, Chapter 22.
Translation by George Baker, A.M.

* Titus Livius (Livy) born 59 B. C., died A. D. 17

AD ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

JULY 1969 VOLUME 24 NO. 7

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PASS IN REVIEW

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COVER: The irrepressible spirit of free men on the march is conveyed in the famed painting, "The Spirit of '76." The original painting by Archibald M. Willard of Cleveland, Ohio, now hangs in the Selectman's Room, Abbot Hall, Marblehead, Massachusetts. First exhibited at the 1876 Philadelphia exposition commemorating a century of national independence, it was acquired by GEN John Devereux who donated it to his native town "in memory of the brave men of Marblehead who died in the battles on sea and land for their country."

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Tha mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $8.50 annually to Statesida and APO addresses; $10.75 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 5 March 1969.

WHAT'S NEW

ROTC BACKED

Spokesman for 113 major colleges and universities -- the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges -- backs ROTC training: "Society depends on its institutions of higher education to furnish professionally trained individuals for service in Government at all levels. The issue is whether it is appropriate to include among professional opportunities the chance to prepare for service in the armed forces...We believe it is most appropriate."

LOSS RATE DOWN

MG Robert R. Williams, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, says rate of helicopter losses is down from early years of Vietnam conflict. In 1962, rate was one aircraft lost for every 5,290 sorties; 1968 rate is one loss for every 12,716 missions. "The helicopter," GEN Williams added, "has proven to be one of the most versatile and combat-effective tools of the military. It has proven to be capable of surviving in the face of a well armed and determined enemy." (See back cover.)

LETTERS

Letters from servicemen to Congressmen requesting assistance on the increase. Army's Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison (OCLL) is getting nearly triple the 800 weekly inquiries from the Vice-President and Congress it received in 1964. Sixty percent of the queries are from soldiers, the remainder from family and friends. Servicemen are free to write their Congressmen. Generally their problems could be handled within local chains of command, says OCLL.

OCS

Officer Candidate School chances bright for EM and Warrant Officer applicants with high school diploma or equivalent, says DA. Army to select 1,100 applicants monthly for the next several months to meet FY 70 objectives of 10,000 graduates. Men graduating among top three in their class guaranteed choice of branch.

GI FAVORITES

Favorite holiday gifts of American servicemen in Vietnam, according to USO survey, are: crossword puzzle books, first-aid kits,soap,deodorants,shampoo,plastic bags, heavy-duty work socks, greeting cards, nine-volt radio batteries,pre-recorded tapes,insect repellant,writing material,holiday decorations,miniature checker/chess sets,candles,and transistor radios. New items on this year's list: small flashlights,terrycloth towels, notebooks, inflatable pillows, and packaged cocoa or fruit drinks.

ASSISTANCE

Revised "Retirement Services Program" to provide maximum assistance to Army retirees. Program calls for central office at each major installation to handle retired affairs; a two phase briefing by U.S. Employment Service and publication of a newsletter for prospective retirees. Newsletter will cover the job market, provide in-depth information on retired benefits, and offer personal affairs guidance.

FIRST LOSS



Army Nurse Corps loses first "battlefield angel" in Vietnam combat. LT Sharon Anne Lane killed in action when Viet Cong attacked the 312th Evacuation Hospital with mortar fire 8 June 1969. Nurse Lane had been in the Army 14 months and in Southeast Asia for only six weeks. When the attack came, she was attending Vietnamese civilian patients.

CHILDREN FIRST

Children to be first Army dependents to get new German measles (Rubella) vaccine, says Army Surgeon General. Immunization of dependents is in line with Public Health Service fight against dread crippler of children. PHS program calls for inoculation of all children between age one and puberty. During 1964 Rubella epidemic,20,000 defective births occurred, with another 50,000 abortions or still births attributed to it. Medics believe new vaccine, developed by Army Researchers at Walter Reed Institute of Research, will blunt epidemic expected in 1971.

IT'S THEIRS

"Old Reliable," designation carried by U.S. 9th Infantry Division since World War II and now in Vietnam, made official by DA for famed fighting unit.

NEED TWO

More than one MOS valuable for E-7s and E-8s to preclude future promotion and assignment problems. According to DA, it can "really hurt" if primary career field does not progress to E-9 level, and soldier does not have additional MOS in which he can be selected.

EARLY CATCH

Deserters will be fewer if new AWOL apprehension program developed by DA proves successful. System will emphasize Military Police efforts in early stages following absences and improved 'wanted' bulletins. Facilities of FBI's National Crime Information Center will also be used to pick up soldiers "going over the hill."

YOU PAY

Servicemen not exempt from paying state sales and use taxes, U.S. Supreme Court rules in eight to zero decision in Sullivan vs. United States. Case to exempt servicemen from these taxes brought to high court after lower court ruled Armed Forces personnel were exempt by virture of the Soldier's and Sailor's Civil Relief Act.

REVENGE

West Point Cadets sink midshipmen in all five sporting events in traditional June Week Competition for first time in 15 years. Cadet victory revenged "full sweep" defeat Navy handed out in 1954. Box scores for competition: Tennis (5-4), Golf (4-3), Baseball (12-11), Track (110-44), and Lacrosse (14-4).

PAYRULE

New Army payrule, to be distributed to potential reenlistees by career counselors, allows computation of monthly pay rates and reenlistment bonus entitlements, including VRB and regular bonus.



President Richard Nixon

Speaking at commencement ceremonies at the Air Force Academy, President Nixon set forth the following credo as guidance for the defenders of our Nation:

Credo For Our Nation's Defenders

● I BELIEVE that we must balance our need for survival of the Nation with our need for survival as a people. Americans—soldiers and civilians—must remember that defense is not an end in itself; it is a way of holding fast to the deepest values known to civilized man.

● I BELIEVE that our defense establishment will remain the servant of our national policy of bringing about peace in the world, and that those in any way connected with the military must scrupulously avoid even the appearance of becoming the master of that policy.

● I BELIEVE that every man in uniform is a citizen first and a serviceman second, and that we must resist any attempt to isolate or separate the defenders from the defended. So you can see that in this regard, those who agitate for the removal of the ROTC from college campuses only contribute to an unwanted militarism.

● I BELIEVE that the basis for decisions on defense spending must be "what do we need for our security" and not "what will this mean for business and employment." The Defense Department must never be considered as a modern W.P.A. There are far better ways for Govern-

". . . every man in uniform is a citizen first and a serviceman second . . . we must resist any attempts to isolate or separate the defenders from the defended . . ."

ment to help ensure a sound prosperity and high employment.

● I BELIEVE that moderation has a moral significance only in those who have another choice. The weak can only plead; magnanimity and restraint gain moral meaning coming from the strong.

● I BELIEVE that defense decisions must be made on the hard realities of the offensive capabilities of our potential adversaries, and not on the fervent hopes about their intentions. With Thomas Jefferson, we can prefer "the flatteries of hope" to the gloom of despair, but we cannot survive in the real world if we plan our defense in a dream world.



● I BELIEVE we must take risks for peace—but calculated risks, not foolish risks. We shall not trade our defenses for a disarming smile or charming words. We are prepared for new initiatives in the control of arms, in the context of other specific moves to reduce tension around the world.

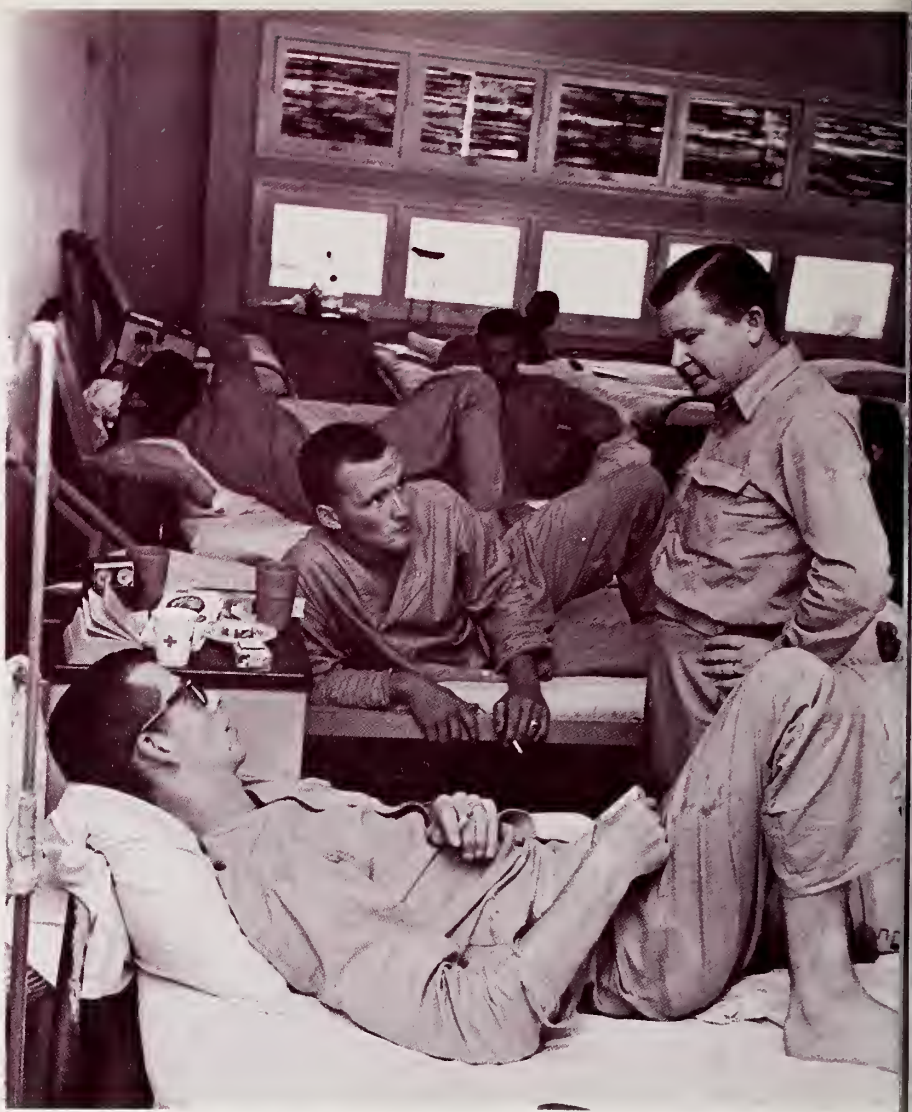
● I BELIEVE that America is not going to become a garrison state, or a welfare state, or a police state simply because the American people will defend our values from those forces, external or internal, that would challenge or erode them.

● And I believe this above all: That this Nation shall continue to be a source of world leadership, a source of freedom's strength, in creating a just world order that will bring an end to war.

Congress and the Army



The Role of Army Legislative Liaison



LTC Carl B. Lind
Office, Chief of Legislative Liaison

Control of the Armed Forces by Congress is as old as the Republic—and Congress' charter for this control has its roots in the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the federal government shall consist of Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches. The military services are a part of the Executive branch and our Commander in Chief, the President, is the head of that branch while Congress makes up the Legislative.

Although the President commands the military forces, the services are dependent upon Congress in many ways, since it has the power to—

- declare war;
- raise and support Armies;
- provide and maintain a Navy;
- make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
- provide for calling forth the Militia when necessary to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;
- provide for governing such portion of the Militia as shall be employed in the service of the United States.

At one time Congress went so far as to fix by legislation such minutiae as the tables of organization of Army regiments, but these powers long since have been delegated to the Executive branch. However, Representative L. Mendel Rivers, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, has reemphasized the prerogatives of Congress to review these matters.

Congressional control of the Armed Forces is felt, in some form or another, by every man and woman in uniform. We are dependent upon Congress for authorization on the size of the Army, including grade structure, pay, housing, the opening of new Army posts and the closing of old ones.

In areas of GI benefits, Congressional control of the military establishment is most acutely felt by the average service member. However, the effect of Congressional action on every soldier's life is even more comprehensive. The Uniform Code of Military Justice, which is a Congressional Act, determines an accused







"Congress has assumed the role of an investigative body with responsibility of overseeing efficiency and effectiveness of all the military services. The Army's needs today must be properly presented and comprehensively supported if they are to be realized."

Opposite page, Senator John G. Tower, Texas, visits hospitalized soldiers in Vietnam; left above, Congressman G. William Whitehurst, Virginia, tours Fort Bragg; right above, Senator Henry M. Jackson, Washington, makes field inspection trip in Vietnam; left, members of the House Armed Services Committee attend briefing during recent tour of Fort Bragg.

soldier's rights. Senate confirmation of a treaty 20 years ago may have determined your present duty station. A Congressional economy knife which struck 10 years ago may account for the austere barracks you're presently occupying.

Avenue of Communication. Every soldier should have an understanding of the body that governs the military establishment, and an appreciation of how the Army works with that governing body for the benefit and protection of the American people whom they both serve.

The Army agency assigned the mission of liaison with members and committees of Congress is the Office, Chief of Legislative Liaison, located mainly in the Pentagon, but also maintaining two liaison offices on the "Hill," one with the Senate and the other with the House of Representatives.

The Chief of Legislative Liaison is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Army and is responsive to the Chief of Staff, for the formulation, coordination, and supervision of plans, policies and programs concerning the Army's relations with Congress.

He is responsible for liaison between the Army and members and committees of Congress, except with the Appropriations Committees, in areas affecting budgets, appropriations, and related financial matters, and except for civil works, civil defense and printing matters.

Further, he provides advice on the status of Congressional developments affecting the Army; a central point for contact between the Army and the Congress; and prompt, coordinated, factual information on Army policies and operations in response to inquiries from members of Congress which, in large measure, provides the basis for their answers to Army-related problems posed to them by constituents.

Additionally, the Chief of Legislative Liaison coordinates, monitors, and reports on legislative and investigative actions of interest to the Army, and provides legislative counsel to Army witnesses called to appear before legislative and investigative committees.

Although the Army and its members are concerned with action taken by all committees of Congress, the principal committees of concern to the Army are the Senate and House Armed Services Committees and the Appropriation Committees. Both Senate and House have Armed Services Committees because the military establishment is a product of legislation and much annual legislation enacted by Congress concerns the military.

Decision Making. A question frequently asked is: "How do Congressmen reach their decisions on the Army's strength, weapons, equipment, and funding, and how much does the Army have to say about such determinations?" Annually, the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff, followed by other witnesses, appear before the Armed Services Committees of Congress to present the Army's posture and to outline the Army's requirements, policies, programs and budget for the next fiscal year. During these appearances and in similar testimony before the Appropriations Committees, the Army presents its needs to Congress and justifies its requirements.

In addition to the annual Defense Authorization and Appropriation bills, many others affecting the Army are introduced in Congress each year. Most come under the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committees, but some are handled by other committees.

Action Example. The appropriate committee normally requests various interested governmental agencies to comment on a proposed bill. Let us say, for example, that a bill is introduced to authorize members serving as recruiters $200 additional annual pay. The bill would be referred to the House Armed Services Committee, which would obtain the formal views of the Department of Defense. The Army staff would then get a chance to express its opinion.

The final report to Congress, however, would have to be one acceptable to Office of the Secretary of Defense and Bureau of the Budget, and be coordinated with the other services. OCLL performs this coordination. (All reports prepared by governmental departments are submitted to the Bureau of the Budget to determine whether the position on the bill is consistent with the program of the President).

After these reports are received, the committee usually sets a date for hearings. In our hypothetical case of the recruiters' allowance, a representative of the Department of Defense would testify. The witness could very well be an Army general officer who is knowledgeable in this area. He would be accompanied by supporting witnesses, perhaps from the other two services.

At the hearing, the committee or subcommittee chairman would make a brief introductory statement, and then the representative who introduced the bill would probably be the initial witness, followed by all others requested to testify. When witnesses complete their prepared statements, they respond to questions by committee members and committee counsel.

Incidentally, Congress itself has staffs capable of giving exhaustive reviews to military bills. Each of the Armed Services Committees has a permanent staff of assistants, many of whom can bring more experience to bear on specific military legislative issues than all but a few military witnesses.

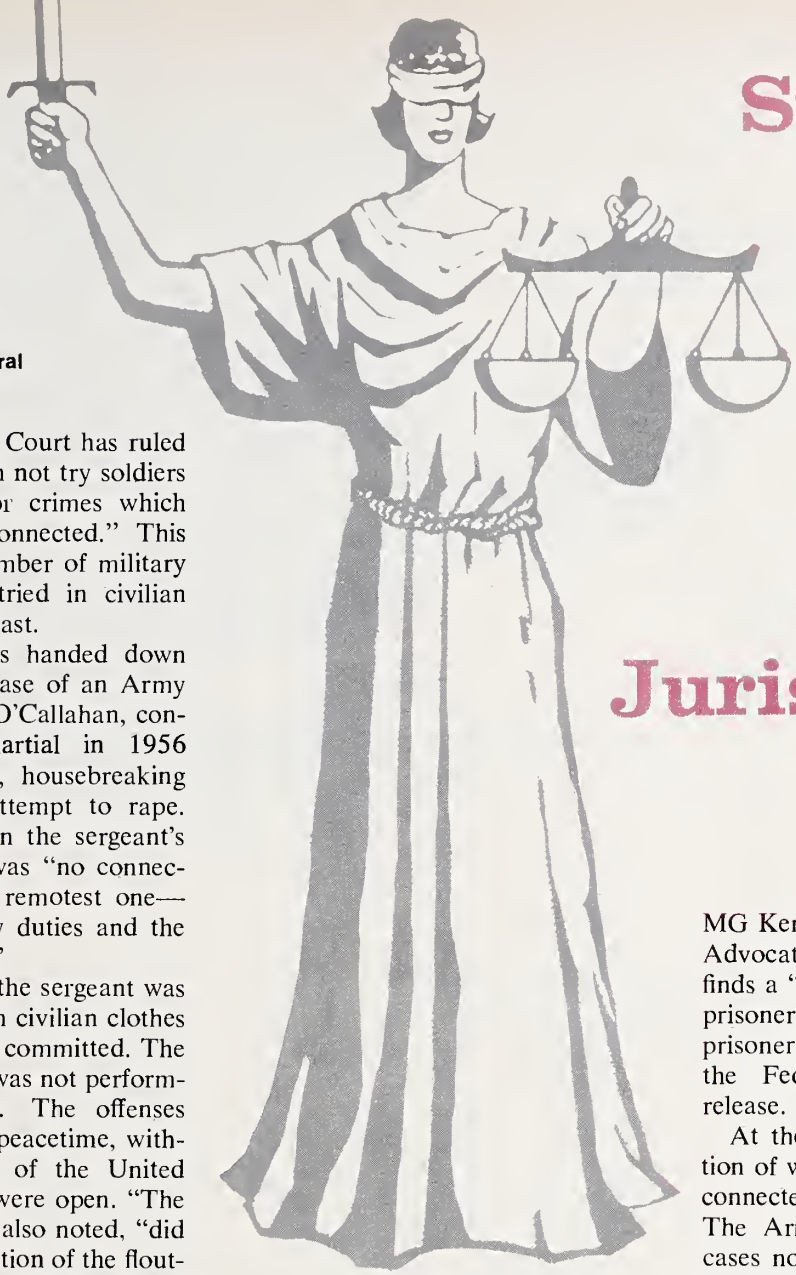
Overseer Role. Over the years, more through tradition than by existing Constitutional provision, Congress has assumed the role of an investigative body with responsibility of overseeing efficiency and effectiveness of all the military services. The Army's needs today must be properly presented and comprehensively supported if they are to be realized. Public concern over defense spending has resulted in a legislative body that demands exacting standards of requirement analysis and dollar accounting. A weak performance by an Army witness before a cost-conscious Congressional committee can create many problems for an otherwise sound program.

As Congress exerts considerable influence over the life of the soldier, the soldier for his part has considerable influence on the control the Congress exercises over his life. Senators and Representatives are elected in part by the soldier's vote, and the votes of his parents, neighbors and acquaintances. Members of Congress, especially the Representatives who face reelection every two years, are responsive to letters from constituents.

Here again Legislative Liaison enters the picture, for it receives over 2,000 written inquiries and an almost equal number of telephonic inquiries weekly, pertaining to problems of the soldier and his dependents, or to Army policy in general, which have been referred to the Army for answer by members of Congress. Congressmen talk with soldiers during fact-finding trips, and also to parents, relatives and friends when visiting their home state or district.

As already noted, members of the top echelon of the Army frequently testify on topics relating to the individual soldier. Consequently, although the individual soldier may be stationed a long way from his seat of government, his individual interests and his opinions as a member of our Armed Forces are represented on a daily basis by his military superiors and members of Congress themselves. All in all, the service member is more subject to control by Congress than civilians, but he also has more avenues of communication with Congress.

The assertion by Congress of its Constitutional responsibility "to raise and support Armies" focuses upon the Army's primary responsibility—the defense of the Nation and its people. In its relations with Congress, the Army is continually furnishing the American people, through their elected representatives, a continuing "stockholders' report." The liaison and coordination effected by the Office, Chief of Legislative Liaison between Congress and the Army assures a fully coordinated, accurate and logical presentation of this report. AD



Supreme Court Ruling On Courts-Martial Jurisdiction

Army Digest Staff
In cooperation with
Office of the
Judge Advocate General

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the military can not try soldiers by court-martial for crimes which are not "service connected." This means a greater number of military personnel will be tried in civilian courts than in the past.

The decision was handed down last month in the case of an Army sergeant, James F. O'Callahan, convicted by court-martial in 1956 for attempted rape, housebreaking and assault with attempt to rape. The court found, on the sergeant's appeal, that there was "no connection—not even the remotest one—between his military duties and the crimes in question."

The court found the sergeant was on leave, off post, in civilian clothes when the crime was committed. The person he attacked was not performing military duties. The offenses were committed in peacetime, within territorial limits of the United States. Civil courts were open. "The offenses," the court also noted, "did not involve any question of the flouting of military authority, the security of a military post, or the integrity of military property." Thus, it said, the soldier in this particular case was entitled to trial by civilian courts.

Though each case must be decided individually, the general principal laid down in the O'Callahan decision will apply to all cases—future, present and past. Because just such a wide ranging decision was possible, Army lawyers in The Judge Advocate General's Corps had been deeply concerned about the O'Callahan case. Shortly after the decision came down, JAG officers outlined some of the likely effects.

First, the number of offenses tried in civilian courts rather than by courts-martial will increase. In some cases, punishments are likely to be stiffer; in others, more lenient. The defendant will be responsible for his own legal costs in civilian court.

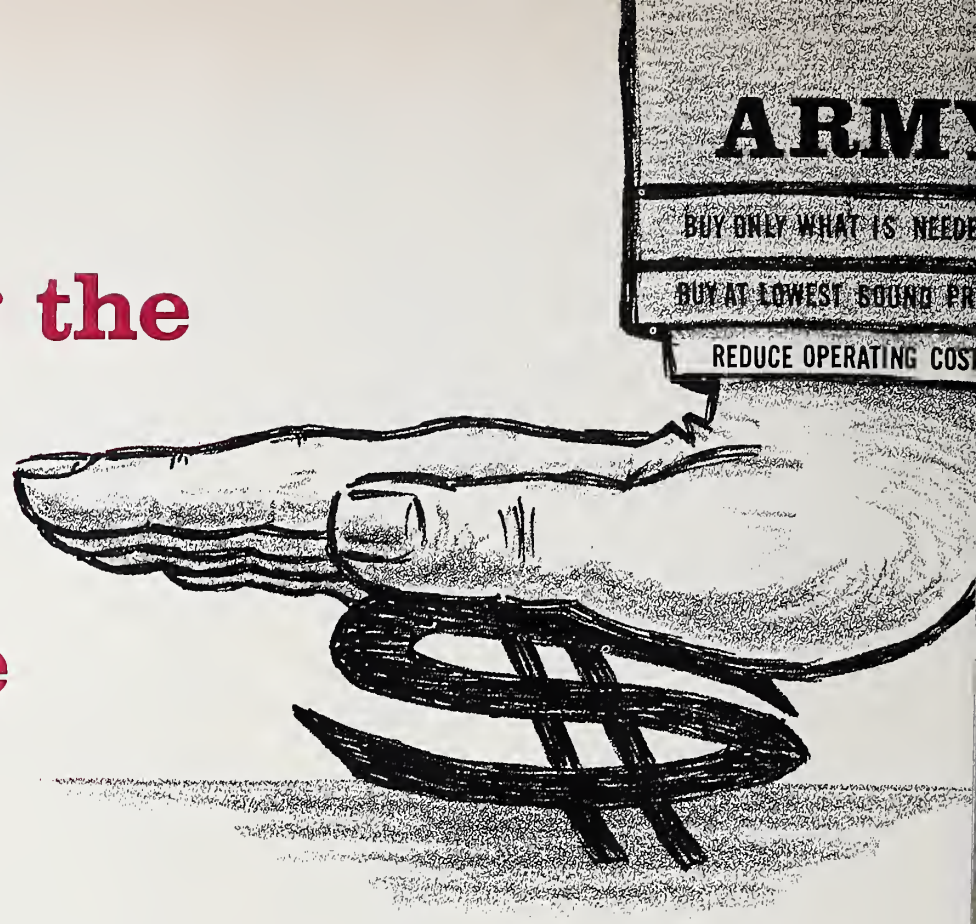
Second, cases now in process which have no "service connection" must be dropped. In cases where service connection is in question, a decision will have to be obtained in court.

Third, past court-martial convictions will have to be reviewed to see whether there was a "service connection." If none is found, the Army will seek a prisoner's release, MG Kenneth J. Hodson, The Judge Advocate General, said. If the Army finds a "service connection" and the prisoner disagrees, however, the prisoner could begin legal efforts in the Federal courts to seek his release.

At the moment, the exact definition of what makes a crime "service connected" has not been made clear. The Army is eyeing a number of cases now before the U.S. Court of Military Appeals and the Federal district courts. Discussion in these cases should clarify exactly under what circumstances the Army has jurisdiction.

Meantime, MG Hodson has told commanders that military jurisdiction could be asserted if otherwise appropriate where the offense was committed on any military installation or against a military person or government property; also, where the offender was in a duty status at time of offense, where the offense is purely military in nature, where the offense is committed outside U.S. territorial jurisdiction, or where the offense may harm military effectiveness.

Beating the Dollar Squeeze



Dorothy E. Reed

MANAGEMENT

Know the difference between a stainless steel pin assembly and a map tack?

WO1 Robert Thomas Work found out that it's about $15,000.

Work had the job of repairing graphic firing scales for 105mm howitzers at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. One component was the pin assembly—a straight pin with a flat head and a crossbar halfway down—costing $1.82 each.

He wondered if something else might turn the trick. Experimenting, he found that map tacks, the same size as the pin assemblies, except for a round head and no crossbar, did the same job, and a box of 100 costs only $1.56.

The Army adopted the idea, substituted 9,000 map tacks for 9,000 pin assemblies, and saved $15,000.

This is only one of the many thousands of savings actions reported each year under the Army Cost Reduction Program, which in the last fiscal year resulted in savings of $343 million.

At the U.S. Army Petroleum Depot in Inchon, Korea, SP4 Robert T. Cutler saved the Army $13,119 by making rubber gaskets for pipeline overcouplings out of raw materials at hand. Overcouplings reinforce worn gaskets where the petroleum products are leaking. Cutler's ingenious home-made gaskets restored old overcouplings to "like new" condition and eliminated the need for new ones. Again, the Army gladly adopted this idea.

Where Money Goes. What happens to all the money saved? Sometimes the savings are used for locally approved but unfinanced projects within the activity. Or again, the savings can be added to the funds a commander is allotted each year to accomplish his approved projects.

The commander starts his budgeting process by requesting funds to cover anticipated needs. Sometimes, because of budget constraints, this figure is reduced. Inflation further shrinks spending power. When an unbudgeted emergency arises, the commander either must



The standard Army field desk, in use since just prior to World War II, may undergo some startling changes because of a recommendation by CPT Thomas L. Verrier, an award winner in the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command's "Creative Thinking Award Program."

The captain suggested a working module that would contain all necessary equipment needed to accomplish clerical work without leaving the immediate vicinity of the module. In effect, it would be a combination desk, typing stand, typewriter, chair, storage area, and protective cover for office machines. Lighter in weight than current items, the versatile module could be used in both garrison and field. For his suggestion, CPT Verrier was awarded a statuette of Rodin's Thinker, a savings bond and a CDC Certificate of Achievement

eliminate some planned projects, or somehow stretch his money to cover all expenses. Savings earned through cost reduction help provide that "stretch."

The Petroleum Distribution Command of USAREUR was able to "reprogram" $40,212 in just this way. The Command was faced with the problem of storing 215 excess tank railcars and a reserve petroleum stock when the U.S. Army relocated its Line of Communications (LOC) from France. Herman Matz, a local national employee of the Command, suggested that the railcars be used to store the petroleum—for free. It was a logical—and highly successful—suggestion, which saved 52 cents per cubic foot of storage costs. Such ideas could be defined as "good management." Cost reduction, therefore, fits neatly into the Chief of Staff's 4-M management goal.

Principle is Good. Nearly everyone agrees that economy through management of resources is good, at least in principle. But often Army people question whether stress on economy may be dangerous in the defense business. Is it possible that someone will become too cost reduction conscious in situations where the difference might be a man's life?

Army Cost Reduction managers answer with an emphatic "no." Their guidelines specifically exclude savings which reduce materiel readiness or combat capability.

For example, no one would send a man into combat wearing a football helmet. But SFC John L. LaRue figured that football headgear could provide ample protection as a helmet for tankers in training at Fort Knox. The football helmets ($22.38 each) were substituted for the more expensive helmets ($81 each), and the Army saved $123,160.

Pennies Add Up. It is apparent that cost reductions do not have to come from million dollar ideas. Even penny savings, multiplied many times, can add up to an impressive total.

For one example, it costs one and two-fifth cents to stitch around both uniform trouser legs to prevent the fabric from ravelling. But when the trousers are issued, the extra length is cut off to fit the wearer. Mrs. Lillian H. Rabon, a seamstress at Fort Jackson, recommended that the row of stitching be eliminated as unnecessary. When you realize that the Department of Defense issues about 4.2 million pairs of trousers each year, the tiny savings add up to approximately $50,000.

Many cost reductions are top-level, management-inspired savings. Most are classed under the headings "buying only what we need," and "buying at the lowest sound price." But there is still another category—"reducing operating costs"—where the ordinary guy particularly helps out. It includes savings in equipment maintenance, transportation, logistics services, hospitals or schools—in short, any area you can think of. The Army is interested in everybody's ideas for savings—and good money is paid for workable ideas under the Army Suggestion Program.

Suggestions Help. SGM James E. Rowlett is one of the more innovative soldiers In the last 10 years, he's made over 250 suggestions, and about 80 of them have been accepted. Another score or so are pending adoption. Last year he picked up $2,200 in awards. One was for $900, and several were for $15 each.

Every time money is saved by eliminating an unnecessary expense—whether it be assembly pins or trouser stitchings—and subsequently applied to some other necessary task, both the Army and civilian taxpayers benefit.

Resources are not unlimited within the Federal budget's system of computing priorities, and the Army must budget its money carefully. With this realization the Army Cost Reduction Program marks an important step in helping hold down the cost of national defense.

How's Your Profile?



Technical Liaison Office
Office of the
Surgeon General

How Medical Profile Affects Your Army Career

Does your medical profile look like a picket fence? If so, do you know whether that is good or bad?

The medical profile is perhaps one of the most cussed and discussed facets of Army life. A great deal of misinformation still exists about its purpose and its effect on the soldier's career.

Actually, a picket fence profile indicates a healthy soldier *(see box)*. But why use a profile system at all? The answer can be found in recent history.

During World War II, the U.S. Army was divided into three branches—Ground Forces, Air Corps and Service Forces. The three departments of the Army and the Navy were all competing for the healthiest men. Through 1943 the winners in this competition were the Navy and the Army Air Force. The Navy set its own standards, and thus was able to siphon off the healthier men. As a result the Navy and the Army Air Force were top heavy with the healthiest men (best profiles) available for induction.

A classification system was needed so that the most fit men could be divided equitably among the various military branches. Such a system—forerunner of today's PULHES—was quickly developed in early 1944 by the Army Surgeon General.

Assignment Aid. The profile system was originally developed to aid the personnel officer in making assignments. Its purpose remains essentially the same today.

It is also used by the commanding officer to indicate whether or not the man is qualified for duty and, if so, what types of duty the man is best physically qualified to perform. The profile doesn't always tell the whole story, however.

Command Sergeant Major Edward F. McDougald has a "4" in his profile. He is not supposed to be qualified for military duty, due to the fact that he lost a leg in an auto accident some years ago. Yet CSM McDougald, a member of the Special Forces, was able to return to jump status using a wooden leg. He has made several jumps at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and is now stationed with the Special Forces in Thailand.

There are many men like CSM McDougald. Individuals who have learned a special skill in military specialties are frequently continued on active duty with waiver in spite of significant defects. These may include amputations of an arm or leg, total blindness in one eye, and coronary artery defects.

Many senior officers are concerned that a "3" or "4" in their profile will hinder promotions. Not so, says the Office of the Surgeon General. If the officer appears before a review board and is found to be in good health in spite of the defect, he may obtain a waiver. The waiver is usable up through the grade of colonel. Promotion of such an individual to general officer must be approved by the Chief of Staff.

Thus the profile, those six little numbers that describe the health of the entire man, should not hurt a man's career. It can, and should, affect the assignment of the individual. But even then, it is only a recommendation, not a directive.

Worried about your profile? Chances are it indicates you are in good health, unless you have been informed otherwise by a doctor. You might even be a picket fence. ASD

What Your Medical Profile Means

Major aspects of the individual's physical fitness are identified by letters (PULHES), each of which is rated numerically (1 through 4). Thus, the numerical profile of a top-rated soldier's PULHES profile will look like a picket fence—all 1's.

P	U	L	H	E	S
1	1	1	1	1	1

PULHES SYSTEM

The United States profile system is known as PULHES. As defined by the Army Regulations on physical standards and physical profiling, the separate factors comprising PULHES express the following:

P — **Physical capacity or stamina: Organic defects, age, build, strength, stamina, height, weight, agility, energy, muscular co-ordination, and similar factors.**

U — **Upper extremities: Functional use of hands, arms, shoulder girdle, and spine (cervical, thoracic, and lumbar) to include strength, range of motion, and general efficiency.**

L — **Lower extremities: Functional use, strength, range of motion, and general efficiency of feet, legs, pelvic girdle, and lower back (sacral spine).**

H — **Hearing (including ear defects). The auditory acuity is to be considered as well as organic defects.**

E — **Eyes: Visual acuity, as well as organic ocular defects.**

S — **Neuropsychiatric: Emotional stability, personality, as well as psychiatric history and findings.**

1 — **High level of medical fitness.**

2 — **Individual meets procurement standards, but may have some limitation on initial MOS classification and assignment.**

3 — **Individual has a medical condition or physical defect which requires certain restrictions in assignment. Such individuals are not acceptable in time of peace, but may be acceptable in time of partial or total mobilization.**

4 — **Individual has a medical condition or physical defect which is below the level of medical fitness for retention in the military service.**

Rally 'Round The Flag

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

Enshrined in the West Point Museum is one of the Army's and the Nation's treasured trophies—a ragged piece of red and white striped bunting—all that is left of the flag that flew over Corregidor in World War II. Before surrender of that bastion, the flag had been burned after being hauled down lest it fall into enemy hands.

COL Paul Bunker, charged with destruction of the colors, first cut off a piece which he sewed under a patch on his cotton shirt. Before he died in a prison camp he turned it over to COL Delbert Ausmus, a fellow prisoner, with the prayer that it be carried to the Secretary of War.

Ausmus sewed the fragment under his shirt pocket. After surviving the rigors of prisoner-of-war camp and the war, he presented it upon his return to Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War.

This loyalty to the flag as the symbol of national ideals has stirred Americans in peace and war since the earliest days of the Republic. As one writer expressed it: "We followed the flag at Trenton and Valley Forge, at Buena Vista and Chapultepec, at

Many an eye has danced to see that Banner in the sky . . .





Gettysburg and Mission Ridge, at Santiago and Manila, and everywhere and always, it means larger liberty, nobler opportunity, and greater human happiness; for everywhere and always it means the blessings of the Greater Republic. And so God leads, we follow the flag and the Republic never retreats."

Loyalty to the national flag also carries over to the banners of the armed services and military units which defend the Nation. When the Iowa Regimental flags that had survived the Civil War were being transferred to the capitol building in Des Moines, the governor of the state at that time was inspired to speak about them, "These loved and honored battle flags—once so bright and beautiful, now so ragged and tattered and faded. But we love them and honor them for what they are and for all they represent. We love them with all their rags and tatters because they are waved in triumph over a hundred battlefields and because they always stood for liberty and right."

Medal Winners. In the close combat of the Civil War, a number of Army men received the Nation's highest award, the Medal of Honor, for episodes connected with flags. As reported in *The Medal of Honor* book issued by Department of the Army:

"The soldier of the Civil War, Federal or Confederate, carried into battle with him a physical symbol of the things that he was fighting for. It was his flag. The flag meant to him whatever he wanted to read into it, and it spoke to him wordlessly. In the case of one individual, it could have stood for an entire complicated system of reasoning which pointed out that his cause was just and worth preserving, and it could just as easily have inspired, in another, a simple emotional reaction to its presence, expressed in some feeling such as, 'There's our flag and by God, they're not going to get near it!'

"When the blue and gray lines met, some of the hottest hand-to-hand fighting raged around the flags, with one side intent upon capturing them and the other upon their protection. It is no wonder that in the yellowing pages of old Army lists of Medal of Honor winners, many of the descriptions of their Civil War deeds hinge around incidents connected with a flag."

Flags have inspired men in every age and epoch, and the American Army is no exception. In 1779, Richard Peters of the War Board wrote to GEN George Washington on the subject of regimental colors: "The Board have been frequently applied to on the Subject of Drums and Colours for the several Regiments . . . The Baron Steuben mentioned when he was here that he would settle with your Excellency some plan as to the Colours. It was intended that every Regiment should have two Colours, one the Standard of the United States which should be the same throughout the Army and the other a Regimental Colour which should vary according to the facings of the Regiment."

Early Colors. First known color carried by a regular Army unit after the Revolution was of silk and referred to as a "standard." The standard and four small camp colors were made for the First U.S. Regiment commanded by COL Josiah Harmar. It was carried by him on a futile expedition against the Indians in 1790.

In 1792 MG Anthony Wayne was appointed General-in-Chief of the Army which was now reorganized and renamed the "Legion of the United States," divided into a headquarters and four Sub-Legions. Flags were provided for the legions in 1795.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812, it was customary for each regiment to carry a standard or

Beneath it rung the battle shout and burst the cannon's roar—Oliver Wendell Holmes





"Things that the Flag stands for were created by the experiences of a great people. Everything that it stands for was written by their lives."— Woodrow Wilson

national flag and a color or regimental flag. The standard was not, as it is today, the national flag. Instead, each branch of the services had a distinctive standard bearing various renditions of the Great Seal or Coat of Arms of the United States.

Yellow was the shade of the artillery regimental colors until 1886 when it was changed to scarlet. The cavalry carried a blue standard until 1887 when it was changed to yellow.

Flags of the infantry regiments followed a rather uniform pattern until 1834—the national color being blue, with an eagle and the shield of the U.S. at its center; above, the stars of varying number and design; and below, a scroll bearing the regimental number and design.

Regimental colors were of plain white or yellow silk with the regimental designation on a scroll in the center. The yellow colors of the artillery regiments exhibited the same general design as the infantry flags, while the cavalry retained a standard whose design was but little altered until 1895.

Infantry Colors. General Regulations for the Army issued in 1841 introduced a significant change in the infantry colors. The old regimental standard of yellow or white, used respectively since 1796 and 1834, was now discarded. First used by the artillery in 1834, the Stars and Stripes now became also the national color for the infantry regiments.

Their long established blue national color, bearing on its field the arms of the United States, was now the regimental standard. This arrangement remained unchanged for over a century.

No further changes were made in Army colors until 1862, but many regiments continued to carry their old colors throughout the Civil War. The most notable innovation of 1862 was the replacement of the red and white cavalry guidon of 1834 with a design which approximated the Stars and Stripes.

In March 1862 GEN George B. McClellan directed that various kinds of flags should designate corps, divisions and brigade headquarters. The First Division Flag was to be red, six by five feet, the Second Division blue, the Third red and blue. Army regulations already prescribed colors of artillery and infantry regiments, camp colors, standards and guidons of mounted regiments.

Names Added. The idea of having the names of the battles in which the regiments participated emblazoned on the flags was suggested by the men themselves. Authority for recognition of the battle honors on the regimental flag came as a result of a joint resolution of Congress on 24 December 1861. In February 1862, GEN McClellan ordered that names of the battles in which units bore a meritorious part would be inscribed on the colors of the guidons of all regiments or batteries thus engaged.

Flags were used as an incentive for a superior performance. GEN J. C. Douglas, commanding general of the 3d Division, XVII Corps, awarded a flag to the units judged best in battalion drill, soldierly appearance, camp condition, and discipline. The unit could keep the flag only by continuous winning of it. It was to be carried on parades and on the battlefield. The commander could withdraw it from a unit that failed to demonstrate its right to retain it.

Other Changes. An unusual change in U.S. Army flags was introduced in 1866, when for the first time both battalion and national colors were prescribed for the engineers.

A change in the color of a regimental flag occurred in 1886, when the artillery flags were changed from yellow to scarlet. In 1887, the cavalry, which for at least three-quarters of a century had borne the small blue standard similar in design to the infantry colors, was now, for the first time, given both the national and regimental flags. In 1895, the size of all flags except those of the cavalry was reduced.

In 1904, sweeping changes were made in the regimental colors of the entire Army. The regimental designation was removed from the field of its national color and placed instead on a silver band on the staff or pike. On all regimental or battalion colors, the U.S. Coat of Arms was prescribed. For the engineers, the battalion color remained scarlet, as before; for the artillery corps, also, the color was scarlet; for the infantry, blue; and for the cavalry, yellow. The insignia of the engineers in white silk and the crossed cannon of the artillery in yellow were placed beneath the national coat of arms on their respective corps and battalion colors.

With the dawn of mechanized warfare, massed infantry charges headed up by standard bearers were a thing of the past. In 1917, regulations read;

> **"In garrison the standards or colors, when not in use, are kept in the office or quarters of the colonel and are escorted thereto and therefrom by the color guard.**
>
> **In action, the position of the standard or colors will be indicated by the colonel, who may, through their display, inspire enthusiasm and maintain morale."**

While regimental flags of the U.S. Army no longer are used in their traditional role as rallying point in battle, as in the 18th and 19th centuries, still, when they are displayed on special occasions such as parades and reviews, they have the capacity to inspire the thrill of pride and the consciousness of combat tradition and national heritage that are the essence of *esprit de corps.* AD





"We followed the Flag at Trenton and Valley Forge, at Buena Vista and Chapultepec, at Gettysburg and Mission Ridge, at Santiago and Manila, and everywhere and always it means larger liberty, nobler opportunity, and greater human happiness . . . " AID

Albert J. Beveridge, U.S. Senator and Historian (1862-1927)



Home of Heraldic Design

Fixed-type TOE Army organizations of regimental and battalion size are authorized a coat of arms that is displayed on the unit's color or standard. But exactly how does such a color and coat of arms come into being?

When an Army unit is first organized, The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army (TIOH), located at Cameron Station, Virginia, consults the Office of the Chief of Military History for a history of the component units together with their lineage and honors if any. This record largely determines the choice of proper symbols and colors to present the story of the unit through heraldic devices. If the unit has no previous history, a design appropriate to its mission is devised.

Based on this information, artists of the Creative Division compile a series of drawings that eventually result in a finished coat of arms. If the design is acceptable to the organization, TIOH issues a letter authorizing the coat of arms.

TIOH then asks the unit for three suggested mottoes. If the preferred motto is not already in use, it is assigned to the unit; if already preempted or in use, others are considered in turn.

TIOH then prepares a manufacturer's drawing and painting of the approved coat of arms actual size, which it sends through the Army Support Center to the Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center in Philadelphia. Here the coat of arms is partially hand-embroidered by skilled seamstresses in the tradition of Betsy Ross.

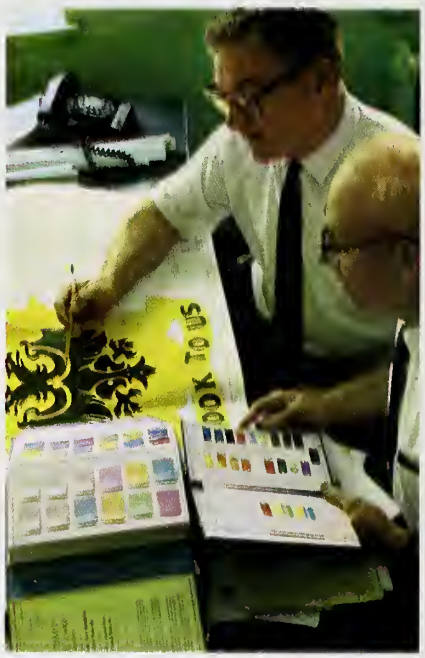
In addition to unit flags, the Institute is responsible for the flags of such high-ranking officers as the President, Secretary of Defense, Army Chief of Staff and general officers.

Other agencies also call upon TIOH for assistance in designing flags. The addition of the 49th and 50th stars to the Flag of the United States was also an Institute responsibility.

Like the mythological Janus who looked both backward and into the future, The Institute of Heraldry blends the symbolism of the past into the flags and coats of arms which enhance the esprit de corps of today's fighting units. AD



"Artists in Creative Division compile a series of drawings that eventually result in a finished coat of arms."



Colors are carefully checked out by experts in Technical Division.



TIOH is responsible for the development of all of the Army's flags.

"Fixed-type TOE Army organizations of regimental and battalion size are authorized a coat of arms that is displayed on the unit's color or standard."





Modern Flag Makers





Working painstakingly with threads and fabrics of many colors, the skilled seamstresses of the Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center in Philadelphia not only make Army flags, pennants and streamers but also those of the President, Cabinet Members, ROTC units, military organizations, and foreign nations as well.

Each Presidential flag, incidentally, takes about 200 hours to complete; each contains some 1,513,000 stitches, of thirty-five different color threads.

Because of the tremendous demand, machines have taken over much of the work. The stitching of scrolls, letters and in some instances the entire design is now being done by machine. The hand embroidery method, however, is still being used for executive flags, command flags and the like.

One thing is certain, however; machines will not completely replace the skilled touches brought to the art of flag-making by these modern Betsy Rosses. AD



"Machines will not completely replace the skilled touches brought to the art of flagmaking by these modern day Betsy Rosses."

Who is Uncle Sam?



Legend or Reality



Throughout American history, cartoonists have let Uncle Sam speak for them on the issues of the day.

In the files of the *Washington Post* is a letter from an ex-serviceman asking, "Is there really an Uncle Sam?—You know what I mean, the tall, rugged white-haired figure in a red-and-white striped trousers, blue coat and star-spangled hat. Is he still around or is he hiding out in the Green Mountains of Vermont or some other place?"

The editor's reply read in part: "Of course there is an Uncle Sam! He is a simple fellow who has built a great country with his own hands. His ancestors crossed an ocean to find an alien shore here. More than 50 nationalities of men have found a free life here—a life offering freedom of choice, freedom to read and write and speak, and freedom to give glory to it all."

Uncle Sam is an old Army campaigner. He first appeared on the scene 150 years ago asking for volunteers for the War of 1812. Today's "I Want You" recruiting posters date back over half a century when an Uncle Sam appeared on the front cover of *Leslie's Illustrated*, a weekly newspaper, in July 1916. James Montgomery Flagg, a prominent illustrator, painted it while commissioned by the state of New York as a military artist.

The War Department sensed the need for a recruiting poster to spur enlistments in 1917. Permission was received from Flagg to use the painting with the added words: "I Want You." Some four million were printed.

So effective was the poster that it was revived and used again during World War II. In 1962, the Army recalled Uncle Sam to active duty again in conjunction with the national observance of the sesquicentennial of the birth of the legend in Troy, New York.

Who was Uncle Sam? Actually he was Samuel Wilson, a government meat inspector in Troy, New York, during the War of 1812.

Wilson would stamp the initials E.A. for Elbert Anderson, the contractor, and U.S. for the United States on each cask or chest of supplies destined for the U.S. Army. Wilson was a well-known figure in Troy, known affectionately as Uncle Sam.

The legend started out as a joke when on 2 October 1812 a fellow inspector facetiously remarked to the governor of New York, who was visiting the E. & S. Wilson Meat Company, that the U.S. initials on barrels of meat stood for "our Uncle Sam Wilson who inspects the meat for the United States." Many workers from the plant later joined the U.S. Army and spread the tale that the man that they had worked for represented the United States. By 1813, newspapers of the period were referring to the men of the U.S. Army as "Uncle Sam's men."

Five months later reference to Uncle Sam was printed in a broadside published in Albany, New York. By 1813, a visiting French journalist wrote home that "Americans are waking up to the fact that their Uncle Sam is a mighty fine gentleman." In 1825, federal employees in Washington, D.C. told visitors in jest, "We work for Uncle Sam."

New York newspapers commenting on Uncle Sam's death on 1 August 1854, wrote: "The death of Samuel Wilson, an aged, worthy and formerly enterprising citizen of Troy, will remind those who were familiar with the incidents of the War of 1812, of the origin of the popular sobriquet for the 'United States.' Mr. Wilson was an extensive packer, and had the contract for supplying the northern army with beef and pork. He was everywhere known and spoken of as 'Uncle Sam,' and the 'U.S.' branded on the heads of barrels for the Army were at first taken to be the initials of 'Uncle Sam' Wilson, but finally lost their local significance and became, throughout the Army, the familiar term United States . . ."

National Figure. Cartoonists usually call upon Uncle Sam in times of crisis. He is also a controversial figure. To many foreigners, he personifies America's largesse in distributing its wealth to less fortunate nations.

Harvard historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., in speaking of Uncle Sam, says, "Every generation of American life re-creates Uncle Sam in its own image. If Uncle Sam currently strikes others as absurd or hypocritical, we are only escaping from reality if we hold accountable the cartoonist's stereotype rather than ourselves."

Crane Brinton, another historian, says of Uncle Sam: "The figure of Uncle Sam is now no more than a symbol . . . into which lover or hater can pour his feelings . . . Uncle Sam is the kind of symbol that even a very determined pressure group in our culture cannot alter. It would probably take a revolution or a dictator to change him. I, for one, much prefer the old gentleman as he is, with his many good points intact; he is unassuming, clearly has a sense of humor and doesn't look at all like the organization man."

Although Uncle Sam is now considered the personification of United States, it was his work for the Army that gained him his everlasting fame. AU

Army Electronic Proving Ground

Its business Is Constructive Criticism

LT Robert W. Engelhardt

Ever get the urge to bang things around?

Get that feeling when the olive-drab Electric Whatnot you were issued just doesn't work?

Recommended: visit CPT Glen Bradley at the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground (USAEPG), Fort Huachuca, Arizona. CPT Bradley, chief of the Environment Test Facility, will probably let you use his workshop, a building the size of a small warehouse, with high windows, cement walls and a hard clean floor—just perfect for such activities. And if you're not satisfied, he may even allow you to torment your Whatnot with some of his equipment, including a shock-drop test machine, a vibration system, temperature-humidity and temperature-altitude chambers, sand-and-dust, rain-and-sunshine, and salt-spray-fog chambers, not to mention an explosion chamber.

The purpose for all this equipment, though, is not to gratify man's atavistic instincts, but to determine how items like Whatnot will perform—before they get into the hands of soldiers.

Test Activity. USAEPG is one of 15 activities and installations testing equipment for the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command, a subcommand of the Army Materiel Command. The Electronic Proving Ground's bailiwick includes any item in the fields of communications, combat surveillance, avionics, automatic data processing, electronic warfare and meteorology. It works as an independent testing agency, evaluating items and submitting reports to Test and Evaluation Command.

Environmental Test Facility is one of six divisions which conduct the actual testing for USAEPG.

One day last spring, CPT Bradley escorted several visitors through his plant isolated on the Arizona desert. He began by demonstrating the Transportation Simulator, a four-foot-square wooden slab rigged to an electric motor. He placed a squad radio on the board and switched on the motor. The radio began to bob and roll in an elliptical motion. "We conduct three-hour tests on each side of the item," he explained, "simulating a thousand-mile ride on a deuce-and-a half."

The 27-year-old, brown-haired Signal officer then pointed to a row of gunmetal gray testing chambers and told his visitors how they operated.



At one end of the row was the Salt-Spray-Fog Chamber, which produced a misty cloud and tested for erosion and changes in electrical characteristics.

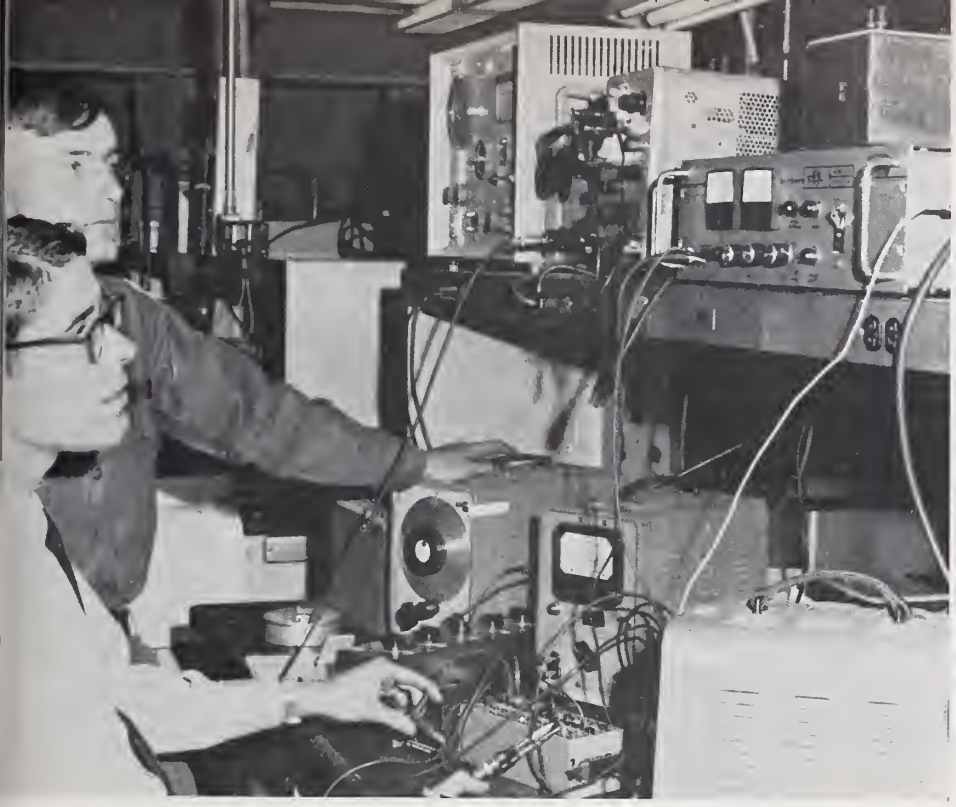
Next to it was the Fungus Chamber. Here visitors learned that items of equipment are placed with various fungi in an ideal climate for growth (85 degrees temperature, 95 percent humidity) for four weeks. If the fungi grow, they have to be living off the item, not a good sign for the manufacturer.

Next was the Rain-and-Sunshine Chamber, a series of sunlamps, an ultraviolet light source, and ordinary-looking shower nozzles. CPT Bradley noted that items were checked for degradation, fading and hardening, and that the chamber, like the others, measure results according to scientific specifications. "Even the diameter of the raindrops is specified," he remarked, "giving us predetermined rainfalls."

"What about the explosion chamber?" a visitor asked.

"We'll get to that shortly," he replied, leading the group to the musty Sand-and-Dust Chamber, carpeted with a layer of fine silica dust. Equipment was placed here to see if the silica dust could penetrate it and cause shorting of electrical contacts or changes in electrical characteristics.

"The Temperature-Altitude Chamber," CPT Bradley continued, "can simulate any atmosphere up to 250,000 feet and has a temperature range from −100°F to +350°F." A typical item might have to be flown to Southeast Asia in a low-pressurized cabin at a high altitude and cold temperature. So these conditions are programmed into the chamber and a sophisticated recording device beside it measures the effects of the "make-believe" flight. The Temperature Humidity Chamber did practically the same thing—only substituting humidity for altitude.



Far left, Army Emergency Personnel Rescue Radio is prepared for altitude test at Environmental Test Facility. Left, calibration tests are performed on communications equipment used in Light Observation Helicopter.

At last CPT Bradley pointed to what looked like a pudgy, snub-nosed submarine, four-feet wide and four-feet deep, with a round door at one end. "Finally," he said, "we have the Explosion Chamber."

"Can we see it work?" asked a curious visitor.

The captain said no, safety precautions required that the chamber be wheeled out into the desert and away from the facility before testing. He then explained that it was used—not as a coup de grace for items tested in other chambers, as one visitor had thought—but to see the effects on an item if exposed to an environment where explosions might take place around it, such as on the battlefield.

Electronic Environment. All this equipment, when added together, tells the Army how a given product will perform in a natural or man-made environment. At the same time, USAEPG researchers must determine how each piece of equipment will react in another world: the electronic environment. There are more than 100,000 items emitting electrical energy in a field army and each must be able to operate without interfering with the others. The Electromagnetic Environmental Test Division has the task of determining how well equipment will work in this environment.

To accomplish its mission, this division has a workshop at Fort Huachuca, scoring facilities at Tucson, and electromagnetic ranges stretching across a wide swath of Southern Arizona to stations at Gila Bend and Yuma.

Tests include two major steps: first, the division discovers the capabilities of an item in a friendly environment and, second, they determine if it will work when they introduce intentional interference. Then a computerized "Interference Prediction Model" matches the ability of an item, scheduled to be deployed, say in 1975, with other equipment expected to be in the field at the same time.

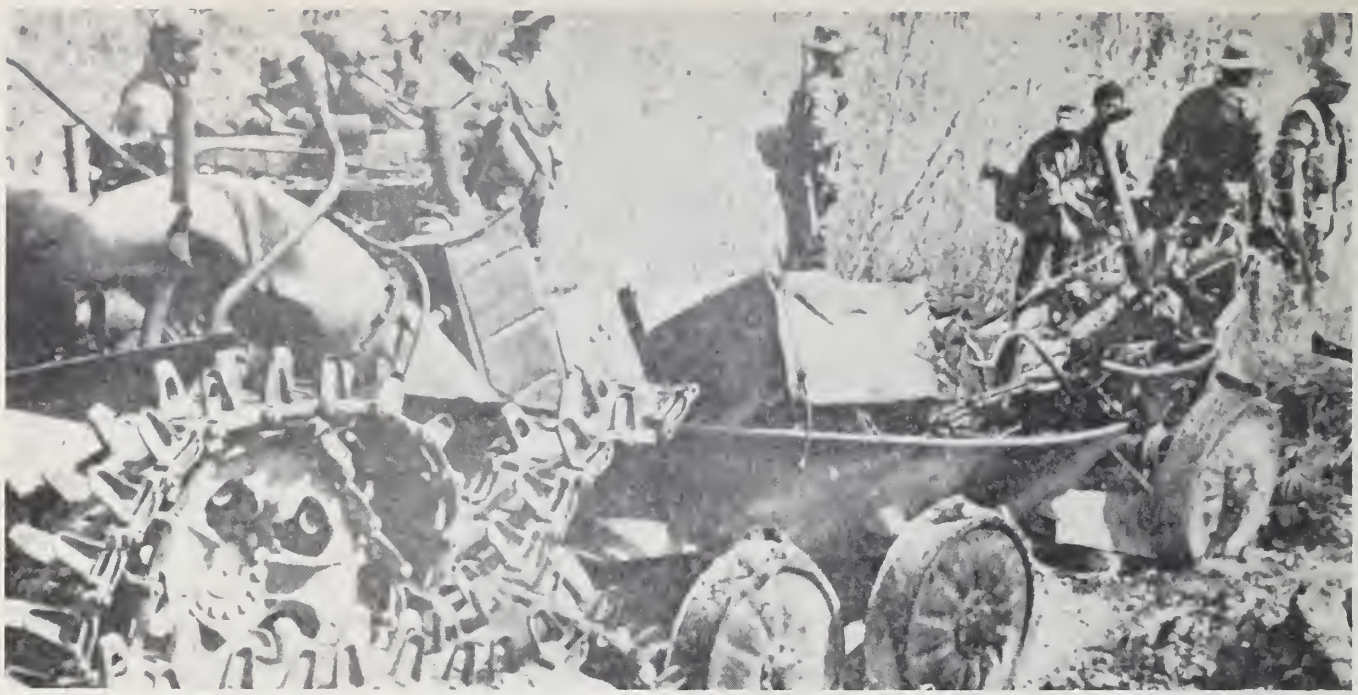
Electronic equipment used in Army aircraft is tested at the Avionics, Meteorology and Electronic Warfare Test Division. Armed with a phalanx of calibration instruments, researchers conduct performance tests on such things as the communications and rocket firing systems of the Huey Cobra, one of their current projects.

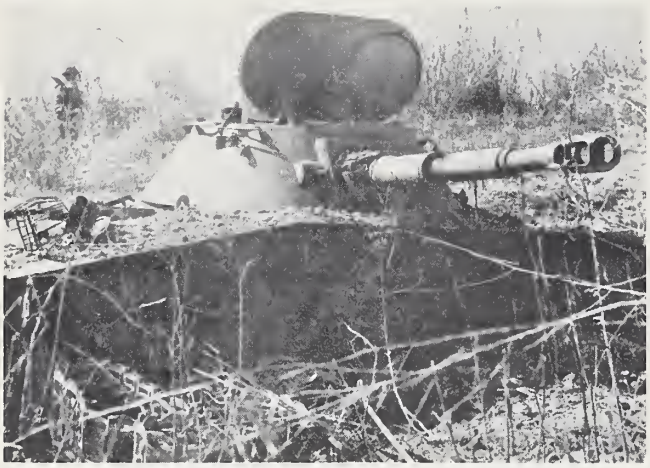
Check-up. Not only must USAEPG determine if a product works, but it must also ensure that it works well enough. This task belongs to the Quality Assurance Facility, which inspects new items of electronic equipment and new contracts of existing equipment to see if manufacturers have complied with government specifications.

"In essence," says Charles M. Groty, chief of the Quality Assurance Facility, "we do not take a product at the manufacturer's word and check all the specifications he himself should have followed; it must pass our tests before issue to the field. Not long ago, we found one item with rust, leaks, loose bolts and poor wiring. Obviously we had to send it back to the manufacturer for necessary corrections."

In addition to its basic testing mission, USAEPG has an Instrumentation and Methodology Office concerned with finding new and better methods of testing. But USAEPG's 1,000-man force—military and civilian—devotes its work mainly to the testing, now in process, of more than 150 items.

Their main concern is to ensure that the Electric Whatnot, with a new coat of olive drab paint, is in excellent condition when issued to the field, eliminating many urges to bang the thing around. And they also hope that the Whatnot will be hardy enough to continue to work, even if somebody does bang it around.





Wrecks of Russian PT76 tanks litter the landscape as Ben Het still holds.

BEN HET STILL HOLDS

Grinding tank tracks clanked between *kerwhumps* of exploding rocket rounds and the rattle of small arms fire. Camp Ben Het was under attack by armor-supported NVA troops. It was the first reported use of enemy tanks in South Vietnam since the CIDG (Civilian Irregular Defense Group) camp at Long Vei, near Khe Sanh, was overrun in February 1968.

As the North Vietnamese advanced on the remote Central Highlands camp, one enemy tank was knocked out when it hit a mine. "And that's when Charlie started firing RPG and small arms at us." reported 1LT Mike Lannons, exec of the U.S. Special Forces team at the CIDG camp.

An allied tank from a supporting unit caught one of the first RPG rounds, while another stopped a second Communist tank with 90 mm gun fire. "The firefight continued and they started hitting us with everything they had," the lieutenant said.

The Communist tanks were Russian-built PT76s —25 feet long, 15 tons—with three-man crews and 76mm guns that have a range of about three miles.

The camp was supported against the attack by a battery of 105, 155 and 175mm howitzers, and "Spooky" (C47 minigun aircraft). "When the company-sized ground probe started, we had a wall of steel all around the camp's perimeter—and over it, too," said MAJ Jerry White, acting CO of the U.S. Special Forces team. "We received more than 400 rounds inside the camp, but casualties and damages were light."

"Camp Ben Het still holds," was the after action report.

And according to the men in the camp, it'll take more than a few Russian built tanks and some NVA troops to break that hold.—*The Green Beret.* AD



180 men on my back

MAJ Ben E. Duhon

As inevitably happens when two soldiers get together for a relaxing few minutes, the conversation turned to the day's operations, then branched out to other anecdotes. In this particular case, the leader of the aviation platoon assigned to support Advisory Team 70 was doing most of the talking. Mostly listening was the team administrative officer, who, as a newly assigned Adjutant General (AG) type, was finding contact with the cutting edge of the Army somewhat heady.

The admin officer was all ears as the pilot told of an action that had occurred several weeks earlier, involving a young PFC assigned as radio operator with a squad from the advisory team.

The squad had stumbled on a Viet Cong unit that was waiting to ambush another U.S. group thought to be coming from another direction. Both sides were surprised—but the heavier weapons and overwhelming numbers of VC soon told. Within a few minutes only the young PFC was left alive of the original seven Yanks. The VC wanted to break off and fade into the jungle before noise of the firefight brought in gunships and reinforcements—but the PFC kept up the fight for nearly half an

hour, dragging his comrade's bodies to his shallow ravine where he took shelter, using their ammunition, continuing in radio contact with his company.

During the flight, the PFC hurled a grenade to kill the Viet Cong leader, then used his rifle to kill two other VC and wound a third. He himself was wounded four times —the last shot tearing away his trigger finger. But still he continued to fight, getting off one last shot to kill another enemy. When reinforcements reached the position, he was still full of fight.

After hearing the story, the admin officer casually asked what awards had been recommended for the young soldier. Somewhat embarrassed, the pilot replied, "I should have put him in for something but I just can't write up a recommendation the way it should be done." Because the incident had happened two months previously, some would have considered it too late to obtain proper recognition for the heoric soldier. But the admin officer knew better. He asked more questions, took notes on date and place of the action, listed some questions for the platoon to answer, and pushed the matter until he had sufficient information to prepare the paperwork involved. As a result, the PFC received the Silver Star.

AG Assist. This action by an AG officer is typical of the way that an admin staff lends support to a United States division in Vietnam. The nature of most administrative assignments places such officers in a setting removed from close personal contact with members of the combat arms, making it difficult to get a true appreciation of problems confronting the men who are actually doing the shooting. But to the AG officer fortunate enough to get away from Saigon, an assignment as an advisory team admin officer presents an unusual chance for close working relationships. The experience can be rewarding—both to the AG officer and to those he serves—as he meets the daily challenges.

In a typical support service to advisory groups in Vietnam, the admin section consists of one officer and four enlisted men. The section provides the sole support for the 180 U.S. advisers in such areas as personnel, finance, postal, special services, memorial services, casualty reporting, decorations and awards processing, initial orientation for newly assigned advisers, legal and claims assistance. That sounds like quite a chore, but there are additional problems that arise which are not covered by standing operating procedures.

Mail Goes Through. Mail delivery is always a prime concern—even more so in an advisory unit than in a regular infantry division. Emphasis on regular mail service may appear out of proportion to those who have not spent time in an outpost area. But to those who have observed first hand, it is apparent that mail is almost a more important morale factor than pay.



Sometimes, when it was difficult to find available helicopters for the mail run, our administrative noncom got together with an L-19 pilot and worked out a method of aerial delivery. Mail was encased in a fiber tube and attached to a small parachute made from pocket handkerchiefs. As the L-19 went about its regular reconnaissance, it was easy to toss mail over-wing to small units below.

If Paymaster Gets There, morale naturally goes up. But take the men in isolated outposts—like the radio relay station on top of Tay Ninh Mountain. It's pretty difficult getting pay to the Special Forces troops, a handful of Montagnards and one radio relay operator from the advisory team. Looking like an inverted ice cream cone in otherwise flat terrain, the 3000-foot peak occupies a unique place in the heart of an area that has long been Viet Cong country.

Sometimes the wind blows so hard it's impossible to land a helicopter. In this and other locations, getting the pay to isolated units also presents an ideal opportunity to attend to personal problems. Each trip gets varied requests from the men, ranging from desired legal advice to a plan to add still another stop to the already overburdened movie film circuit. (Incidentally, mail always was delivered and picked up, and supplies and ammunition were shuttled where needed to every site that the author visited on the pay run.)

That Beret. While a great deal has been said and written about the "Green Berets" of Special Forces, still far too many of their exploits have gone unrecognized because of their remoteness and limited administrative support in isolated areas. In the geographical area of Advisory Team 70 where I worked were two B Detachments and several A Detachments. They did a job that was worth every bit of praise they ever received—and much that was never recorded. These teams usually had little if any transportation. The loan of the chopper assigned to the pay officer often was the only means for obtaining resupply of movies, books and other amenities in isolated outposts.

Ducks and Pigs. Not everything in the life of the admin officer in Vietnam is entirely militarily oriented. Take the case of the high flying duck while the admin officer was taking the pay to an isolated outpost. Flying through an area where aircraft frequently drew fire, the pilot normally kept the aircraft about six feet above the road between Paris Tan Qui and Phu Hoa Goung. As the plane flew along at its usual 110 knots, the windshield suddenly shattered—and both machineguns immediately began a chatter of return fire. The crew was surprised a short time later to find that a "neutral" duck had caused the crash.

In the case of a pig, just how valuable is such a small animal? To the average American, not much, but to a poor Vietnamese peasant family, it may be their most valuable possession.

After a fierce battle in November 1965, a flight that had started as a mission to collect casualty information for the Vietnamese G-1, turned into a displaced persons rescue operation. The plight of displaced persons fleeing the Viet Cong-infested area made this change imperative. There were no doors in our particular chopper, so when a tiny peasant woman momentarily released the ropes on her prized pig, the animal was out and on the way down in a flash—a real free-fall. It took two men to restrain the poor old lady from diving after her prized possession. The incident could have been much more tragic than the duck episode.

Show Biz. Bringing mail and pay to the men, acting as resupply officer, and providing all related services, bring obvious satisfactions. But another aspect of the admin officer's job can be particularly enjovable. As special services officer, he helps arrange for movies and other entertainment. Every now and then, he even has a chance to meet those fascinating people who bring live entertainment to the troops. As escort for some of the very-easy-on-the-eyes entertainers, he is of course much envied.

All in all, the admin officer assigned to advisory team duty soon finds that he is providing more personal and personnel service in more areas than at any other time in his career. He works longer and harder —yet may not notice it, because of the personal satisfactions in each day's work.

Much was done for the 180 men of Advisory Team 70, but much still could be done. With the right attitude and some imaginative effort, the challenges can be met, and in the process due respect can be earned for the Adjutant General Corps' shield. Probably the most important result of a tour in Vietnam is the unique opportunity afforded for professional growth and an inside look at the daily problems facing the men whom it is our mission to support.

BORDER PATROL

SSG Pat Moser

The "Iron Curtain" slicing through Germany has been called Communism's shame. To men of the U.S. 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment it is a danger zone littered with high explosive mines between two Communist-built wire fences.

These cavalrymen pull border patrols and man observation towers along 150 kilometers of fenceline. Serving as the "eyes and ears" of NATO in their sector, they can get an emergency report to Seventh U.S. Army headquarters within minutes.

"We are here only for surveillance," said a regimental intelligence officer. "The men have orders to report an invasion, but not to stand and fight." These orders are clear to men like SSG Rivera Arroyo Domingo, who commands "Observation Post Alpha" for the regiment's First Squadron.

OP Alpha straddles Fulda Gap, an invasion route for armies throughout history. The gap runs through two mountain ranges forming a gateway into the heart of western Europe, with American cav-men pulling "gap duty" for a week at a time. "I schedule my troops for six hours on watch and six hours off," Rivera said. "It gets pretty monotonous on a long watch, and six-on, six-off keeps 'em from seeing things that don't exist."

What the sergeant and his men do see is a determined East German border command armed with Russian-made AK-47 automatic rifles, German Shepherd dogs and work crews shoring up the double row of fence on the Communist side.

"They even plow up the ground next to the fence so they can detect footprints," Rivera explained. "All they have to do then is keep an eye on the ground and it'll tell them if anyone is trying to escape to the West."

Sergeant Rivera's replacement at OP Alpha, SSG Dwight I. Booth, sits in the tower for a 48-hour orientation before he brings his crew in for its week of surveillance duty. Booth pays close attention to the site's operating procedure. "It may look routine," he observed, "but a look at the weapons the East Germans have on the other side shows this is more than just that. It's serious business."

Timely Reports. OP Alpha's procedure calls for an hourly report to headquarters, plus spot reports





on all observations of possible military value. And along with binoculars and starlight scopes, radar keeps an electronic eye on across-the-border movements.

"I have six light, five medium and three heavy," the radar operator may report to his trick chief, who immediately logs the information and notifies squadron headquarters. "We won't know if it's military traffic or civilian vehicles," the NCOIC said, "but our intelligence people might find something of value."

An example of the "may find something of value" theory is the traffic pattern pieced together from such reports before the Czechoslovakian invasion last summer. It revealed a 70-vehicle convoy moving south in East Germany.

While the American soldiers man the tower at OP Alpha, a two-man patrol of West German customs police *(Zollpolizei)* keeps watch below and provides additional information about border activities. West Germany's federal border patrol operations rest with the specialized paramilitary Federal Border Guard *(Bundesgrenzscheutz),* which also exchanges information with the U.S. soldiers.

COL Adrean St. John, the 14th's commander, values the help these German agencies give his unit. He designated a special course in German for his men which gives them a vocabulary of 1,600 words tailored for military use. When the course ends, the men put their new vocabulary to practical use by working with the Federal Border Guard. Result—increased rapport between American and German units along the border.

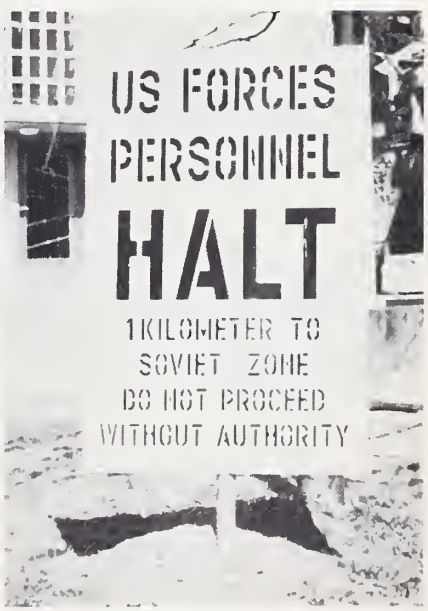
"We depend upon our German friends and they depend on us," said 1LT Thomas L. Woodall, the regiment's assistant adjutant. "With us it's a way of life. We're in it together because the border is a condition we face together."

The West Germans placed a sign at the border in the Harz Mountains which describes the condition. It says: "Here Germany is still divided—Over there is also Germany."

The separation increased glaringly after the 1961 Berlin crisis, and U.S. soldiers along the border have had their duties shaped by it.

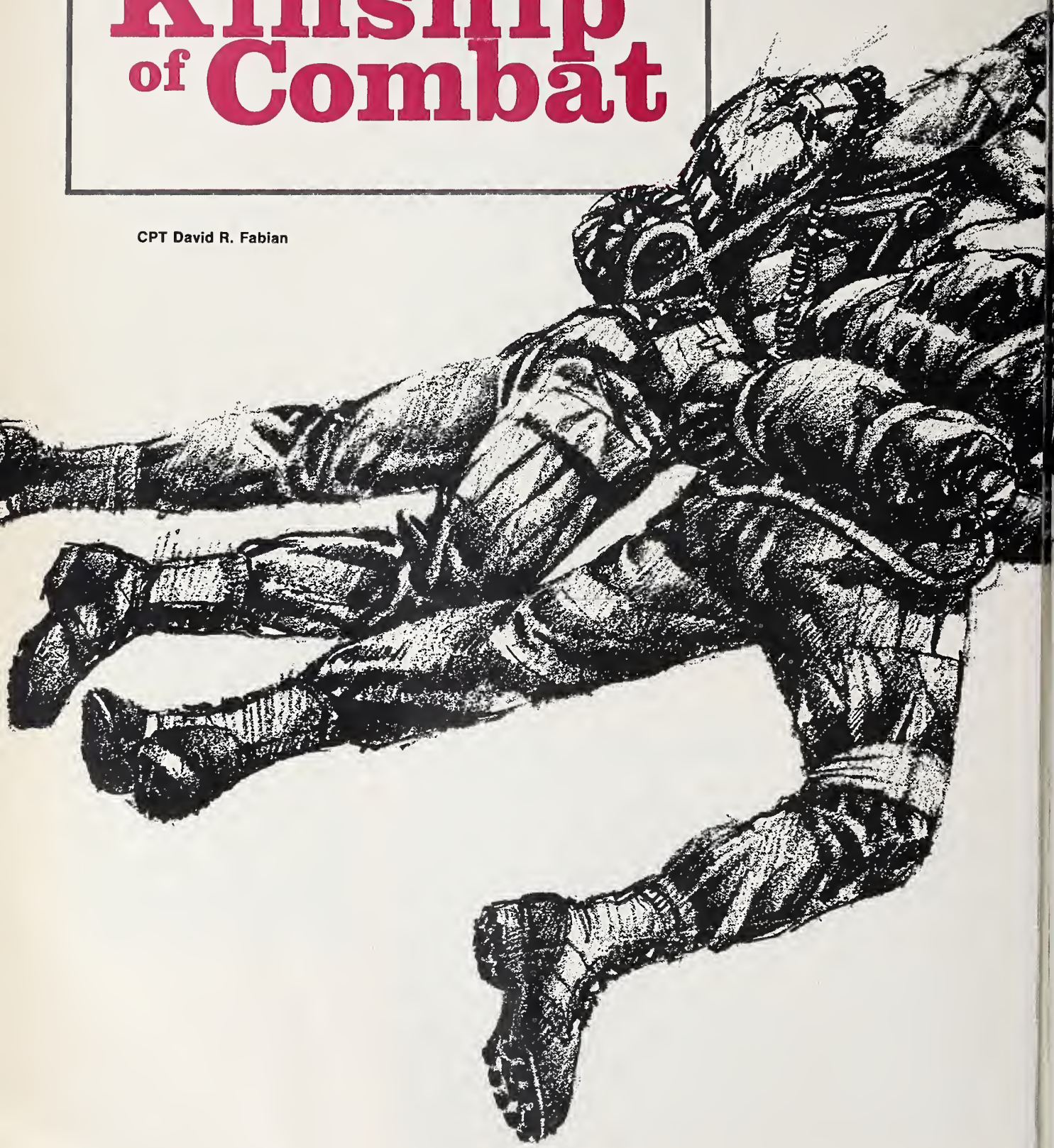
Men of the 14th Cavalry Regiment see eyes staring back at them across a no-man's-land in a country divided against itself. AD





Kinship of Combat

CPT David R. Fabian





Under other circumstances it might be called "friendship." In Vietnam, however, the relationship between two men often becomes more urgent, more demanding, and more meaningful. Out there it's called the kinship of combat. It's also a bond that can be severed at any moment by an enemy bullet.

SGT Randy Chrietzberg and SP4 James A. Franklin experienced the kinship of combat. For several months they worked together with mechanical precision as members of the "Tracers," an elite recon element assigned to the 4th Infantry Division's 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry.

The fact that they were of different races and religions didn't matter. What mattered was that both men knew and respected each other's abilities. Theirs was a professional and personal kinship of combat. It ended only when Specialist Franklin was killed in action.

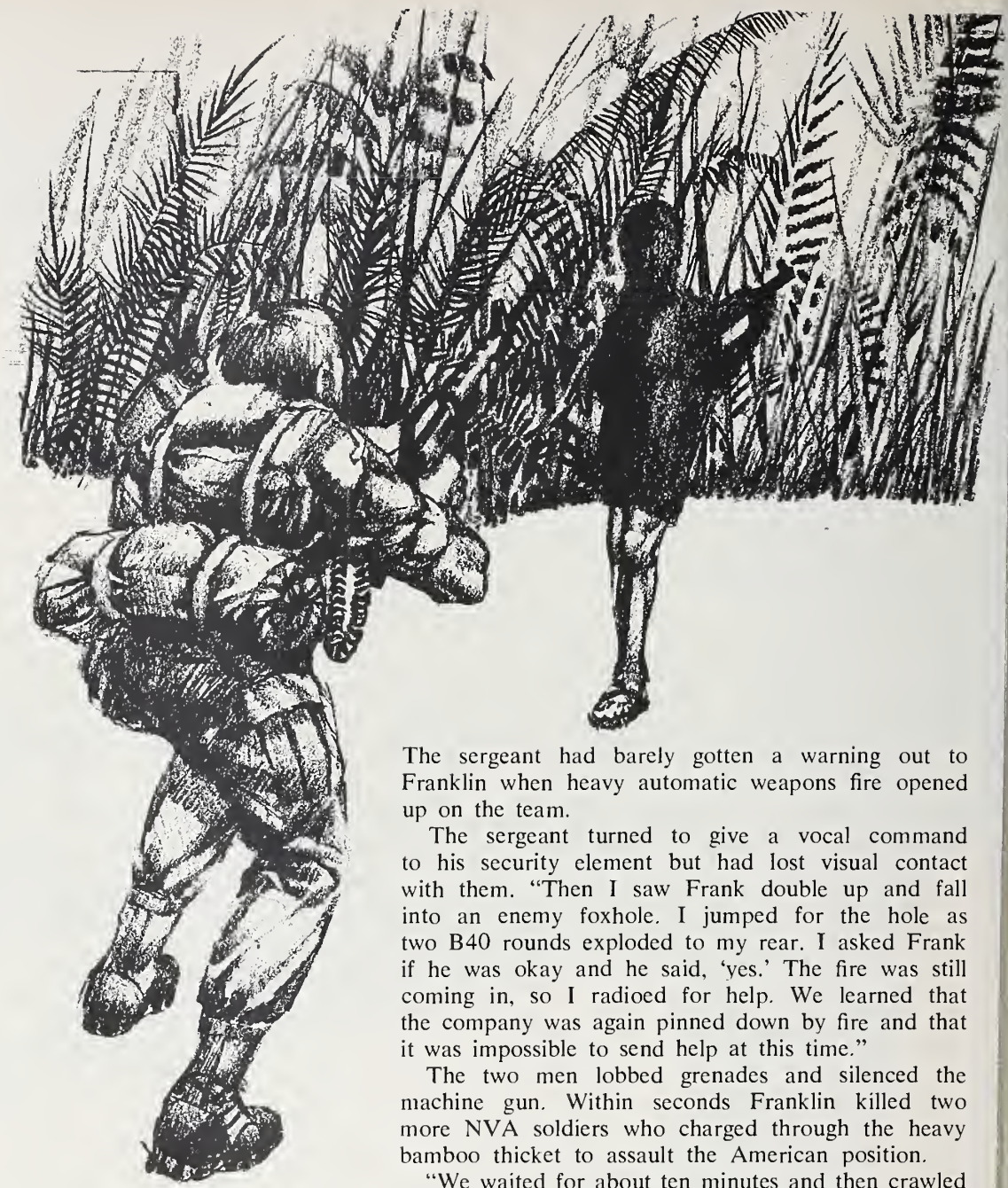
"Frank could have quit several times during the mission," said SGT Chrietzberg of Redwood Citv, California, "but he wouldn't let up. Actually, it was his will power that kept us both going that night. He saved my life, but lost his in the process."

Mission. For nine hours the "Tracers," assigned to Alpha Company, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, had zig-zagged over treacherous terrain, assessing damage to enemy locations which had been pounded by B52 strikes the day before.

Acting as a point element, they had been enmeshed in a fierce contact with 12 North Vietnamese (NVA) soldiers just before noon, killing seven while suffering no casualties themselves. And later, when SGA Chrietzberg discovered that his team was located approximately midway between NVA snipers and Alpha Company, he directed four gunship runs which silenced the tree-top snipers.

"After the sniping stopped, I decided that we had better move back toward the company. When the snipers were being fired upon, they pulled back a bit. I had to pop smoke to draw the gunships in, so our own position had been compromised. There was about five hundred meters between us and the main body now, and it was getting pretty late in the afternoon."

The team turned back, intending to link up with the company at a night location site. Enroute, however,



SP4 Franklin passed the word to SGT Chrietzberg that he had spotted a well-camouflaged bunker complex.

While the other team members provided security, SGT Chrietzberg and SP4 Franklin moved cautiously through the complex. They had checked about six bunkers when, almost simultaneously, they came face to face with two NVA soldiers. Both men opened fire. The enemy soldiers slumped in their bunkers.

The two men continued the search. About 40 meters beyond the bunkers SGT Chrietzberg pointed to a spider hole at the base of a clump of bamboo.

The sergeant had barely gotten a warning out to Franklin when heavy automatic weapons fire opened up on the team.

The sergeant turned to give a vocal command to his security element but had lost visual contact with them. "Then I saw Frank double up and fall into an enemy foxhole. I jumped for the hole as two B40 rounds exploded to my rear. I asked Frank if he was okay and he said, 'yes.' The fire was still coming in, so I radioed for help. We learned that the company was again pinned down by fire and that it was impossible to send help at this time."

The two men lobbed grenades and silenced the machine gun. Within seconds Franklin killed two more NVA soldiers who charged through the heavy bamboo thicket to assault the American position.

"We waited for about ten minutes and then crawled together toward the machine gun nest. There were three dead enemy clad in khaki uniforms and armed with ChiCom grenades. We looked for the other members of our team, but they were nowhere in sight, so we knew we'd have to get back to the company alone. Another radio check revealed Alpha Company was still receiving heavy fire."

From the enemy machine gun nest the two men decided to dash for cover, drawing immediate fire from their flank. Franklin was wounded in the right leg and pinned down by AK47 fire. Chrietzberg called for a Cobra gunship which, after three passes, silenced the fire.

With darkness approaching the young sergeant rolled down his sleeves and blackened his face with

charred leaves. Although weak, Franklin was in good spirits and prepared to move out and rejoin the company.

"Frank decided that he would continue to hump his pack," the sergeant recalled. "Since we were in enemy territory he didn't want to leave anything behind for the NVA, especially his food and claymore mine."

They moved slowly and cautiously toward the sound of the contact, taking breaks every 50 meters or so. Finally the sergeant persuaded Franklin to remove his pack during a rest break. The sergeant then carried the ruck, both rifles, the team radio and SP4 Franklin.

"Ae we stumbled through the dark, Frank kept encouraging me. He would shift his weight by lying only partially against my back and shoulder. We traveled about 75 meters and stopped. I knew we couldn't go on in this manner because we were making far too much noise. It was then that Frank volunteered to crawl alongside me as I walked through the brush.

"We set out and within minutes an NVA soldier spotted my sihouette. He must have mistaken me for another NVA because he didn't shoot. He just whispered the words *"Lai day"* ("Come here"). Frank lay unnoticed on the ground. I lowered his rifle slowly to the ground. Then I leveled my own weapon and fired a round at the challenger."

After killing the enemy, the sergeant fell to his hands and knees and moved toward Franklin. Although the specialist was getting weaker, he and the sergeant managed to crawl away. Suddenly four grenades exploded in front of them. The sergeant was temporarily blinded.

"When I regained my vision I spotted Frank dragging himself up to the bunker where the grenades were tossed from. He had one grenade himself.

"Suddenly there was a flash and then silence. There wasn't a sound from the bunker. Frank was lying very still. I moved up to him and saw that he was wounded again."

SGT Chrietzberg tended both wounds as best he could. The two friends then lay side by side for fifteen minutes. In the distance they could hear the exchange of small arms fire between Alpha Company and the NVA force.

"My thoughts raced. I knew that if we stayed there until daylight we would be discovered. The NVA bunker must have been a listening post and it was certain they'd be checking it in the morning. Frank couldn't move, so I promised that I'd go on and bring help before it got light. I left a weapon and ammo for Frank and crawled toward Alpha Company's position."

SGT Chrietzberg made good his promise. Just before daybreak the rescue party he led reached SP4 Franklin—but it was too late.

Under other circumstances it might be called "friendship." Out here it's called the kinship of combat. AD

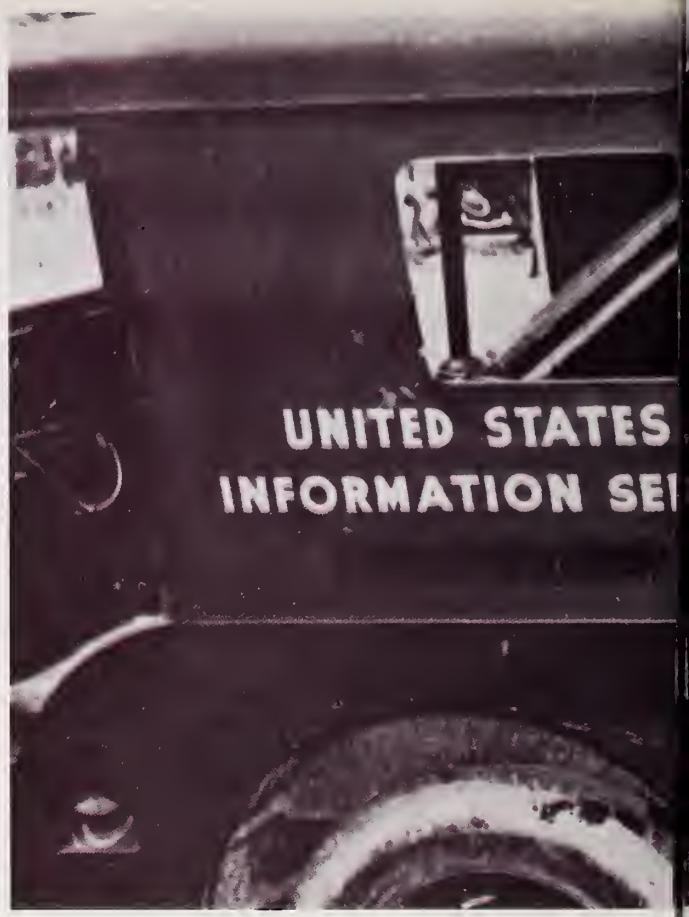




Answering Critics Abroad

Successful Communications Go Two Ways

James J. Halsema
United States Information Agency



So your next assignment is overseas? Whether it's Germany, Japan, Panama, or the Philippines, many of the problems you face will be the same.

Foreigners, you'll find, are naturally very curious about the United States. Usually it's a friendly curiousity, but there will be times when the questions may reveal a certain hostility. Most have never visited the United States; their impressions of America largely come from commercial news sources, films, or perhaps an occasional acquaintance with an American. Another possible source of information might be Radio Moscow, Radio Peking, or some other propaganda station. If so, you can bet they have a distorted picture.

Over the years, many American motion pictures have given foreign viewers the impression that all Americans have two cars, a swimming pool and a girl resembling Raquel Welch lolling beside it. Certainly no one can deny that Americans enjoy the highest standard of living in the world, but we all know that there still are many earning inadequate incomes. To correct these false impressions, one only has to be honest and "tell it like it is."

Some Answers. Many news stories about the United States center around student unrest, and the struggle of black Americans to achieve racial equality. As one Congressional report recently stated, "The mental picture that many foreigners have of our nation is increasingly that of a violent, lawless, overbearing, even sick society."

In responding to such examples, it might be helpful to point out that such an organization as Students for a Democratic Society with its claimed membership of 35,000 is tiny when compared with the U.S. college population of seven million. Also, controversial issues are the business of colleges and universities and this business must be carried out in an environment of freedom.

While many inequities still exist between Negro and white Americans, slow but tangible progress is being made. In the past two years, two million Negroes rose above the government-designated poverty level, which now is $3,300 annual income for an urban family of four. Over the past decade the number of Negro families with annual incomes in excess of $8,000 tripled. Three Negroes—Carl Stokes, in Cleveland; Richard Hatcher in Gary, Indiana; and Walter Washington, in the Nation's Capital—are the top officials in these major American cities. The number of Negroes in Congress increased from six to nine. More than seven million Negroes were registered in the last election, and unofficial surveys show that in most areas more than 80 percent of the eligible Negro voters cast their ballots.

In addition, one can always draw on his own





By means of books and motion pictures, United States Information Service helps tell America's story abroad.

personal experiences, citing changes in the schools and towns where he has lived, in companies where he has worked and in the Army itself.

War Issue. Another issue of keen interest to many foreigners is the war in Vietnam. Perhaps you may already have served in that country and have a first-hand knowledge of the danger and devastation there. At least you probably know servicemen who have been there. Quoting their views can be very effective in explaining Vietnam to foreigners.

The United States has made it clear it is prepared to help the people of South Vietnam to live in peace and freedom under a type of government of their own choosing. The U.S. Government has taken a number of initiatives to bring an end to the fighting. Former President Johnson halted all bombing of North Vietnam, and President Nixon has given top priority to attaining an honorable peace. However, up to this Spring, there has been little or no substantial public response from the other side to bring the war to an end.

The United States has no designs on Vietnam or on any other country in the world. Our only desire is to see that all nations live in peace with their neighbors and that each nation be allowed to develop, both politically and economically, in any manner which suits its own genius and aspiration.

Environment of Freedom. The American election process is another subject which interests many foreigners. So does study in the United States. The physical size of our country and its industrial might both puzzle and intimidate them.

Probably you won't have the answers to all the questions they may ask about primaries, scholarships, inflation and the like. One source of information on the more complicated questions is the U.S. Information Service. Most likely there is at least one USIS office in the country to which you are being assigned Tell your questioners to visit the USIS libraries or information center. Or if you want to reply to your friends personally, you, too, can find out almost all of the answers at the USIS Center.

As a first time visitor in a foreign country, you should learn as much as possible about the area where you are stationed. One of the best ways to make friends with foreigners is to express an interest in them, their culture and their history. By showing this interest sincerely and by making your conversation a two-way communication, you will be listened to, in turn, with equal attention.

No American should be reluctant to explain his country's policies or aims. For just as certainly as we have problems, we also have the determination and the means to solve them. AID

First Things First

From an address by
GEN Earle G. Wheeler, USA
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
at dedication of
U.S. STRICOM Headquarters Building
MacDill AFB, Florida



Setting priorities is never an easy matter. It is easy enough to say "put first things first." In the complex and unyielding real world, the task of statesman and military leader alike is to determine what things are truly "first."

One program our President has clearly decided is a "first thing" is the phased and orderly deployment of the Safeguard ballistic missile defense system. The Joint Chiefs of Staff fully support the Commander in Chief on this critically important strengthening of our deterrent posture . . . No single national defense program has been more thoroughly analyzed than has Safeguard. None is more clearly needed, and needed now.

However, there has crept into the public debate on the proposed Safeguard deployment a note—or perhaps more precisely, a chorus—which calls into question, and indeed twists the motivation of. leadership in the Armed Forces.

The performance of top military leadership has always been fair game in our free, and free-swinging, society. Personally, I wouldn't have it any other way. A tough skin and a high boiling point have been standard characteristics of the great majority of senior officers that I have known and respected.

There is, however, in the current assorted bag of anti-military noises, some distortions of recent and current history, which I should like to address.

In Context. I have read—and not just in the last week or so—the entire text of President Eisenhower's 17 January 1961 "Farewell Address to the American People."

In the context of that time, and taken as a whole, this address was a wise, prudent, and balanced assessment of the dangers and opportunities confronting the American people at the end of General Eisenhower's eight years as our President. I must stress the phrase "taken as a whole", in light of the current discovery by some people that they are living in a "military-industrial complex."

President Eisenhower's address was a balanced assessment. He addressed, in the seven numbered sections of his remarks, a wide-ranging panoply of Presidential perceptions and concerns. The existence of a threat to our country was clearly set forth in Sections III and IV of the address:

- **". . . We face a hostile ideology—global in scope, atheistic, ruthless in purpose, and insidious in method. Unhappily, the danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration. To meet it successfully, there is called for, not so much the emotional and transitory sacrifices of crisis, but rather those which enable us to carry forward steadily, surely, and without complaint"—. . .**
- **"A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction."**
- **"Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions."**

I would judge this passage regrets, but clearly accepts, the need for a substantial peacetime defense industry. In Section IV, President Eisenhower notes the "conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry," recognizes "the imperative need for this development" and calls upon us all to "comprehend its grave implications." There now follows language, which I reemphasize, *taken in context,* is both prudent and wise.

- **"In the councils of govern-**

ment, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist."

General Eisenhower's attention then turned to the "technological revolution" with which we today are increasingly confronted. No longer is it "the solitary inventor, tinkering in his shop" who discovers new principles of weaponry. He has been overshadowed by task forces of scientists in laboratories and testing fields and "for every old blackboard there are now hundreds of new electronic computers." At this point, President Eisenhower raised another important concern:

- **"Yet, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite."**

Total Picture. I agree with the validity of the concerns set forth by President Eisenhower. My position differs, however, from those who choose to be selective in their recollection. I agree with the address *in its entirety*.

In setting forth my general agreement with General Eisenhower's Farewell Address, let me make one point clear. There is *no* malignant, semi-autonomous, conspiratorial grouping dedicated to foisting off unneeded weapons on our fellow countrymen. What does exist, it seems to me, is both natural and, in view of the new technology, needed. There is a necessary relationship between those who must master the required products of our great industrial firms—the Armed Forces; and those who shape these products—the private industrial concerns of our country.

If I'm in a conspiracy, I have yet to meet my fellow conspirators. In fact, I suspect that some of the criticism directed against all things military these days can be traced to some of the trends foreseen in General Eisenhower's "Farewell Address."

Technology, for one example, is a wondrous thing. We Americans, and many people in foreign lands, have thrilled to the exploits of our astronauts—the greatest number of whom are brother officers. As a nation we applaud the technology which makes their feats possible—predictable and powerful rocketry, computerization, and telemetry, as examples.

Yet one fact we must all keep in mind. The technology which makes possible our growing mastery of space does not stop at the water's edge. And it is this very same technology, in the hands of others, that creates the weapons which menace us.

The Soviet Union, today, and Communist China, in the near future, have large and expanding national technologies which have produced, and are producing, weapons at an increasing rate which pose a direct threat to us.

Some may prefer to wish the problem away by refusing to think in the terms demanded by the advanced technological age in which we live. Neither I, nor my colleagues on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, can permit ourselves such a retreat from the real world.

We know full well that the technology which created the threat can also move us—by means of the Safeguard system—away from the growing peril. To accept heightened risk and a less stable deterrent as a national posture would confuse unthinking personal preference for real world policy alternative. The choice, demanded by the new technology, is still between the quick and the dead.

Custodians—Not Owners. It has been pointed out to me on a number of occasions that modern weapons—the products of the new technology—are expensive. As a soldier-taxpayer, I surely agree. They most certainly are. Additionally, I suggest, the expense of these needed weapons, and other items of our inventory, lends itself to a rather widespread misconception.

Since folks in uniform are observed operating expensive weapons and equipment, the idea has apparently grown that we *own* these varied and costly items. Should any of you spot a fighter pilot retiring from the service to a nearby waterfront property who refuses to relinquish "his" F-105, please let me know. In the same vein, I would like to be told of a tanker who holds on to "his" M60A-1 main battle tank, or a Polaris skipper who ties up "his" boat at the local marina.

The people in the Armed Forces own little—perhaps even far too little—in this world. We serve as the custodian-operators of the armed power of the American people.

I do not suggest we stop wearing our uniforms, however visible. I do hope that many in our land will more fully understand that the ships, tanks, planes, and missiles which *seem* to be the closely-held property of soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen belong to *all* Americans who benefit equally from our custodial role.

Whenever I become concerned about anti-military commentary, which is nothing new in my lifetime, I turn with profit to some lines from Francis Quarles, a seventeenth century British writer. These words are inscribed in a sentry box on Gibraltar. On different occasions in the recent past, when a hue and cry was raised about "the military", both Sir Winston Churchill and President John Kennedy reminded their separate national audiences that

"Our God and the Soldier, we alike adore Ev'n at the brink of danger, not before: After deliverance, both alike requited, God is forgotten, and the Soldier slighted."

Civilian Aides

PV2 Seth Lipsky



Reviewing Party

Left to Right

- Mr. Ben H. Wooten of Dallas, Texas, Senior Civilian Aide
- Secretary Resor
- MG S. W. Koster, Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy
- BG J. R. Jannarone Dean of Academic Board
- BG B. W. Rogers Commandant of Cadets

In a hallway in the library of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, a lawyer who serves as one of 66 Civilian Aides to the Secretary of the Army was trying to make a point. What impressed him, the lawyer said, shaking his finger for emphasis, was that the Army is "so civilian."

"It has," he explained, "all the problems of the military, but also the problems of economy, education and social issues."

His observation came during a break in two days of round robin discussions between top military leaders and the aides, who were there for their 15th National Conference. They came to discuss issues that affect all Americans—particularly soldiers: military pay, Vietnam, the Safeguard Program, ROTC, a volunteer Army and the draft.

The understanding that has developed between Army men and the lawyer is cemented among other Civilian Aides as well. It is an understanding aimed at a smooth civilian-military relationship—from city mayors down to the life of the private.

A Civilian Aide, though the enlisted man might not know his name, could very well have arranged the patriotic speech the future soldier heard at high school graduation, or the warm reception combat veterans receive when they return from Vietnam. The Aide, too, might have been involved in the more complicated project of ensuring that off-post housing is available near the soldier's duty station.

In fact, Civilian Aides do everything from representing the Secretary of the Army at official functions to helping the Army reach an understanding with civilian communities where conflicting interests are at stake.

Annual Assembly. Once a year, the Civilian Aides come together for their National Conference to better their own understanding of Army thinking, as well as to help the Army understand "grass roots" opinion across the Nation. As currently organized, the program has been running for nearly 20 years.

Civilian Aides are designated to represent either a state, an Army Area, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or to serve at large. All are appointed by the Secretary of the Army and serve without pay.

They are men such as Chinn Ho, vice president and former president of the Honolulu Stock Exchange, who has been active in helping with the massive rest and recreation program in his state for soldiers on R&R from Vietnam; or Ben Wooten, Dallas banker, who has been active as a Civilian Aide since 1954, longest standing of them all.

At least seven of the aides are newspaper or television executives. Four are educators, including two university presidents (Colby College and Clemson University). Most are businessmen, many lawyers and one a surgeon.

To the Army these men are very important. Army leaders who came to brief them included Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor and Army Chief of Staff, General William C. Westmoreland, as well as generals who head major CONUS commands.

From conferences such as the West Point meeting in May, both the Army and the Civilian Aides take back information. For its part, the Army took back to the Pentagon transcripts of all discussions and briefings, which will be reviewed for suggestions, reactions and ways to improve programs.

Civilian Aides left with an updated understanding of Army thinking—especially on current issues. With the draft, ROTC, and the Safeguard Program on the agenda, discussions were open for questions and debate.

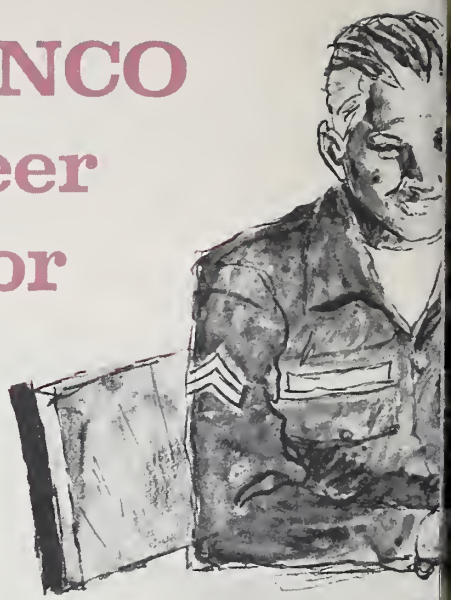
For Chicago lawyer Morris I. Leibman, a member of the President's Panel of Consultants on International Affairs and National Security, and chairman of the 21-member National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, the Civilian Aides Program, especially the National Conference, is chiefly a learning experience. Leibman feels his job as a Civilian Aide is to take what he learns and "add these dimensions to the public debate."

Not all Civilian Aides take the same view of their job. For San Francisco hotel executive Benjamin Swig, it is often very personal. Each week, Swig invites 10 wounded combat veterans to his hotel for an evening's entertainment. During the last three years, 1,500 wounded soldiers have been his guests.

"I don't know whether I did it as a Civilian Aide, for the Association of the United States Army, or just as an American," Swig confesses.

But, like other Civilian Aides, Benjamin Swig is moved to do it.

Every Officer and NCO a Career Counselor



MAJ John W. Boyle
Office of Personnel Operations

Effective career counseling is perhaps one of the most important means for retaining good men in the Army. By continuous counseling, supervisors can resolve minor personal problems or grievances which could conceivably cause capable and experienced enlisted members to leave the military service.

Basically, career counseling is a purposeful communication between a "sender" and a "receiver." It is one of the most important parts of the Army's retention program, since each enlisted member is a potential career soldier from the day he enters service.

It is not enough for officers and NCOs to go through the motions of a reenlistment counseling interview with their men. The interview must be geared to the particular soldier being counseled. Eighty percent of the Army's young men have less than four years service. They have a vital and critical decision to make when pondering further service. The manner in which a subject is discussed and the content of the message are all-important. The counselor must know what he is talking about.

How Not To Do It. Here's an example of a poor counseling effort: The company clerk prepares a list of those who have discharge dates 10 months from the following month. He posts this list on the unit bulletin board with a notice that all such individuals will report to the dayroom at a specified date and time.

At the appointed time, normally after duty hours, the First Sergeant enters the dayroom, calls the roll and advises everyone present that this is the career counseling reenlistment interview that the commanding officer is required to conduct. He asks if anyone present intends to reenlist. When two men raise their hands, he informs them that they are excused and should check with the unit reenlistment noncommissioned officer.

The commanding officer then addresses the group, advising the men that he is available at any time to anyone wishing to discuss the Army as a career; however, those wishing to do so should check with their platoon sergeant who will make arrangements with the First Sergeant for an appointment. At that point, he instructs everyone present to identify, on the reenlistment card, the reason why he does not intend to reenlist. Suffice it to say that this negative approach results in only a few reenlistments.

Still another example of a poor reenlistment counseling technique is the case of the unit commander who remains after normal duty hours on one day each month, and interviews each man separately in his office. Each man is asked two questions—"Are you going to reenlist?" . . . "If not, why not?" As the soldier answers, the commanding officer enters notes on a card, then dismisses the soldier.

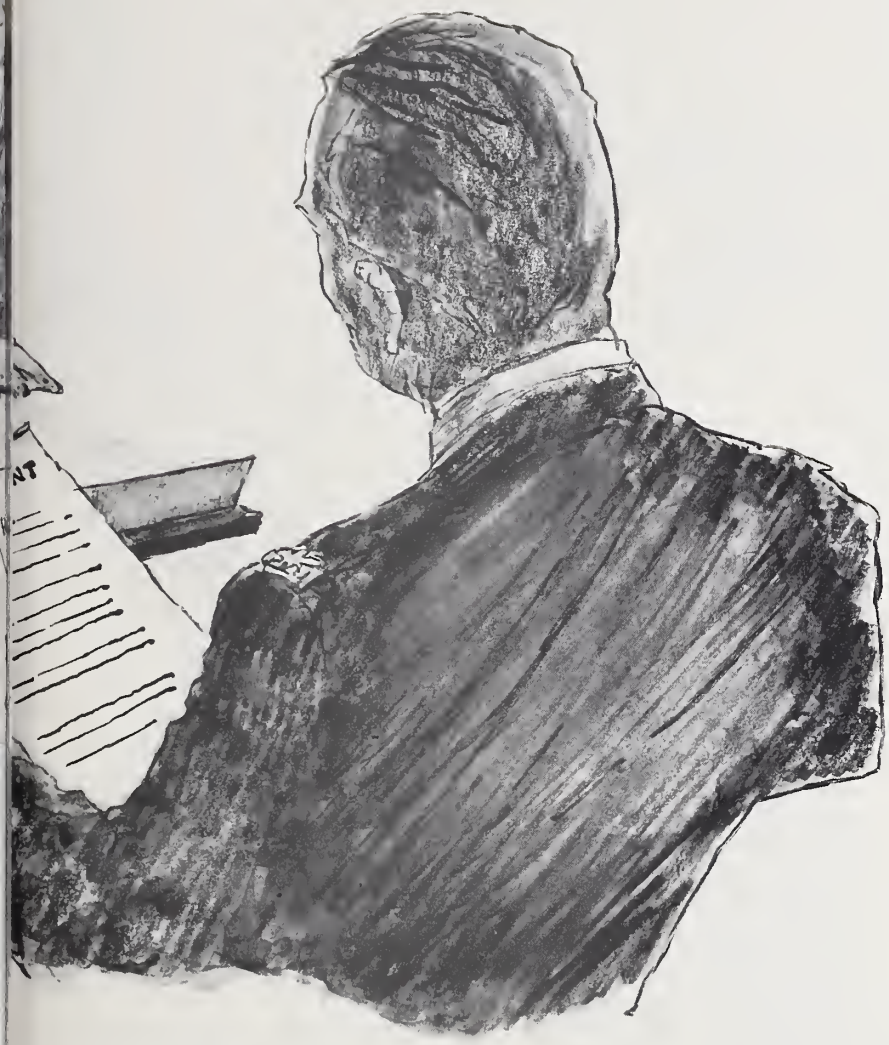
Some of the more frequent responses given by soldiers being processed for separation at Transfer Stations, reveal that many are leaving the service because no one asked them to reenlist. They did not feel that the Army held a future for them, or that they were performing a job essential to their country's needs.

Different Decision. Many of these soldiers would have arrived at a different decision had they been aware of what reenlistment has to offer—if the opportunities had been spelled out by the commander thus:

"Have you given any thought to reenlistment, Corporal? A little, you say? I'm glad to hear that. I know you're a good soldier and I think you're a man who can be very successful in the Army—the kind of a man the Army needs.

"What's that? You say you're worried about making a lifetime commitment right now?

"Frankly, that's a good thing for you to consider. That's one of the reasons why I feel that our



Some rules to consider when counseling subordinates about remaining in the Army:

1. Be certain that conditions lend themselves to a good counseling interview.
2. Be friendly. Do not patronize or indicate a feeling of boredom or impatience.
3. Be sincere.
4. Encourage participation of the soldier in the discussion.
5. Ask questions to direct attention to facts on which the prospect will form a judgment.
6. Be objective and professional.
7. Retain the soldier's confidence.
8. Be sure that considerations in reaching a decision are brought out.

system is better than the service of any other country. In England, for example, a man has to sign up in big six-year chunks.- That's all right for an experienced soldier who has been around and knows the score, but not most first-term soldiers. Men change as they grow older. Some get better. Some get worse. Some decide that what they are doing isn't right for them.

"It's the same in the Army. I've always felt it made good sense to do things one step at a time. Then you can be sure.

"Take your case, for example. You've completed about two years service. If you were to reenlist now for three years, you would be adding only two years to your present commitment . . . and I think we could get a quota for you to attend that school at Fort Monmouth we discussed last week.

"Upon completion of this course, you could then pick up a valuable new skill—valuable to yourself and to the Army—and you would have a chance to see more of what the Army actually is all about, to decide if it's really what you would want as a possible permanent career.

"Army service is not right for everyone. The Army knows this. At the same time, not everyone is eligible to reenlist. You've probably noticed there's more talk these days about readily identifying the undesirable person by initiating a bar to reenlistment.

"Give it some serious thought, Corporal. And for now, think in terms of just another two years of service, not necessarily a lifelong career."

Significant. This type of counseling interview has a number of significant features.

First, it has the ring of sound counsel—No hard sell—No fast talk—Just simple straight advice that makes good sense.

Next, it doesn't push the prospect. He's urged to make up his own mind. A consideration has been furnished—"attend that school at Monmouth"—but it has not been identified as a big deal.

Finally, no man who has been furnished this type counseling will think that anyone is trying to "talk him into" becoming a career soldier.

Another example of good technique is that of the commander on maneuvers with his unit, who singles out one of his men to tell him of his good performance. The commanding officer casually remarks that the Sergeant is scheduled for separation, then asks him if he has decided whether he is going to remain in service for one more enlistment.

The sergeant may state that he has been giving it some thought but hasn't been able to make a final decision.

This gives the commanding officer the chance to tell the sergeant that he and other men like him have a key role in the Army, and as a result of observations of the sergeant's performance, he believes the man is the type soldier who is sure to succeed in the Army. If he should have any desire to discuss the pros and cons of another term, he is welcome anytime to visit the CO in his office. In any case, he tells the soldier to be sure to give the matter serious consideration before arriving at a final decision.

He also makes a mental note to talk to the soldier's platoon leader and inform the unit reenlistment noncommissioned officer of this discussion.

In the two minutes or so of this counseling interview, a relationship between the commanding officer and the prospective reenlistee was established. A feeling was imparted to the sergeant of understanding and a desire by the commander to look after his interests.

Proper Interest. One of the recurring factors identified in surveys of first-term soldiers separating from the service was that few commanders or noncommissioned officers had talked to them personally concerning reenlistment. Even fewer had ever been told that they were the kind of a man who would succeed in the Army—not "the kind of man the Army needs." The first phrase talks in terms of the prospect's interest, the other in terms of the Army's interest.

Good counseling is necessary if the Army hopes to retain high caliber soldiers. The men we're talking to are young men. With only a few exceptions they are not considering the benefits they'll receive in 20 or 30 years. That's so far away as to be almost unreal to a young man of 20 or 21. He's making decisions for the "here and now," not for the chance to retire and go fishing in the coming century.

So it is important that key personnel be knowledgeable in the advantages of remaining in service, that their counseling be conducted in an objective manner. It is more significant, that since the soldier is one of the most important assets to the Army, that qualified enlisted personnel be advised of their importance to Army needs, their importance to the Army as an individual, their strengths, their weaknesses which can be overcome, and benefits that can accrue to them by remaining in the military service.

Remember, today's first-term soldiers are the Army's noncommissioned officers and officers of tomorrow. AD





Under this revolutionary change in enlisted personnel management procedures, all roads lead to

MECCA

It Charts the Path to Enlisted Professional Advancement

Army Digest Staff

"If you're in the right place . . . and at the right time . . . you have a chance at promotions, schooling and choice assignments." Remember that time-honored barracks philosophy? Now you can file that one away with the other relics of military legend. Because Department of Army has come up with an enlisted personnel management concept to centrally manage the entire career of the professional soldier.

Management of Enlisted Careerists—Centrally Administered (MECCA) won't provide a stairway to the stars and it won't resolve any metaphysical problem, as its short title might imply. But it will place all enlisted members on equal footing with their contemporaries for professional advancement.

MECCA has been called the most revolutionary change to personnel management for enlisted ranks in the 194-year history of the Army. Any program so unique should and does prompt questions from those it is intended to serve. Following are those questions most commonly asked of OPO's Director of Enlisted Personnel, BG Samuel L. Reid, when he faces soldier-audiences across CONUS.

What Does Career Management Mean To Me?

A career plan for each MOS or

MOS field will show you the course to follow to reach the top enlisted grade. A career manager—at DA—will guide and assist you along the way. If you are among the best qualified in your field and are willing to apply yourself, you will have an opportunity to retire as a sergeant major at the end of your career.

Who Will Make Up the Career Management Teams?

Career manager teams will be composed of civilians and senior EM drawn from your career grouping.

What Will Be Done To Insure That Career Managers Are Thoroughly Familiar With All Aspects of a Particular Career Field?

Career managers will be selected from the best qualified in each field to insure their familiarity with technical requirements of the MOS; they will have knowledge of field unit requirements for their MOS field. Before these managers take over records, EPD will train them in their management duties.

Doesn't Centralized Management of Large Numbers of People Lead to Management of Numbers Rather Than Personalized Management of Individuals?

Although designed to take maximum advantage of a wide range of automatic data support, the expanded career management program will rely on highly skilled management teams to provide personal and individualized handling of enlisted careerists.

How Will A Career Soldier's Potential, Capability, Accomplishments and Desires Be Recognized In Planning Future Assignments, Schooling and Promotion?

Centralized management permits the most qualified and deserving individuals to be selected for appropriate assignments, advanced schooling and promotion. Under MECCA, procedures are being developed to insure that achievement and initiative as well as personal desires are recognized when these important personnel actions are being considered.

How Are the Desires of the Individual Made Known to Career Managers?

First, the Enlisted Preference Statement is in the DA file. Second, a careerist may communicate at any time with the DA career manager or with his local personnel officials —or both—to provide additional information or indicate personal desires.

How Will MECCA Improve Chances of Advancement?

One of the features of centralized management is centralized promotion to top two grades. This will lead to Army-wide selection of the best qualified for promotion to those grades, regardless of position vacancy.

Does Increased Schooling Opportunity Mean an Expansion of Existing Schools or Addition of New Schools?

Plans are now being made to add schools to those available. The new schools will initially be restricted to NCO training, but additional advanced MOS-oriented training may be added at a later time. Selection for the Advanced and Senior NCO Schools will be handled much the same as officers selected for Staff Colleges.

What Role Does the Local Commander Play in the Centralized Plan?

Local commanders and personnel officers will actually assign a man to a duty position during his period of assignment to their commands. They must appreciate requirements for jobs that give each careerist an opportunity to learn and develop, and must be willing, on occasion, to rotate personnel so as to permit each man to serve in different duty positions and thus broaden his knowledge in his MOS field.

Who Will Be the Final Authority in Classification and Reclassification?

Authority to classify and reclassify personnel must be at DA level. This policy change will not impose further restriction on utilization or additional burden on the local commander. Also, in this area, it is planned to have a program for retraining and reclassification on a selective basis. This element of the program will become the primary means of limiting strength imbalances between MOSs.

Will MECCA Change Present Enlisted Evaluation System?

Development of a new Enlisted Efficiency Report form to provide an improved measure of the career soldier's duty performance has begun. It is planned to use this report in a continuous efficiency reporting system, comparable to that used for officers. The annual PMOS evaluation will continue using a written test as at present.

What Happens to Those Soldiers in Grades E-5 or Below Who Have Less Than Three Years' Service?

Non-careerists, EM with less than three years' service, are initially trained, during the first term of service, to perform duties in specific fields or jobs. As a result, management of these personnel is best suited to a decentralized system where maximum flexibility is reserved to local commanders. As these soldiers progress to career status and grade E5, they will be picked up by the career management program.

When Will MECCA Go Into Effect?

The first phase, beginning 1 January 1970, will cover grades E-9 and E-8. Phase II. expected to go into effect about one year later, will take in E-7s and Phase III for E-6s and E-5s will be phased in over a period of years. AD

Vietnam Returnees Put Experience to Work

1LT John S. Gregory
82d Airborne Division

It may be any lesson which soldiers learned before they went to war. Or it may have been an Army regulation, a training method or a concept of personal values.

Thousands of soldiers just back from a tour in Vietnam are finding themselves in a position to transmit these messages to those who may find themselves on the battlefield someday.

The 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, is one example where Vietnam does not end in-country for the men who have been there. Fifty-two percent of the division's 14,000 personnel have spent at least one tour in Vietnam. Their experience is proving invaluable, for many now perform jobs where simulating Vietnam is the key.

Some instruct reconnaissance patrol or medic teams; others teach map reading or artillery fire methods. Others are writing scripts for field training exercises, based on real-life combat operations.

Junior officers in the 82d who are on orders for

Returnees from Southeast Asia help train men who may some day find themselves on battlefield.



Many veterans come back with a new outlook . . .



Vietnam returnees know there is no substitute for experience; here, after being briefed on patrolling, trainees are led through a simulated Vietnam countryside by a veteran from the 82d Raider School.



Vietnam receive an intensive 26-hour orientation program for situations they may face overseas. They are instructed, then tested on directing helicopter and artillery fire support, land navigation, radio communications and enemy weapons familiarization.

Returnees from Southeast Asia help train Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets at Fort Bragg's summer training camp every year. During summers of 1968 and 1969, the combat veterans made up the majority of instructors who went to West Point to train the cadets.

In what amounts to an exchange program, Academy cadets then went to the 82d Airborne Division to act as platoon leaders for a few weeks—under the watchful eye of Vietnam veterans.

An Edge. "Troopers sit up and listen to the guy who's been through it," says SGT Harry L. Downs of Pontiac, Michigan, assigned to the 2d Battalion Airborne, 508th Infantry, which conducted most of the 1968 training at West Point.

One of the major distinctions between Army training these days and during peacetime is the phrase which soldiers begin hearing the day they walk into military lecture classes: "You'll need to know this if you're in Vietnam."

Combat affects the way Vietnam veterans view the old adage, "going by the book." Almost to the man, Vietnam returnees come back with an appreciation of what they had been told before going over: the Army's combat role is changing.

MAJ Gordon O. Van Amburgh's year as an adviser







U.S. Military Academy cadets now training at Fort Bragg, above and right, may some day find themselves in combat situations, as above right, where they will apply knowledge passed to them by Vietnam returnees.

to the Vietnamese Army taught him that combat support units have a much greater role to play than they have in past years. He's passing this information along in his current assignment as training officer for the 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry.

"The need for supporting gunships, air strikes and artillery," he observes, "is more pronounced in this war because the terrain makes direct fire maneuvers less accessible."

New Outlook. Many veterans come back with a new outlook toward their fellow man. Combat has taught them what kind of individuals they can depend on under stress.

MAJ Anthony J. Broulon derived a new attitude as a result of serving with the 5th Special Forces Group in Vietnam. "It brought home to me the need to show more patience with young troopers who might have trouble catching on to some phase of training," says MAJ Broulon, a former training officer with the division's 4th Brigade who earlier had designed "Booby Trap Park" in the training center at Fort Dix.

He points out that an instructor's or drill sergeant's impatient criticism of a young soldier could distract him from grasping an important point of a training lesson.

Wrap all these facts together—what the combat veteran learned in Vietnam, and how he is passing this skill to his successors on the front lines—and the result is a U.S. Army of high readiness calibre for modern day warfare. AD

R & R: U.S.A.

The American traveler invariably totes home mementos, knickknacks, bargains, treasures and sometimes just plain junk as the cherished souvenirs of a trip abroad. Soldiers returning from Vietnam are no exception; only SGT Timothy W. Walker, of Dayton, Ohio, had a different idea: he brought back Ngo Van Nam.

LT Robert W. Engelhardt







Vietnamese scout finds New York City as bewildering as Americans find his native jungle, opposite page. Ngo Van Nam, left, faces SGT Timothy Walker, who brought him to United States on reverse R&R.

Ngo Van Nam is a U.S. 9th Infantry Division Kit Carson "Tiger Scout" who became a close friend of Platoon Sergeant Walker in the eight and one half months they served together with Alpha Company, 3d Battalion, 47th Infantry in the Cai Lay district of Dinh Tuong province. They first met at a poker game when Walker, who saw the scout was losing, slipped $20 in Nam's pocket when no one looked. Afterwards, they ate, slept, gambled and fought together, and were only apart, Walker recalls, when one of them was hospitalized. So when it came time for Walker to return to the States, the easy-going Midwesterner asked his platoon scout to come along.

Nam is now back with Alpha Company after a month of R&R and a whirlwind tour of the United States. And while *nuoc mam* sauce and a new MOS surprised Walker during his first days in-country, escalators, tunnels and American family life stymied his Vietnamese visitor to the United States. "You always hear guys talking," SGT Walker says, " 'if you'll do this for me, or sell me your gun or fix me up with this girl, I'll take you back to the States with me.' Well, I thought this would be a good idea to repay Nam for some of the things he's done for me."

Nam replied that he'd like to go, for the trip would satisfy a great curiosity. He said the Viet Cong had constantly told the people of Ding Tuong province that the President of the United States is sending all the manpower, food, and equipment of the country overseas, and, as a result, conditions were miserable, people were starving, and the U.S. would soon be unable to fight. Now, according to Walker, he wakes up every morning calling Ho Chi Minh a liar.

Nam was once a member of the Viet Cong, serving first as a village guerrilla and later as an assistant platoon leader with a district unit near his home, about 85 miles southwest of Saigon. He left the VC for several reasons: he disliked the tight discipline, he felt life was miserable and he wasn't getting anywhere, and he became convinced the VC propaganda was merely "a lot of nice talk." So Nam returned to his wife and two children who live in a grass hut with a dirt floor in Cai Lay district and worked as a rice farmer for two years until the 9th Division moved into the area.

Leaflets scattered by a passing aircraft told him of the *Chieu Hoi* amnesty program and Nam reported to the "Open Arms" office in Cai Lay. At My Tho, where he journeyed for a two-month reindoctrination, he learned of the Kit Carson Scout program through other returnees and volunteered for duty as a Tiger Scout with the 9th Division.

Since joining Alpha Company protecting the people in his district, Nam has done well, earning several hard-to-get bonuses to bolster his 5,000 piaster ($42) monthly pay. He won one bonus by passing himself off as another VC in nearby villages, learning the details of a planned enemy attack. "I told my C.O. about the attack and we were ready when they came," said Walker. "We lost one man instead of probably the whole company.

"He's also saved my life on several other occasions. A good instance was the 24th of September . . . I was heavy footin' it through the jungle when I tripped a booby trap . . . He saw it and pushed me out of the way . . . He got thirty hits and I only got three. That's about the only time we weren't together—when one of us was in the hospital."

Long Shot. When Walker asked his platoon scout to return with him, he warned his companion not to get his hopes up—it seemed like a long shot at the time. Then came the "paper war," described by Walker as the most complicated part of the journey. "I went ahead on my own," he said. "The American Embassy referred me to the Vietnamese government and that's where most of the work was handled. As far as I know, Nam is the first—you might say "peasant"—to come to the United States, although a lot of Vietnamese come here for schooling and official tours. Also, I believe this was the first 30-day visitor's visa they ever issued. Believe me, there's a lot of work that goes into that government processing."



When Nam saw escalator for first time at San Francisco airport, he was amazed, then fell in love with the device, continually talked about it.

The trip from Tan Son Nhut Airbase started on the right note when an affable all-girl band boarded their plane in Guam and accompanied them to Hawaii.

On the way from Hawaii to Dayton, they landed in San Francisco, Los Angeles and St. Louis long enough for downtown sightseeing. Nam saw an escalator for the first time at the airport in San Francisco. "He still can't get over it," Walker says, adding that Macy's department store also amused his visitor during their seven-hour layover.

A day after they greeted Walker's friends in Dayton, they flew on to Fort Dix, where Walker, who was drafted two years ago, began separation procedures. They returned home that night and filled the next few days visiting relatives and seeing a museum, shopping plazas and auto showrooms around Dayton. Nam found family life in the Midwest quite different from his own—the way houses were furnished, the way people acted within the homes, whether they were eating, sleeping, or just sitting around talking. It impressed him quite a bit.

Then, for several days, they drove about the Midwest, stopping at Chicago, Kalamazoo and Detroit. "It was in Detroit that he saw his first tunnel," Walker recalls. "We went through the Detroit-Windsor tunnel when we tried to go through Canada to see Niagara Falls, but we couldn't get into the country because Nam wasn't an American citizen. But the tunnel . . . was the big thing for him. He really enjoyed it. He says he still doesn't know how they got it under water, but it's there."

"Then we left for Washington, and we had to go through several tunnels in the mountains of the Pennsylvania turnpike — all you heard out of him was 'wowww!' "

In Washington, Walker and Nam visited the Pentagon, where they met, among others, the Army Chief of Staff, GEN William C. Westmoreland. From there, they travelled to Fort Belvoir, Virginia, for a brief visit and then to Fort Hamilton, New York. The two spent their final days seeing New York City before Nam departed by military transport from Fort Dix on 17 April.

Amazement. Nam's first impression? "He was happy to get over here because he'd wanted to come for quite a while. But when all of a sudden you have an opportunity to go some place as far as he's gone in so short a time, there's no first impression—it's just a complete change of life." But the escalators, the tunnels, and the highway network—just the surface of the roads —amazed him quite a bit.

SGT Timothy Walker has returned to Dayton where he is considering an offer to manage a restaurant and planning to take college courses this fall. He isn't sure whether he'll see the Tiger Scout again. "I don't know. I have quite a few people interested in him who want to bring him and his family back to the States permanently.

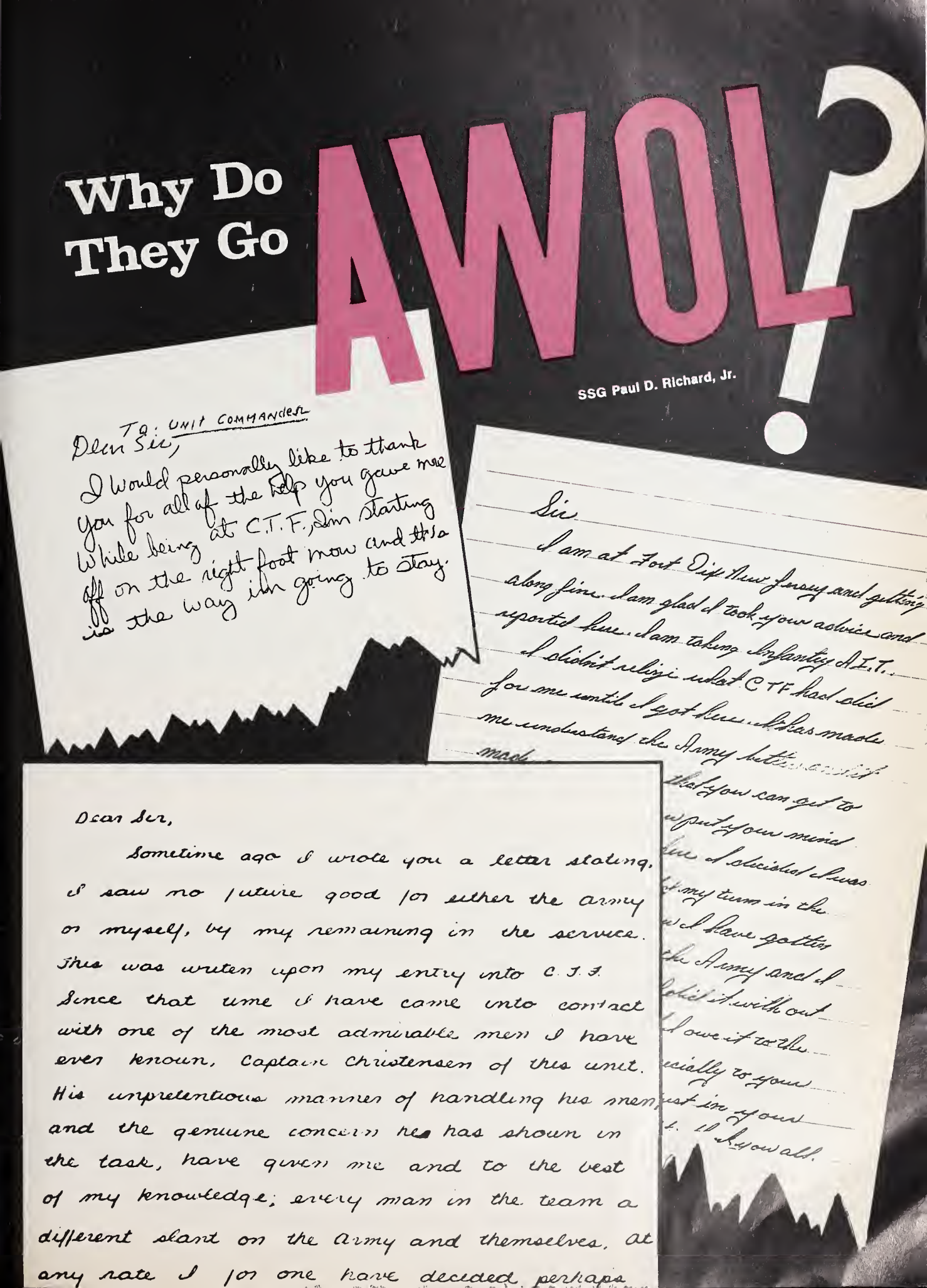
"He's at the age where he's thinking more of his children than of himself. One of them is just starting school, and he knows we can offer him much more over here as far as education and upbringing. I don't believe there would be any problem as far as adapting. He already knows how to go to a grocery store, buy what he wants, get it out of my refrigerator and cook it.

"When we were in Detroit, he snuck out on his own while I was sleeping, came back and said he had a chicken dinner with a coke. The waitress kept talking to him and he kept nodding his head now and then and apparently he got by. He came back and said, 'Hey, they don't know I'm Vietnamese here.' "

Walker's original $20 stake in Nam has parlayed into $2500 paid out of his pocket for the month-long visit, in addition to $400 raised by soldiers in his old unit. Regardless of the expense, he doesn't feel like a loser—you can't put a price-tag on the friendship of a guy who saves your life. AD

Why Do They Go AWOL?

SSG Paul D. Richard, Jr.



TO: UNIT COMMANDER

Dear Sir,

I would personally like to thank you for all of the help you gave me while being at C.T.F. Iam starting off on the right foot now and this is the way ihm going to stay.

Sir

I am at Fort Dix New Jersey and getting along fine. I am glad I took your advice and reported here. I am taking Infantry A.I.T.. I didn't relize what C.T.F had did for me until I got here. It has made me understand the Army better

that you can get to

put your mind

I decided I was

my turn in the

I have gotten

the Army and I

did it without

I owe it to the

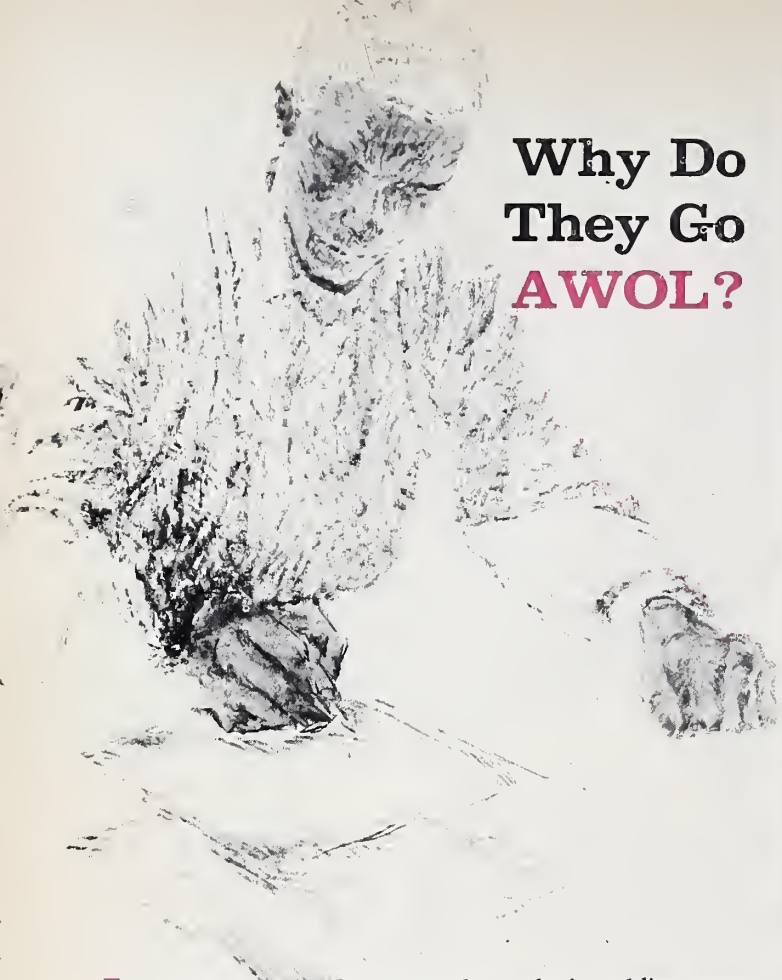
cially to you

just in your

I'll show all.

Dear Sir,

Sometime ago I wrote you a letter stating, I saw no future good for either the army or myself, by my remaining in the service. This was written upon my entry into C.T.T. Since that time I have came into contact with one of the most admirable men I have ever known, Captain Christensen of this unit. His unpretentious manner of handling his men and the genuine concern he has shown in the task, have given me and to the best of my knowledge; every man in the team a different slant on the Army and themselves. At any rate I for one have decided perhaps



Why Do They Go AWOL?

In a commentary on the CTF survey, officials said: "It must be remembered that these are the reasons the trainee *thinks* caused him to go AWOL. Whether or not they are always the real reasons, the fact that the trainee considers them such is important in relation to any preventive program.

"Certainly the most significant factor is that 'CO didn't help with problems' was the second most common answer. While the trainees supposedly received (and probably expected) more pressure from NCOs than officers, it was the commander from whom they expected help with their problems; and it was the commander who, in their opinion, failed them. It is certainly possible that in many instances the commander tried to help but was unable, or the help given did not satisfy the trainee. Nevertheless, the important fact is that, in the trainee's opinion, his commander failed him."

In an attempt to find out why today's soldier goes AWOL, professional social workers at the Army Correctional Training Facility, Fort Riley, Kansas, surveyed more than 1,000 of CTF's formerly-AWOL "trainees."

The results are eyebrow-raising.

Office of the Provost Marshal General, which received the survey, points out that the report is very general, does not reveal any new or unknown causes.

"However," notes OPMG, "there is substantial agreement on the two principal causes."

They boil down to an apparent lack of leadership and personal problems, or a combination of both. Significantly, only three of the 1,000 questioned mentioned conscientious objection in general or referred to Vietnam.

Based on examination of 60 case histories of CTF members plus previous research on men at the facility (see "CTF—Crossroads to the Future?" November 1968 issue), ARMY DIGEST has found the typical AWOL is not what most civilians might think.

He is not a politically motivated college dropout who is upset with national defense policies. Usually the typical AWOL has not finished high school and a startling number of them come from broken homes, where the parents were either divorced or separated. The survey showed that "many who enlisted to escape problems at home went AWOL because of these same problems."

As one social worker said: "These problems are not just the Army's; they are society's problems as well."

Most prisoners who come to the Correctional Training Facility for its training program—designed to return men to duty—arrive as "angry young men." Naturally their anger is directed at the Army.

To a question asking the main reason for going AWOL, the majority cited "parents' financial problems." The second major area of complaint was "commanding officer didn't help with problems." A substantial number also answered, "First Sergeant or NCOs didn't help with problems."

The common denominator here is that most of these young soldiers have personal problems and are either unaware of how to solve them within the Army or do not get satisfactory results within the chain of command. Result? AWOL.

Another frequently recurring cause-and-effect factor is that men go AWOL to solve their personal problems, but wind up turning themselves in or being apprehended. The result will be—depending on circumstance—courts-martial with confinement, loss of pay, and, for some, a bad discharge.

Thousands of these men will get a "second chance" through CTF. They are the fortunate ones—men selected on the basis of their potential for eventual return to duty. If they complete CTF's ten weeks of personalized training, they return to duty with a clean slate and prospects of an honorable discharge regardless of past record. If not . . .



As highlight of German-American Friendship Week, color guard of 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment joins . . .



. . . Citizens' Guard of Hechingen and other groups in ceremonies honoring memory of Baron von Steuben.

Bronze For The Baron

Robert C. Larson

It took 175 years, but today there is a monument to Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, drillmaster and Inspector General of the Continental Army, in the land of his birth. It was unveiled at Hechingen, Germany, on 10 May 1969, the last day of German-American Friendship Week which marked its 15th anniversary in the Federal Republic this year.

The ceremony would have been to the Baron's liking, for it was executed with military precision and a sense of historical tradition at a spot that was dear to his heart.

At precisely 11:30 the Citizens' Guard of Hechingen, garbed in historical uniforms from the year 1812, marched into the Princes' Garden of the Villa Eugenia in Hechingen, followed by an honor guard of the U.S. Second Armored Cavalry Regiment wearing historical uniforms of 1836, the year of their activation. A color guard of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic (Bundeswehr), carrying flags from the days of Frederick the Great, assembled on the steps of the villa in front of the joint color guard of the United States European Command. Then came the Hechingen city band, and finally the 33d U.S. Army Band from Heidelberg, Germany.

Prince Friedrich Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, host of the event, explained that is was at Hechingen that Baron von Steuben had served Prince Joseph Wilhelm of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, as Lord Chamberlain for 12 years before transcending "this confining environment in order to assume, as Inspector General and organizer of the American Army on the side of Washington, a decisive role in the fight for American independence."

Also speaking at the ceremonies, GEN David A. Burchinal, USAF, Deputy Commander in Chief of the United States European Command, pointed out: "It was here that Baron von Steuben became aware of the struggle of the American colonies for their in-



dependence, and felt the urge to volunteer his soldierly knowledge and skills to that cause."

He related that Baron von Steuben had commissioned a Mr. Allen to send 320 trees of various kinds to the Villa Eugenia in 1779, and that the trees were the origin of the monument itself. "The stately beech trees surrounding us could well have been from that shipment," GEN Burchinal added. "The more permanent tribute to the memory of Baron von Steuben that we are unveiling here today also serves a broader purpose—in addition to honoring a great man, it represents the bonds of friendship between Germans and Americans."



Prince Friedrich and GEN Burchinal unveil monument as Hechingen City Band joins U.S. units in concert.

After the ceremony the color guards, bands, and historical units marched from the Villa Eugenia to the Hechingen City Hall for an outdoor concert. The last selection played in unison by the city band of Hechingen and the 33d U. S. Army Band, symbolized the occasion—it was the traditional German march "Old Comrades." AD

Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben



Among the foreign-born volunteers who joined the American nation in its fight for independence, none gave more of himself or contributed more than Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben.

Born in Magdeburg, Prussia, in 1730, von Steuben was an officer in the Prussian Army under Frederick the Great, serving as his aide-de-camp during the closing years of the Seven Years' War.

Recommended by Benjamin Franklin, von Steuben volunteered his services to the Congress and was designated Inspector General of the Continental Army. He reported to General Washington at Valley Forge on 23 February 1778, and was given the task of training the ragged soldiers during that trying winter.

Secret of von Steuben's success in converting the raw, untutored colonials into an organized, disciplined force was his philosophy, first objective of which was "to gain the love of his men by treating them with every possible kindness and humanity." This was coupled with a firmness and doggedness exemplified by his daily routine. He would rise at three in the morning, go to the drill field and, in broken German, French and English, personally teach drill movements and the manual of arms.

He was quick to note the essential difference between the European and American soldier, observing that: "The genius of this nation is not in the least to be compared with that of the Prussians, Austrians or French. You say to your soldier, 'Do this,' and he doeth it; but I am obliged to say 'This is the reason why you ought to do that,' and then he does it."

Von Steuben reorganized and drilled the troops with great success. A trusted adviser to General Washington, he was commissioned a major general in the Continental Army and fought in engagements at Monmouth and Yorktown. After the war, he was one of the organizers of the Society of the Cincinnati. His *Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States* was the official Army manual until 1812. He passed the last years of life in Steubenville, New York, where he died in 1794.

RA 6-9100

SSG Paul D. Richard, Jr.

When he was Sergeant Major of the Army, SGM William O. Wooldridge once told of the time he visited the United States Soldiers' Home in Washington, D.C.

"One of the old boys," he recalled, "asked me how long I'd been in the Army."

"Twenty-five years," replied the first Sergeant Major of the Army.

His interrogator glowered at the veteran of combat in World War II, Korea and Vietnam, then sneered contemptuously: "Recruit!"

At the U.S. Soldiers' Home, even the telephone number is RA. And, while the telephone company maintains that the prefix for RA 6-9100 represents RAndolph, anyone who has ever lined up for chow during Basic Combat Training knows RA really stands for Regular Army.

There are nearly 2,600 "Regulars" at the Soldiers' Home (either Regular Army or, since 1947, when the Air Corps split from the Army, Regular Air Force) living a sort of semi-civilian retired life.

At first glance, members appear to be like any other group of men whose average age is 62. But closer examination reveals the plain black low-quarter shoes, the physical appearance of men who have spent the greater part of their lives in the out-of-doors, the unmistakable GI jargon.

But more than anything else, the thing that exposes them as former soldiers is their camaradarie. Like enlisted men in a closely-knit squad, they look out for one another. They eat together, work together and play together. And mostly, they reminisce together.

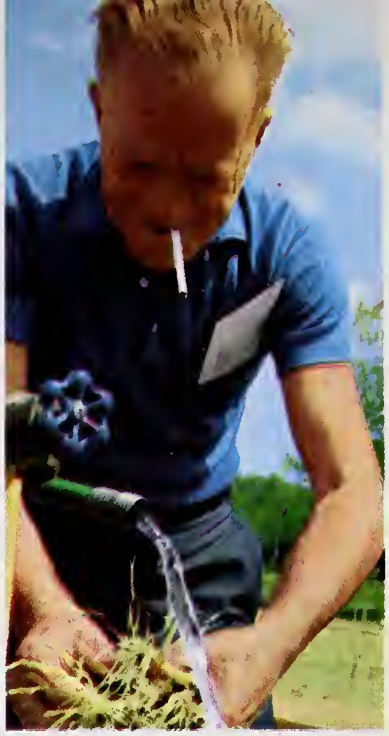
For these are the soldiers who have fought in the "War to End Wars," the war that followed, "The Cold War" and the "brush fires" in between.

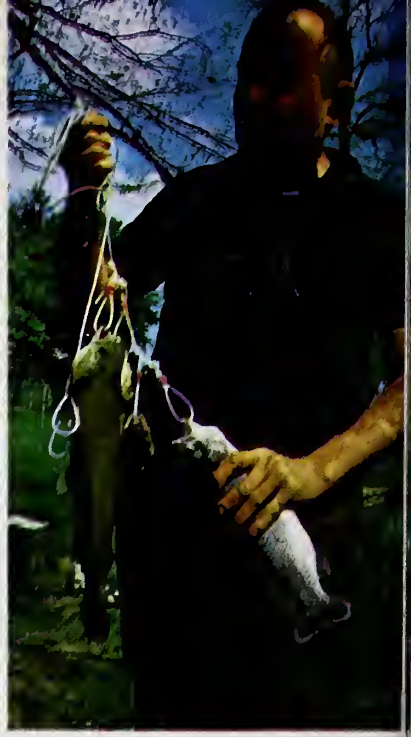
Words that are alien to today's young soldier roll off their tongues: Black Jack Pershing, Panama, Africa, China and such outdated expressions as "bunk fatigue." And, as they reminisce, one cannot help



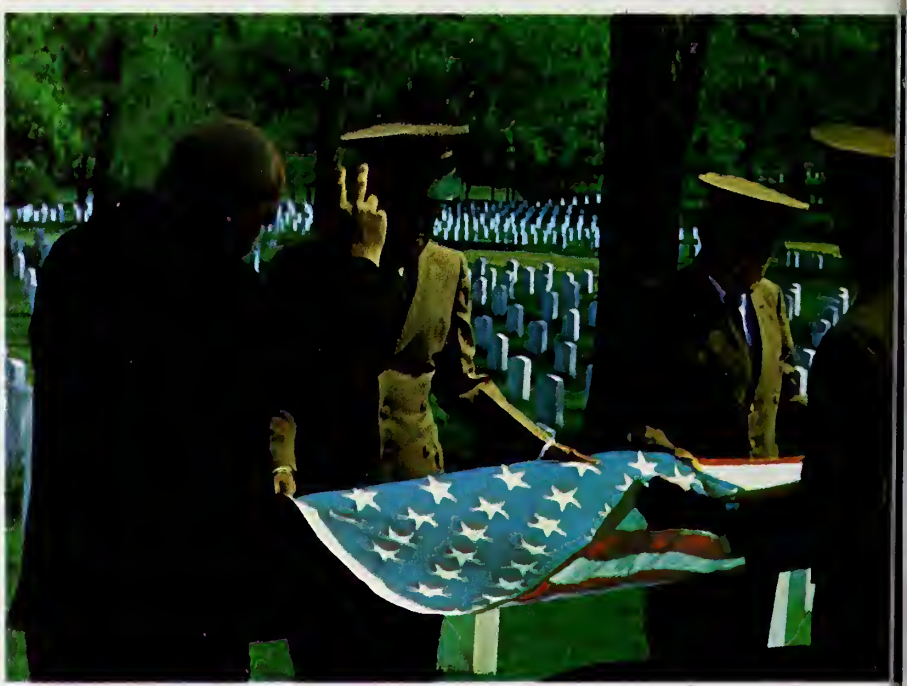
Artillery pieces are reminders of active days for members of United States Soldiers' Home. Cottage in background was once used by U.S. Presidents for summer home.











Former enlisted members of Regular Army and Regular Air Force find camaraderie, golfing, gardening, fishing —and tranquility—at U.S. Soldiers' Home.

but note that the deep wrinkles creasing the furrowed faces of these old soldiers are not unlike well-dug trenches.

However, for some, the trenches are deepened by loneliness. As in any Army, many are members by choice, others because it is the only life they know.

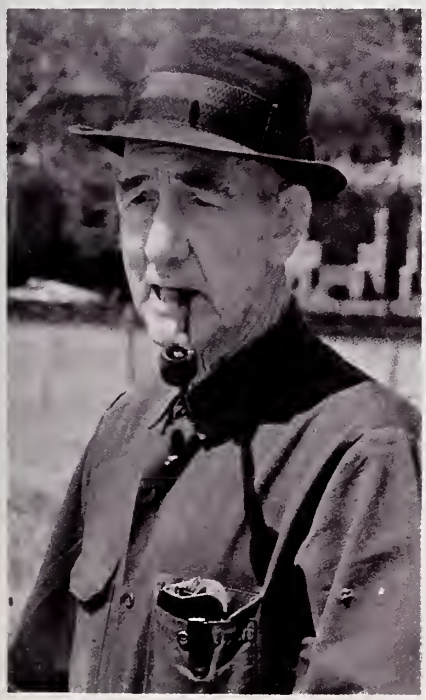
Enlisted Support. The Soldiers' Home was established by an act of Congress in 1851, originally as an asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers. It was founded with $118,000 General Winfield Scott levied on Mexico City, plus $54,000 left from a fund appropriated to return wounded and disabled veterans of the War with Mexico to their homes.

Since then, the Home has been totally supported by the enlisted men, women and Warrant Officers of the Regular Army and Regular Air Force. Currently, 10 cents a month is deducted from the pay

of active "regulars" to support the Home. Other money comes from court-martial fines and unclaimed wills.

In the Home's early days, the retired life of members was similar to their active duty. A typical day in the life of a former private in 1852 began with reveille at 5:30 a.m. After formation, the men marched to police call. If he wanted to leave the grounds on pass—which had to be signed personally by the Deputy Governor—he would have to wear his issued dark blue frock coat and trousers. The uniform also had to be worn at retreat. Lights out was at 9 p.m. The member could read, in turn, one of two newspapers the Home subscribed to. Thus, the order of the day was enforced idleness.

Today, the order of the day is unenforced recreation. Reveille is at 6:30 a.m., followed by breakfast



at 7:15 in the spacious 2,000-man mess hall. Members are required to clean their rooms (which may range from a single or double in new dormitory-like buildings to a six-man room in an older building.) Rooms are assigned by seniority, which is strictly by age. Then, except for Friday-morning-inspection, members are on their own.

Those who choose to stay on the spacious 300-acre Home grounds can spend their time on the 9-hole golf course, fishing for rainbow trout or catfish in one of the two stocked ponds, gardening their own plot, or merely lolling near the artillery pieces in front of Anderson cottage, which Lincoln and other presidents once used as a summer home.

There are also daily bus trips to ball games, race tracks, tourist attractions and other areas of interest. Many men spend time in the game rooms or hobby craft shops, the 34,000-volume library or the gymnasium. Others prefer to spin war stories over beer in the canteen.

Women, Too. Like the Army and Air Force, the Home is not restricted to men. All facilities are available to former Women's Army Corps and Women's Air Force members. A new wing for 200 women has recently been opened, replacing accommodations for only 25 women. In the wing, the women have their own exercise room, sewing room, music room, game room, television room and beauty parlor.

Living at the Home costs both men and women nothing. Everything, including laundry service, is provided with no deductions from retirement pay or social security.

Eligibility requirements are relatively simple. To qualify, one must be a "retired or discharged man, woman or warrant officer of the Regular Army or Regular Air Force and who has had 20 years' service as such; or has been disabled in the service; or has been disabled subsequently, and served during a war."

Age is no criteria. Reportedly the youngest member (since discharged) was an 18-year-old Korean War soldier who contracted polio on duty. Oldest current member, a 101-year-old Spanish-American War vet, lives in the Home's modern 500-bed hospital.

The Home appears to be, and is in fact, operated like a small, attractive Army post. Even bugle calls blown regularly from the Sherman Building clock tower, which is a facsimile of the one at West Point, add military flavor. Another post-like reminder is the row of well-kept homes for the staff.

The Home is administered by a Governor, retired Lieutenant General Albert Watson II; assisted by a Deputy Governor, retired Major General T. R. Stoughton; and four other retired officers who act as Secretary-Treasurer, Chief Surgeon, Quartermaster and Purchasing Officer, and Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

The Board of Commissioners, who have general administrative and supervisory control of the Home, include the Army Chief of Engineers, Surgeon General and Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel among its six members.

At the Home itself, there is virtually no rank among the members, except for a first sergeant of each of the three dormitory buildings and floor sergeants. These men are among the 250 paid positions members can hold at the Home. Others are clerical, custodial and the police force, comprised mostly of former MPs or APs. (Members can also hold a full-time job off the Home grounds.)

The Home also has its own funeral detail for members buried in the Soldiers' Home National Cemetery. The detail consists of pallbearers, three riflemen, a bugler and drummer.

When a member passes away, a simple service is conducted at the Home chapel. An old green bus carries the funeral detail out a back gate across the street to the cemetery, following a shiny old black hearse. The casket is carried to the old soldier's plot. The ceremony is short. Solemn. A brief prayer. Rifle volleys. The death knell sounded on drums. Taps. The detail hurries away, no one lingering, as if to forget the event and get back to the camaradarie of the Home. As the old green bus roars away, cemetery workers slowly lower the old soldier into the ground. Where he joins his comrades. AD

As Civic Actions NCO, a good deal of MSG Paul Johnson's time is spent in the fish hatchery, which provides fresh food—or making friends with the pigs down on the model farm that teaches modern methods of growing still more food.



One Man Aid Program

MSG Paul Johnson of B Company, 5th Special Forces Group is a one-man civic action program. He builds houses from discarded tin and lumber, makes fences from non-reusable metal pallets, raises hogs on scraps from the mess hall and farms fish in three small ponds.

Explaining how it all started, he says, "I wanted to keep the pig pen clean so I built a cement pen on the uphill side of the irrigation stream. Whenever we washed out the pig pens, the residue flowed into the fish ponds, which provided fertilizer for the algae to grow as food for the fish."

A farm boy who hails from Calhoun, Kentucky, the sergeant has

FACES OF COMBAT



Impromptu water-football game helps Screaming Eagle infantrymen and artillerymen fill a few leisure minutes at Eagle Beach.

Stand-down -- It's Heaven!

To an artilleryman just in from a month's stint at a fire control base, a stand-down is pretty close to heaven.

To a ranger after a long range patrol through Charlie country, it is possibly the nearest thing to home until a Freedom Bird carries him back to the States.

While most units in Vietnam have stand-down areas in or near their base camps, the 101st Airborne Division does it differently at its new recreation facility on Tan My Island near the city of Hue.

Company-size units move in regularly for three days of rest and relaxation. Weapons are turned in for repair. New clothing is issued, as well as new dog tags and identification cards if needed. Records are checked. Then the soldier gets a hot shower and a real bed—often his first for a month or more.

"During the three days at the beach, the men have nothing to do except enjoy themselves," says LT John G. Flynn, division special services officer. "In addition to one of the finest beaches anywhere, we have all sorts of recreational facilities—boats for water-skiing, barbecue pits, badminton and volleyball courts, tennis courts, an 18-hole miniature golf course.

Just what is a stand-down? One Screaming Eagle infantryman summed it up: "It's when you just forget there's a war."—*SSG Ken Cannady, Army Reporter.* AD

developed a model farm at Pleiku. Already, many local peasants are using some of his ideas on their farms.

In the livestock department, MSG Johnson's pride and joy is a 600-pound hog, the sire of two litters totalling 11 pigs at present. There are also three sows; all are kept in a clean, cement-floored pen to protect them from disease. As the pigs mature they are shipped to other CIDG camps for breeding, to propagate a local supply of fresh meat.

The sergeant is also experimenting with new crops. He has discovered that American corn grows well if kept on a small mound of dirt so that the roots will not rot in the rainy season. American carrots and cabbage just won't come up but Chinese cabbage does quite well. He is also experimenting with staggered planting to provide year-round production.

His fish farming effort employs an efficient irrigation system to fill three ponds with a continuous supply of fresh water. Next came the addition of ducks to the ponds. As MSG Johnson explains, "The ducks could forage from the natural growth such as water lilies, and the duck waste helps the algae to grow and thus provides the fish with a natural food."

Already, MSG Johnson's effort has given rise to a legend among the Montagnards—about the American who helps people to help themselves. AD



Alpha "Bee" Company

A platoon of the Americal Division's 198th Infantry Brigade got bees in their bonnets recently. While participating in a cordon operation, Alpha Company of the 1st Battalion, 52d Infantry had a platoon hidden in the triple canopy forest for security when a swarm of hornets assaulted them. In seconds the regiment-size force of buzzing warriors had the platoon scattered and running for cover.

"Words can't describe it," said PFC David Herring who headed into some heavy brush to set up security against possible attack by Charlie, the human enemy. "We started popping smoke thinking it would keep some of the hornets away. Some of us jumped into the smoke and sat real still. We watched one guy running past with a big cloud of hornets right behind him."

The soldiers had an added problem—deep in enemy territory, they could not chance making noise. Their position had been compromised by the smoke, and they had to leave the area.

The "Ready Rifles" troops remained at the hornets' mercy until someone got the idea to call back the resupply helicopter. When the chopper dove down to pick up the platoon, its powerful downwash proved to be just what it took to blow the hornets away.—*198th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division.* AD

Rescue Tactic

When a sergeant got stuck in the mud—so literally that he couldn't extricate himself—a soldier who has written several articles for ARMY DIGEST improvised a rescue tactic to get him back to safety.

SSG Richard Onisk, Company C of the 9th Infantry Division's 4th Battalion, 39th Infantry, found himself badly mired in the mud of a canal near Fire Base Danger. All efforts to pull him out failed. Just then the battalion commander, LTC David Hackworth, who also writes articles for the DIGEST and various other military magazines, was flying overhead. He landed from the chopper, gravely took the rather wet salute that SGT Onisk tossed him even while trying to pull at least one leg from the mud, and quickly ordered the helicopter to the rescue. MAJ George Mergner, battalion operations officer, grabbed one arm, Onisk got hold of a skid with the other, and slowly the chopper began to lift. The strain was too great for the sergeant's arms, however, and he was forced to let go. Next time he gripped the skids with both hands, and slowly the helicopter pulled him up. The episode may serve sooner or later for another of the colonel's articles on tactics and small unit operations in Vietnam. —*USARV Reporter.* AD

Roving Weatherman

What is an Air-Force weatherman doing humping with the 101st Airborne Division on the rugged floor of the A Shau valley?

"For one thing, I volunteered for it," explains Air Force SGT Martin R. Kester. Back-packing his delicate weather instruments, Kester often wanders with small teams or even alone along the valley floor. Readings and measurements help him compile forecasts which will influence tactical decisions made at headquarters. "Air strikes, ground movements, artillery, even mortar fire are affected by the weather," he explains. "In the mountains, the weather changes rapidly, making accurate forecasts of vital importance."

Kester said he is happy he chose to work with the Screaming Eagles. He has only one real complaint. "Everybody still blames me for the weather," he says.—*PFC Gary Pitchford, 101st Airborne Division.* AD

Tunnel Tracker





Tracking system would locate tunnel rat, as one above in Vietnam, wherever he may move underground. Robert Riley, left, operates unit that he developed at Engineer Waterways Experiment Station.

Crawling through a darkened tunnel 20 feet underground can be frightening, even in the United States. But in Vietnam, knowing that the Viet Cong may lurk ahead or that a booby trap could explode any second, it becomes nerve-racking. This feeling could easily turn to terror when you realize that friends above cannot determine your location and that you have no way of telling them where you are.

But today, the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station at Vicksburg, Mississippi, produces a standard Army item to give courageous "tunnel rats" a feeling of security.

It began when a team of seven volunteers from the Waterways Experiment Station went to Vietnam two years ago to collect data to develop a new approach to tunnel detection and destruction.

Team members who joined the "tunnel rats" noted their feeling of insecurity for lack of communication with their buddies outside. This observation was relayed to Vicksburg where work was started on a tunnel explorer locator system.

A system was built, sent back to the detachment and proved so successful that a request came from Vietnam to ship six units. In three weeks they were on the way overseas.

The tunnel explorer locator system is a modified two-way, battery powered, solid-state circuitry radio unit. The equipment is lightweight, requires a minimum of power and is adapted for use in jungle environments. It can track and pinpoint the location of men inside underground complexes, and it also provides two-way communication with observers outside. The unit transmits continuously to permit pinpointing the explorer's location in case an injury prevents him from keying the microphone.

Further Tests. While the concept was acceptable under combat conditions, some bugs still remained. In evaluation tests, three tunnel shafts like those used by the Viet Cong were dug in Vicksburg soil. About 60 feet long, they were dug with depths of overburden at 5, 10 and 20 feet, comparable to the Viet Cong tunnels. Tests have proven that the system can communicate with and locate personnel to any depth that might be encountered in exploring tunnels in Vietnam. AD

Archeologist's Happy Hunting Ground

SP4 Don Sockol

At Fort Campbell, Kentucky, history is found underground, both literally and figuratively.

Evidence of the presence of prehistoric peoples, who lived on the site possibly as far back as 10,000 years ago, has been found on post.

The man primarily responsible for uncovering the evidence is Glenn L. Koons, curator of the post museum. Post archeology is partly his job and partly his hobby.

His first find came about accidentally in the early 1960's. According to Mr. Koons, "A friend discovered a couple of arrow heads on the walkway. We traced the source of the dirt that had been dumped there by the post engineers and at the indicated location found Indian artifacts lying on the surface."

Several other sites have since been unearthed. The prize find, however, has been the discovery of about a dozen burial places. Archeological methods have identified the skeletons of a 40-year-old woman, buried with a 15 month-old child: a 12-year-old boy; two infants buried together; and a five-year-old boy.

The bodies are buried in "stone box graves," so called because limestone slabs form the sides and lid. A unique feature is the "shard lining" made up of broken pieces of pottery. For some reason, well fitting pieces of pottery covered the floor of the grave but not the walls.

So far, evidences have been found of woodland peoples who reached their cultural peak about 600 A.D. Their traces have been found in pottery and one low burial mound. The skeletons, however, and the majority of artifacts found have been those of the Late Mississippi peoples who moved into the area about 1450 A.D. and remained there for about 300 years.

To date the findings have cast no new light on the early inhabitants of North America, but it is in the nature of archeological work that, at any time, some startling find may make the headlines. AD





Digging in area occupied by Indians 500 years ago sometimes yields vessels intended for social or ceremonial use, made in form of humans or animals.

PERSONALITIES ON PARADE

The Army Is People—
It Takes All Kinds

Fort Rucker According to MAJ Stanley C. Knapp, U.S. Army flight surgeon, "After crossing 11 time zones, the body's Circadim rhythm (the body's inner clock) which regulates eating and sleeping habits, will be out of balance."

MAJ Knapp was assigned to accompany 700 paratroopers of the 82d Airborne Division Battalion Combat Team (BCT) when they flew from Pope Air Force Base in Military Airlift Command jet Starlifter transports directly to their drop zone in Korea—some 28 to 30 hours and 8,500 miles later—with only brief stops for refueling enroute.

Among the many areas under test in this operation were human factors, both mental and physical.



Part of MAJ Knapp's job was to evaluate troop effectiveness, isolate the medical problems arising during and after the long flight and parachute assault followed by action on the ground.

Along with unit commanders and medical officers, MAJ Knapp observed the troopers, talked to more than 100 of them about their eating and sleeping habits, and analyzed their psychological attitudes and environmental reactions.

He also observed the effects of sudden climatic changes to determine if the Army's present cold weather equipment and medical briefing materials are adequate to long-range deployments.

Often called "the serendipitous surgeon" because of his visionary approach to aerospace medicine, MAJ Knapp has been assigned to continue this study at the U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory at Fort Rucker, Alabama. AD

West Point Admirers of WAC PFC Eula Martine Durbin are really up in the air about this young woman—in fact, this is where you will usually find her when she is engaged in her favorite pastime.

Attractive, blonde PFC Durbin is holder of a Class C parachutist license and has made 678 jumps since 1961. Her hobby has taken her to a dozen states in the United States. She has also drifted down from the skies over Bulgaria, Germany and France to compete with some of the finest parachutists in the world. Her aerial feats have won her 20 medals and three trophies in competition.

In addition she has made parachute jumps with members of the Army's Golden Knights parachute team. In 1967 national competition, she earned second place in individual accuracy, and fifth in overall national standings for women.

Qualified in all phases of parachuting, including night jumps, over-water jumps, free-fall skydiving, mass jumps and parachute rigging, she has been a member of the U.S. Parachute Team for two years, and was invited to participate in this year's tryouts. After the tryouts at West Point, those who qualify will train in Germany during July and August in preparation for the International Parachute Meet to be held in Yugoslovia in September. AD





Fort Hood "I want to become the original Popeye."

This is the ambition of SSG Robert D. Sailing, a mess sergeant at Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 13th Armor, 1st Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

The sergeant has been doffing his Army cap and donning a sailor cap for the last two years to imitate the redoubtable fictional character. His act ran for 15 consecutive nights—two performances a night—while he was on a ship bound for Vietnam duty.

"Even the little kids in Vietnam have heard of Popeye," he reports, and while there he also put on five performances.

A veteran of 18 years in the Army, he pops a pipe into his mouth at a jutting angle and closes one eye and *voila*—Popeye!

The father of two boys, aged eight and five, Sailing often puts his act on for the pair—to persuade them to eat their spinach.

AD

Walter Reed Army Medical Center SSG Clyde Smith has a master's degree from American University and one in law from Harvard University that he earned while still in the Army. *Ebony* magazine lists him among the "50 Most Eligible Bachelors." Currently serving with the Armed Forces Police, he tells people where to go in Washington.

Gist of the talks that he gives regularly before civilian and military groups is "to get to the serviceman visiting Washington and make him aware of some of the hazards here."

The hazards include robbery, mugging, being picked up by female impersonators and swindlers. According to the sergeant, the roughest area is around 14th and U Streets. "I would see the average of about 20 to 25 servicemen per week assaulted in this area, and they were all done in by confidence games such as the Murphy game, the handkerchief-in-the-paperbag game, the lady in trouble game . . ."

SSG Smith's credentials include three awards of the Silver Star Medal, Soldier's Medal, three Bronze Stars with "V" devices, the Air Medal, and four awards of the Purple Heart, among others.



A veteran of 14 years in the Army, he is anticipating discharge soon to accept a job offer with a leading chemical company as an executive chief legal counsel. The sergeant jokingly claims that he will make more in one year with the company than he made in his 14 years in the Army; however, he credits his good fortune to the education that the Army gave him. According to SSG Smith, "I came from a very poor family and my parents could never have given me the education that Uncle Sam has."

AD

Fort Monmouth For any non-Scots in the vicinity of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, the caterwauling sounds that they hear are not cat fights—they are simply PVT Joseph M. Bryce, a lineal descendent of the Scottish Clan Brodie, piping the men of his unit from barracks to classrooms in the Radar Division.

The mile-long hike seems to diminish in length as the men step out to the skirling bagpipes. When PVT Bryce volunteered to lead his unit in pied piper fashion, the men were all for it.



For many years, Bryce had been fascinated by the history of the land of his ancestors but it was only a few years ago that he joined the Cameron Highlanders Pipe Band in his home town of Philadelphia and learned to play the instrument of the highlanders. The bagpipes he plays are covered with an authentic tartan of Clan Brodie.

It is recorded that John of Brodie assisted the MacKenzies against the MacDonalds in the battle of Blairma-park in 1466.

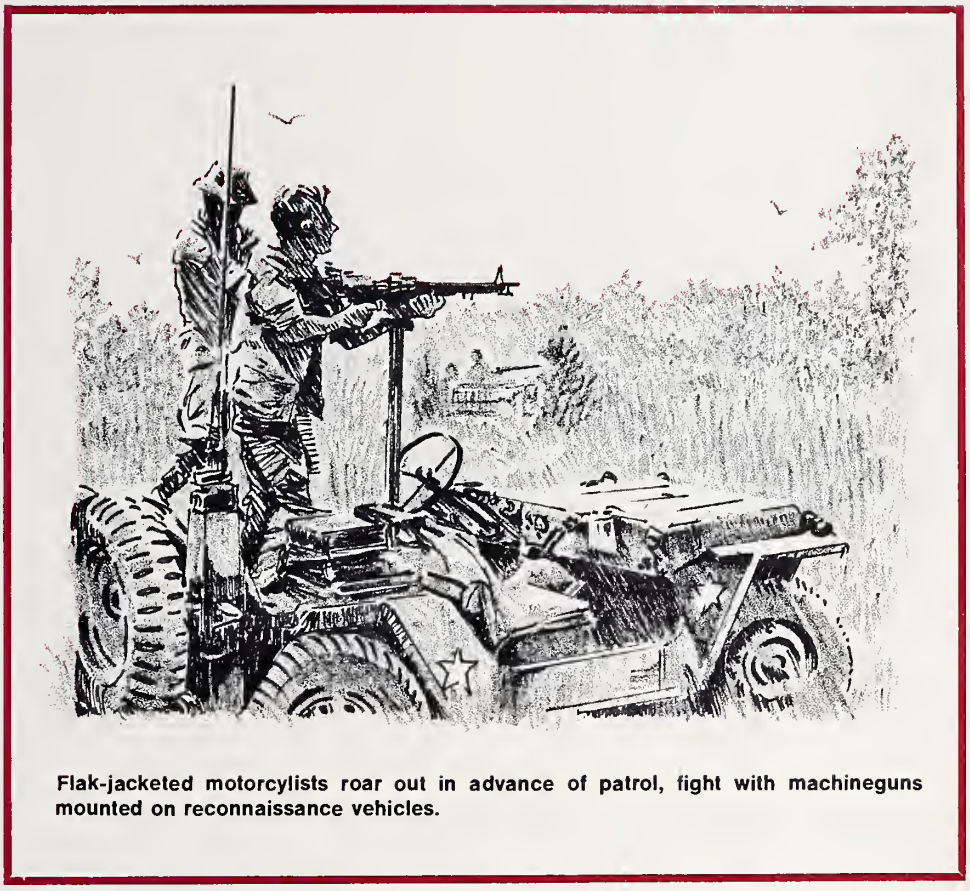
PVT Brodie is currently attending a radar equipment repair course after completing basic training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

AD



Cyclists on the Trail





Flak-jacketed motorcylists roar out in advance of patrol, fight with machineguns mounted on reconnaissance vehicles.

SP4 David DeMauro

Like Hell's Angels, the Rat Patrol, and the Wild Ones all rolled into one, the Reconnaissance Patrol of the 3d Battalion, 22d Infantry Regulars prowls War Zone C with 175-cc motorcycles leading the patrol.

Four motorcycles were introduced into the patrol by the Regulars' battalion commander, LTC Robert Carmichael, who wanted a fast and efficient way for his reconnaissance element to investigate the swarm of trails that twist through the marshes and jungles of what used to be a reliable sanctuary for enemy troops.

"Knowing where the enemy is not is almost as good as knowing where he is," Carmichael says. "This mobile unit can cover a great deal of territory in a very short time, which enables us to gain information on the whereabouts of the enemy."

In addition to the motorcycles, the reconnaissance unit includes Rat Patrol type vehicles equipped with machineguns.

Patrol leader 1LT Stephen Campbell, Falls Church, Virginia, takes his men out at dawn every morning, with the flak jacket, crash helmet-clad cyclists leading the way. The unit has already uncovered several mortar and rocket sites used by enemy forces.

MAJ Joseph Hacia, the Regulars' executive officer, is convinced of the value of using the motorcycles. "At first I was very leery of the whole idea, but now I am confident it was a good one," Hacia says. "Recon has provided us with valuable information which normally we would not have."



Military Police Take to Water

SP4 Richard Shain



As four Viet Cong maneuver their sampans across a mangrove swamp, an Air Force forward air controller zooms overhead. The pilot radios the location, and in minutes three Army river patrol boats (PBRs) appear on the scene. More enemy emerge from concealed bunkers and begin to slip away. Raking the enemy position with grenades and machinegun fire, the PBRs maneuver around sandbars and mudflats to pursue the VC through hostile fire and dangerously shallow water. After the action, 10 enemy lay dead on the river bank.

Part of the joint team which sweeps South Vietnam's many rivers, the 18th Military Police Brigade's 458th Transportation Company (PBR) is one of the reasons why VC can no longer roam freely through the country's rivers and harbors.

Mission of the PBRs is to provide security for vessels docked in port; they also act as patrol and escort vessels, and participate in tactical operations when needed. Working in 12-hour shifts, the boats provide around-the-clock security. After each shift the crews spend additional hours cleaning equipment and preparing for the next assignment.

On Patrol. Every day the PBRs encounter new situations and problems. As PBR 3009 emerges from a river adjoining Qui Nhon harbor, SP4 Jessee DuShane, senior MP aboard, spots two large sampans across the harbor, in an area not usually frequented by fishing vessels. In less than a minute the boat is across the harbor and closing on the sampans. While the crew drops anchor, the MPs signal the sampans to pull alongside.







Under watchful eye of forward machinegunner, fishing sampan approaches river patrol boat.

As the fishermen present their identification papers, one MP stands guard while another inspects the documents. One young boy aboard says that he is 14 years old but he has the physical build of a 20-year-old. His papers say that he is the son of a village chief and is authorized to carry weapons and hand grenades to defend his village. What is he doing on the fishing boat? . . . The MP's ask to see the palms of his hands. A fisherman's hands are rough and calloused; the boy's hands are smooth. A National Policeman is called to question the boy, and the MP's suspicions are confirmed. Another suspected VC infiltrator is detained.

...new situations and problems are encountered every day...

Infiltrators, spies, may have "proper" papers but real fisherman has rough hands.





Speedy Boats. PBRs are ideally suited for their Vietnam mission. These 31-foot fiberglass boats are powered by twin 120-horsepower diesel engines and use a "jet-type" power system instead of the traditional propeller. By taking water into the craft's power system and expelling it at rates up to 47,000 gallons-per-minute, they can reach speeds of 35mph. Highly maneuverable, the craft can make a high speed 180 degree turn or come to a dead stop within its own length.

Each boat is armed with three .50 caliber machineguns and a 40mm grenade launcher. The four-man crews consist of an engineer and a power boat operator from the 458th Transportation Company and two MP's from the 18th Military Police Brigade.

1LT Larry Bryan of Zolfo Springs, Florida, Commanding Officer of the PBR Detachment in Oui Nhon, has high praise for the men. "All of the PBR crews work extremely long and strenuous hours; they are on the docks or in their boats 14 to 15 hours a day. Often they will volunteer to work an extra 12-hour shift if enemy contact is imminent. The crews have developed into an extremely effective fighting team."

Whenever land forces call for support, the PBRs close in to intercept or detain suspected Viet Cong as they attempt to escape in sampans. At night the crews use starlight scopes and other detection devices to spot clandestine movements.

SP5 Edward Dino, a forward machine gunner, expresses the feelings of many of the men who serve on the PBRs: "We often put in long hours, but no one really minds. Everyone on the boat is a volunteer. We enjoy our job because we know we are seriously hurting the Viet Cong's efforts in the harbor area." AD

WAR AGAINST HEAT

Soldiers eating ice cream in the middle of a steaming day—the sight may seem incongruous to Vietnam newcomers, but it is indicative that an important battle is being won.

In a climate where you can literally fry an egg on the hood of a vehicle, one of the biggest problems confronting food handlers of Saigon Support Command is the constant war against 100-degree heat and high humidity. The fight against spoilage of foodstuffs has high priority as logisticians strive to keep the half-million men in the Free World Forces fed.

The battle begins as foodstuffs are loaded on refrigerated vessels at stateside ports and transported 10,000 miles or more to Saigon Port, Vung Tau and Cam Ranh Bay. A constant temperature check is maintained during the crossing to repel bacteria that thrive in a warm, dark environment.

In Vietnam ports, the foodstuffs are loaded directly into huge "reefer" (refrigerator) vans or stored in refrigerated warehouses. Perishables are delivered by reefer vans to strategically located ration breakdown points where they are again stored in reefer and chill boxes prior to issue.

Unit mess personnel draw their allotted rations based on the number of men fed by the mess on a daily basis. After being hauled back to the unit mess halls, foodstuffs again are stored in iceboxes, walk-in chill boxes and refrigerators until they are used.

Members of the Army Veterinary Corps conduct frequent inspections from farms to mess halls, always alert for damage caused by that old enemy, heat. AD



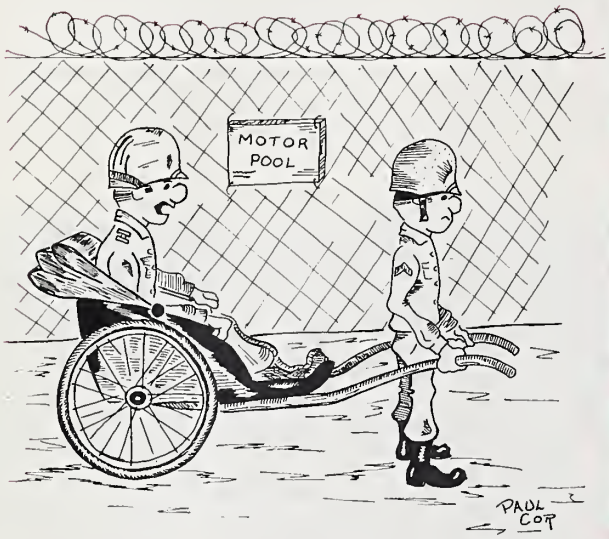




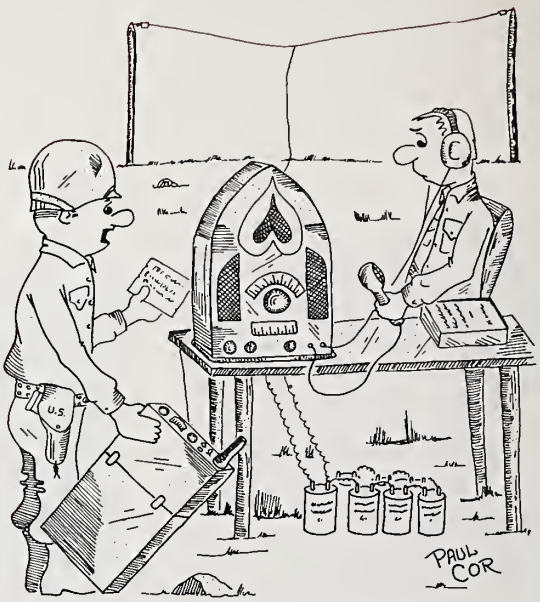
Old-time ice box is used in Vietnam along with modern refrigeration equipment to insure that milk and other perishable foods stay fresh until served. Here Army veterinarians inspect ice to see if it is potable and milk to determine if it is still fresh.

HUMOR

Send your **original** cartoons to Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Provided work was done on off-duty time, accepted cartoons earn $10 upon publication.



"The next time they tell you they have a 'light personnel carrier', find out what they mean."



"You the outfit that requested the new radio?"



"Boy, some mine-detector."



"The number you have dialed is disconnected . . . You may have dialed incorrectly . . . Please try again . . . This is a recording."

WHAT'S NEW

SHORT TOURS

Army assignment policies permit assignment of soldiers to Vietnam or other short tour areas who have six months remaining on service commitment after arrival in Southeast Asia. This policy has been in effect for past two years, says DA. Personnel officials state that two-thirds of all EM entering Army are sent to short tour areas.

BIG JUMP

Sixty-five MOSs to increase in Specialty Pay (P-1-2-3) beginning this month. Increases result from general upgrading within pro-pay brackets and creation of a fourth level of P-3 - $150. Changes are:

- P-3 @ $150 will go to MOSs 21-H-J-K-L-M.
- Upgraded from P-2 $75 to P-3 $100: 22G-M,96D.
- Upgraded from P-1 $50 to P-3 $100: 36G-H,68B-C-D-E-F-H, 93H-J-K-L.
- Upgraded from P-1 $50 to P-2 $75: 24U,26C-L-N-V,31B-J, 32-B-C-D-E-Z,33C-D-F-G-Z,34G,35B-D-E-K-L-M-N-P-R,41C-E-F-G-H,42D-E-F,52C,62B,82E,91D-F-M-P-Q,92B,05C.

Thirteen MOSs will be terminated from Specialty Pay P-2: MOSs 21R,33E,35G; and from P-1--31G,33B,41B,52B-D,55D-G, 62C,93D and 97C. MOSs terminated from Specialty Pay were upgraded under Variable Reenlistment Bonuses, except for 97C which was already approved for VRB4.

FUNNY MONEY

Counterfeit $10 MPC making rounds in Vietnam. Counterfeits described as of "fair quality" by military officials. Identifying characteristics: colors different, in some parts, and printed on lighter weight paper than "real" article.

RETURNED MAIL

"Humane" is watchword of Army Postal Service Headquarters, TAGO. Impersonal "verified deceased" markings on returned mail of casualties dropped in favor of personal letter from Chief, U.S. Army Military Mail Terminal explaining reasons for nondelivery to senders.

CLOTHING CASH

New rates for initial and maintenance clothing allowances announced by DA. On entry into Army, enlisted men get full issue of clothing valued at $245.67, and enlisted women, $323.09. To maintain initial issue, EM get $4.80, EW $5.70 monthly. After first three years EM get standard allowance of $6.60 and EW $8.40. Maintenance allowances for civilian clothing are the same.

TOO LATE

Officer Efficiency Reports (OER) are arriving in DA after 45-day limit prescribed in AR 623-105, says TAGO. Surveys indicate that approximately one third reach DA after submission deadlines. Late arrival of reports could hamper use of current data when considering officers for promotion, schooling and assignments, says DA.

AFRTS IS AFRTS

American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) is the new name of 25 year-old Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), effective first of this month.



JET JOB

Rocket Belt of 1961 given 'last rites' by "Jet Flying Belt" of 1969. "Flying Belt" of today is miles and minutes over 1961 model whose performance was measured in seconds of air time and distances of feet. Aerial system is one of DOD's Advanced Research Projects. System is adaptable for civilian or military use.

HERE, FIDO

Detector dogs that can sniff out mines, booby traps and trip wires is the goal of recent tests by Army. Tests involved in-sight and out-of-sight situations -- with handler and dog wearing special data transmission gear. Desired dog response when in sight of handler is to sit when danger device is discovered.

EXPANSION

MOS Evaluation Test Profile Summary Report expanded to non-division and Class II activities. Report summarizes MOS evaluation test results, helping commander to compare his personnel with others in same MOS and determine training needs.

DRY POWDER

Purple hair curlers in the ammo? That's what one unit in Vietnam uses to keep their powder dry. Curlers are used to pack desiccant in, which keeps moisture out of artillery fuzes.

GETTING BETTER

General Courts-Martial in Vietnam significantly less than for Korean War. In peak year for Korea,(1953), 1,942 GCMs were held, returning 1,778 convictions. Vietnam GCM statistics for 1968 show 302 GCMs returning 269 convictions.

☆ GPO 1969 341-243/10

ARMY DIGEST

AUGUST 1969

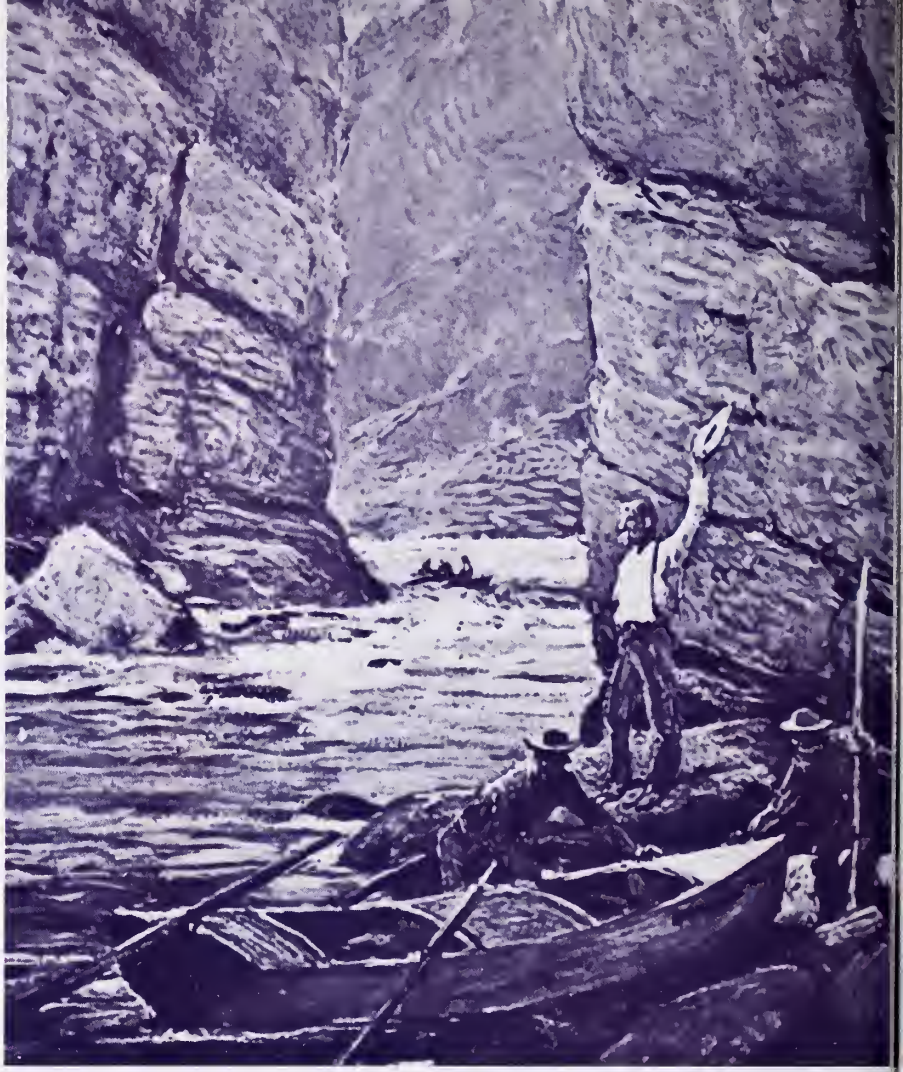


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Major John Wesley Powell

He Conquered the Colorado



Gaunt and hungry, six bearded, tattered figures steer a battered boat into shore of a canyon at Rio Virgen on the Colorado River. It is 29 August 1869.

Never before has the treacherous, rapids-strewn, boat-rending, tearing Colorado River been conquered. Few white men and Indians have seen the glories and the changing colors of the mile high rock walls, recorded the geological formations with their fossilized story of the past eons, or the living fauna and flora of today.

The expedition is headed by John Wesley Powell, lately a major in the Union Army, who left behind his right arm at the Battle of Shiloh, who teaches natural history at a small Illinois college, who uses his Army training and teaching background to organize and manage his tiny expedition of volunteers—who will go on from this day to pave the way for the Reclamation Act, still in effect for beneficial development of the Nation's water resources.

Because of his leadership and management, the area is mapped, travel is facilitated, the arduous trails to California shortened, the imagination of the public is turned to the Rocky Mountain area, and MAJ Powell continues campaigning vigorously for conservation of the Nation's water resources—an effort finally leading to establishment of the U.S. Geological Survey.

On this August day a century ago, it is just three months and six days since the Major and nine others left Green River City, 900 miles up the treacherous river. There are four boats when they start, but some of them are lost to the treacherous reaches of the river and replaced as needed. One man leaves the expedition early. Three others, disheartened by the loss of supplies and the hardships, try their luck at walking out. They are never heard from again—perhaps killed by marauding Indian bands. Ironically, they make their tragic decision just a day before MAJ Powell rides out the last rapids to emerge into known territory.

Along the arduous 900 miles, MAJ Powell makes scientific surveys, notes the geology, how the river had cut its way through the rocks. He builds hypotheses to account for the action



of the rocks and flowing waters, takes specimens of fossils, observes wild life and vegetation of the area. MAJ Powell is able to give the world much new knowledge on the geography of the area. A few years later, after he helped establish the Geological Survey, he also becomes director of the Bureau of Ethnology in the Smithsonian Institution. He dies in 1902 and is buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Today a commemorative stamp has been issued to mark the centennial of the trip down the Colorado River. (For more on Army pioneers and personalities commemorated in United States postage stamps, see page 54.)

AD ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

AUGUST 1969 VOLUME 24 NO. 8

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COVERS: No longer earthbound, the footslogging fighting man is now accustomed to operating in the third dimension, storming into battle from helicopters or ascending 100-foot ladders into hovering Chinooks. Painting opposite by Nick Eggenhofer, courtesy Western History Department, Denver Public Library; stamps on pp. 54-55 courtesy Smithsonian Institution; U.S. Navy Combat Art Collection, p. 16; back cover and p. 50, 82d Airborne Division.

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $8.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses: $10.75 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 5 March 1969.



First Men Back From Vietnam as part of 25,000-troop withdrawal stepped on home soil at McChord AFB, Tacoma, Wash., and later paraded in downtown Seattle. On hand at the air base to greet the 814 officers and men of the 3d Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, was the Army Chief of Staff. Conveying a grateful Nation's appreciation, GEN Westmoreland said: "You have done what you were asked to do in the furtherance of our national policy, and you have done it well. Together with our allies you have supported the Vietnamese government and its armed forces with results that have prohibited South Vietnam from being overrun by the North Vietnamese Army. And behind the shield of your security, South Vietnam has laid the groundwork for a government of the type they desire."

DOMESTIC ACTION

Army supported programs aimed at helping to solve domestic social problems show marked increase for summer 1969. Last year, 56,636 youths took part in Army programs at more than 70 installations that ranged from post tours to weeks-long summer encampments. Now combining both education and recreation, Ft. McClellan, Ala. has hailed as highly successful its four-week encampment for 200 youths called Operation REAP. Of particular interest is experimental six-week summer camp at Ft. Meade, Md., which like McClellan program stresses education as well as recreation. Meade program for 140 Washington D.C. youths is DOD pilot effort with Army support. If successful, it could be model for future expansion at other CONUS installations, says DA.



GEN Lyman L. Lemnitzer is joined by Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor and GEN William C. Westmoreland on the occasion of his retirement after more than 50 years in uniform, 27 as a general officer. Later, in the White House Rose Garden, GEN Lemnitzer received from President Nixon Distinguished Service Medals of the Army (Third Oak Leaf Cluster), Navy and Air Force. This is the first time the medal has been awarded from three services at the same time. In all the armed forces today, said the President, "there is probably no man who is more respected by all the services for his professional capacity than GEN Lemnitzer." Prior to retiring, the general served five and a half years as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, and concurrently as Commander in Chief, United States European Command. He was also Army Chief of Staff, later Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, before becoming SACEUR.

VIETNAM CAMPAIGNS

All military personnel assigned to Vietnam are authorized to wear the Vietnam service medal (VSM) upon arrival in-country. Soldiers may wear one bronze service star for each campaign during which they were present for duty in RVN at least one day. Campaign periods are:

- Vietnam Advisory Campaign: 15 Mar 62 - 7 Mar 65
- Vietnam Defense Campaign: 8 Mar 65 - 24 Dec 65
- Vietnam Counteroffensive: 25 Dec 65 - 30 Jun 66
- Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase II: 1 Jul 66 - 31 May 67
- Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase III: 1 Jun 67 - 29 Jan 68
- Tet Counteroffensive: 30 Jan 68 - 1 Apr 68
- Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase IV: 2 Apr 68 - 30 Jun 68
- Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase V: 1 Jul 68 - 1 Nov 68

GUIDELINES on DISSENT

With recent emphasis in news media on so-called dissent among military personnel, many questions have been raised publicly concerning proper treatment of manifestations of such occurrences. To clarify Department of the Army policy, and provide guidance for commanders who face the problems of soldier dissent which may arise on Post, Department of the Army recently issued a letter of "Guidance on Dissent." The letter has gone out to major theater and Army commanders world-wide.

"Specific dissent problems can, of course, be resolved on the basis of the particular facts of the situation, and in accordance with provisions of applicable Army regulations," the letter states, and further points out that while the First Amendment to the Constitution provides for freedom of speech and press, "nevertheless, the Government and our citizens are entitled to expect that, regardless of disagreement, every citizen and every soldier will obey the law of the land."

"It is the policy of the Department of the Army to safeguard the Service member's right of expression to the maximum extent possible," the letter states, "and to impose only such minimum restraints as are necessary



to enable the Army to perform its mission, in the interest of National Defense . . .

". . . It is important to remember that the Commander's responsibility is for the good order, loyalty and discipline of all his men. Severe disciplinary action in response to a relatively insignificant manifestation of dissent can have a counter productive effect on other members of the Command, because the reaction appears out of proportion to the threat which the dissent represents . . .

"On the other hand, no commander should be indifferent to conduct which, if allowed to proceed unchecked, would destroy the effectiveness of his unit. In the final analysis no regulations or guidelines are an adequate substitute for the calm and prudent judgment of the responsible commander."

Possession and distribution of political materials. In case of publications distributed through official channels, the commander is authorized to delay distribution of a specific issue—but only if he determines that it presents a clear danger to the loyalty, discipline, or morale of his troops.

In case of distribution through other than official outlets, the commander may require that prior approval be obtained; otherwise he may prohibit distribution.

However, distribution may not be prevented because the commander does not like contents of the publication, even if it is critical of government policies or officials. But distribution may be prohibited if the publication is obscene or otherwise unlawful, or if the manner of accomplishing the distribution materially interferes with accomplishment of a military mission.

Mere possession of a publication may not be prohibited—but possession of an unauthorized publication, coupled with an attempt to distribute in violation of Post regulations, may constitute an offense. Cases involving possession of several copies of an unauthorized publication or other indications of an intent to distribute, are to be investigated.

Coffee Houses. Commanders have authority to place such establishments off limits if it can be shown that activities taking place in coffee houses include counselling soldiers to refuse to perform duty or to desert, or otherwise involve illegal acts with a significant adverse effect on health, morale, or welfare—but the Army should not use its "off limits" power to restrict soldiers in exercise of their Constitutional rights of freedom of speech and freedom of association. Any such action should be taken only on basis of cogent reasons, supported by evidence.

"Servicemen's Union." While current regulations do not prohibit membership in such organizations, commanders are not authorized to recognize or to bargain with a "servicemen's union." If specific actions by individual members constitute offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice or Army Regulations, these may be dealt with appropriately. Collective or individual refusals to obey orders are one example of such conduct.

Underground Newspapers. Publication of "underground newspapers" by soldiers off Post, on their own time and with their own money and equipment, is generally protected under the First Amendment to the Constitution. However, Army Regulations provide that personal literary efforts may not be pursued during duty hours or accomplished by use of Army property. Unless a newspaper contains language, utterance of which is punishable under Federal law, authors of an "underground newspaper" may not be disciplined for mere publication. Distribution, of course, is governed as detailed above.

On-Post Demonstrations by Civilians. A commander may legally bar individuals from entry on a military reservation for any purpose prohibited by law or lawful regulation. It is a crime for any person who has been removed and barred to re-enter. However, a specific request for a permit to conduct an on-Post demonstration in an area to which the public has generally been granted access, should not be arbitrarily denied, except in cases where the demonstration may prevent orderly accomplishment of the Post mission—or endanger the loyalty, discipline and morale of troops.

Demonstrations by Soldiers. All on-Post demonstrations by Army members are prohibited under AR 600-20 and 600-21. Off-Post demonstrations are prohibited when Army members are in uniform, on duty, or in a foreign country, or when such activities constitute a breach of law and order, or when violence is likely to result.

Grievances. The letter points out that right of members to complain and request redress of grievances is protected by The Inspector General System as well as Article 138, Uniform Code of Military Justice. It also points out that soldiers may petition any Member of Congress, and emphasizes that complaining personnel "must not be treated as enemies of the system." "In any system as large as the Army," it states, "it is inevitable that situations will occur giving rise to valid complaints and over the years such complaints have helped to make the Army stronger while assuring compliance with proper policies and procedures."

The letter concludes: "The mission of the Army is to execute faithfully, as ordered, policies and programs established in accordance with law by duly elected and appointed Government officials. Unquestionably, the vast majority of service members are prepared to do what is required of them to perform that mission, whether or not they agree in every instance with the policies the mission reflects."

Never suspecting that the solution he had just prepared coul
be an agent of death, a fruit rancher tips the container . .
suddenly, he gasps, chokes, falls unconscious — the victim
a concentrated dose of commercial insecticide. A rescue squa
rushes in, gives him an injection . . . normal breathing is re
stored, thanks largely to Army-developed atropine-
one of the important . .



BENEFITS OF CBR RESEARCH

Army Digest Staff
in cooperation with the
Office, Director of
CBR and Nuclear Operations



Click Click Click goes the Geiger counter. It is being activated by a tiny radioactive insect flying past.

Why should anybody want to be using a counter to trace the flight of a vinegar fly way up in the northern wilds?

The answer to this and related questions provides an introduction to the vast and complex advantages in health, economics and social betterment that are accruing to the entire Nation from research and development carried on by the U.S. Army in Chemical and Biological Warfare.

This is an area where the Bunsen burner and retort of the chemical laboratory are providing not only defensive chemical-biological capability for our military forces—but where sometimes even the weapons themselves turn out to be of value in fields of medicine, agriculture or manufacturing. Sometimes by accidental discovery, more often by continuing and relentless scientific investigation, the work of the Chemical Corps transcends national defense to bring incalculable benefits to the civilian economy and personal well-being.

Just a few of those benefits, taken at random, include:

☐ antidotes for heavy metal poisoning,

☐ use of nitrogen mustard for treating cancer,

☐ use of nerve gas types to relieve glaucoma (the eye disease so often the cause of blindness),

☐ application of various toxic compounds in fire extinguishants,

☐ improved methods for detecting minute quantities of cyanide in industry.

They also would include—again taken at random—many devices developed to protect soldiers in the field which now are being adapted

Scientists test equipment designed to allow litter-bearer to give mask-to-mask resuscitation while transporting casualty to aid station.



for surgical uses in hospitals or in industrial plants—carbon monoxide masks, civilian protective masks, fiber diffusion boards, and the like.

A quick listing of chemical research and development would include vaccines, compounds for weed control, studies predicting behavior of plant disease epidemics, development of building designs, equipment and working procedures to protect against chemical hazards, and many others.

Paradoxically, commercial products in everyday use around the home for control of lawn and garden insect pests are very closely related to some of the more toxic agents developed for warfare. Antidotes such as atropine and others developed by the Chemical Corps for nerve-attacking agents today are used by doctors and rescue squads for victims of commercially produced poisons.

In cases of insecticide poisoning, the antidote is PAM Chloride (2PAM-C1) which was clinically tested and developed at Edgewood Arsenal after eight years of intensive research by Army and civilian agencies. The white, odorless nonhygroscopic crystalline powder now is produced by a number of drug manufacturers, and is stockpiled by the military for use in the event nerve agents are used against U.S. troops.

While fairly common among farmers and crop dusters, a recent dramatic case involved an insecticide that in some way permeated a shipment of bread in Tijuana, Mexico. Seventeen persons died and hundreds were hospitalized. Dr. Van M. Sim, chief scientist at the Medical Research Laboratory at Edgewood, determined the cause and prescribed treatment. Researchers emphasize that, when properly used, insecticides are useful in combating disease-carrying and crop-destroying insects. Most poisonings are caused by accident and human error, they point out.

Insects Assist. As for the radioactive insects and the Geiger counter, and what it all means to the ordinary citizen, the story demonstrates the way in which unexpected results may lead to new experiments in unrelated areas that in turn will bring added benefits.

Originally, studies were being made to determine effects of certain toxics on carbohydrate metabolism. Biochemists at the Army Chemical Corps Medical Laboratories at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, wished to use C_{14}-labeled glucose in these studies. But the immediate problem was to locate a sufficient source of radioactive glucose for the metabolism experiments.

Army scientists sought to obtain the radioactive compound in an atmosphere of C_{14} but the process was slow and costly. Coincidentally, other scientists in the laboratory were reporting on a study of insects, establishing that five percent of the weight of some insects was glycogen, a compound that is easily converted into glucose. It was just a step from there to put the insects to work for the biochemists in synthesizing radioactive glycogen.

Because vinegar flies are common, reproduce abundantly, and are widely used in various biological experiments they were employed in the project. When they were rendered radioactive, the glycogen extracted from them was found to be radioactive. This fact led to an idea for marking insects in order to study their flight range and dispersal patterns—important fac-



tors in control of insect-born diseases. Previously used methods of marking insects with metal powder or a dye had obvious disadvantages. The sprays decreased the insect's flight capability; actual collection and examination of each insect under a lens was both difficult and tedious.

But by adding a radioactive substance to the diet of the insects while in larval stage, it was found that the radioactive adults could easily be detected by the ordinary Geiger counter. When the method was then tested by field laboratories in the northern environment, it proved so successful that it now is generally used for tracing insect movements. All of this is contributing materially to study of insect-borne disease—of vast military importance in such areas as Vietnam, and obviously to the whole field of civilian medicine.

Lab Centers. In the fields of chemical and biological research, the Army maintains two main laboratories—Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, for chemical research, and Fort Detrick, Maryland, for biological research.

At Edgewood, much of the research is performed in its own laboratories. Often, however, it is performed in conjunction with other branches of the military services, other Governmental agencies, or civilian enterprise.

At Fort Detrick is maintained one of the world's largest and most advanced animal farms and facilities for conducting research with path-



ogenic organisms (germs and viruses that cause disease). Many of the facilities are unique. The wide scope of the research provides a body of new information, much of which has been published in scientific journals or presented at meetings of professional societies.

Medical Aids. Many of the benefits from research at these laboratories have come about in the field of medicine, often by circuitous means akin to the radioactive fly experiments. One of these is an antidote for poisoning by heavy metals—antimony, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, gold, mercury and nickel.

Early in World War II intensive investigations were being made both in the United States and in Britain to find antidotes to the poisonous action of lewisite, the potent compound that contains arsenic. British scientists established that BAL (2, 3 dimercaptopropanol), was effective in ointment form for decontamination of skin against lewisite.

That set investigators at the Chemical Corps Medical Laboratories to studying various related chemicals. Now it has been established that BAL in peanut oil solution can be injected intramuscularly in treatment of human poisonings by the heavy metals—but it is not effective in poisonings from lead, selenium, silver, tellurium, thallium and uranium. At any rate the research, started to solve Chemical Corps problems, has resulted in treatment of tremendous value in preventing deaths due to industrial poisoning.

Still another type of lethal gas has contributed to medical advance—this one the nitrogen mustard widely used in World War I which through a tragic wartime accident of World War II finally led to its application in treatment of cancer.

During World War II a boat loaded with liquid mustard blew up in the harbor of Bari, Italy. The released liquid became mixed with fuel oil floating on the water. Those who were immersed in the mixture went into a state of shock, accompanied by a severe reduction in white blood corpuscles. Tests showed that the mixture produced similar effects in animals. This gave Chemical Corps scientists the clue that the agent developed as a weapon of war might beneficially be used in treatment of diseases in which there was an abnormal increase in white blood cells. Mustard type agents were tried in cancer-related cases of Hodgkins disease, lymphosarcoma, and leukemia.

It should be emphasized that the nitrogen mustards are not regarded as a cure for any form of cancer—but they have prolonged life in many instances. Today hospitals, clinics and laboratories throughout the country are studying those compounds as a possible treatment for some forms of cancer.

Other medical developments have resulted from the Army's interest in controlling convulsions that may result from nerve gas poisoning. Many drugs, developed by chemists and pharmacologists, have been tested to facilitate greater understanding of the way the nervous system functions—

- Work in laboratories of Edgewood Arsenal and in universities has led to use of DEP (diisopropyl fluorophosphate), a chemical compound similar to nerve gas, in relieving pressure of glaucoma, the serious eye disease.
- DEP also has proved effective in overcoming partial paralysis of the urinary bladder and the intestines that sometimes occur after operations or following debilitating diseases that confine the patient to bed.
- The chronic, fatal disease, myasthenia gravis (characterized by weakness of the muscles) has frequently been helped by use of TEPP (tetraethylpyrophosphate) and OMPA (octamethylpyrophosphoramide) which can be used in combination with other drugs.
- In still other research in connection with Tabun, a nerve gas containing the cyanide radical, an existing spot test for cyanide ion and cyanogen chloride was converted into a sensitive method for estimating minute concentrations of the compounds. The method has been adapted for determining amounts of cyanides in seeds, water, waste samples, and



manufacture of vitamins (Cyanide is used in manufacture of vitamin B_{12} for example.)

At the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases at Frederick, Maryland, studies in medical defense against biological warfare resulted in vaccines against a number of communicable diseases for which prophylactic agents were previously unavailable—including anthrax, botulism, Rift Valley Fever, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, and tularemia.

Monochloromonobromomethane—difluorodibromomethane—these and other fire extinguishants have been investigated by the Chemical Corps Technical Committee in studies of health hazards of various military chemicals. Several technical agencies in the Army, Navy and Air Force requested such studies and assisted with financial support. The committee also studied propellant fuels, various types of alcohols, nitrates and boron hydrides among others, and such lubricating oils as sebacate, azelate, adipate, various esters and jet-assist takeoff exhausts.

Experiments and research have served as basis for substitution of less toxic substances for many highly toxic compounds used in fire fighting, propellants and lubricating agents. As a result, both the armed services and commercial firms have been able to minimize toxic injury to men who handle these chemicals daily.



Other medical benefits resulting from Chemical Corps research include—

- an improved catheter for use in treatment of "blue babies"
- development of carbon monoxide and civilian protective masks, as well as a more effective type of mask (one which covers nose and mouth of the wearer) which is 10 to 15 times more effective in filtering out airborne bacteria than existing conventional surgical masks.

Tests of safety glasses and goggles in cooperation with the Air Force demonstrated that particles smaller than 1 millimeter in diameter will penetrate hardened glass at lower speeds than are required to penetrate unhardened glass.

Protecting Crops. Little known to the public, but of vast import, are the benefits to agriculture that have resulted as a spinoff from investigation of protective methods against lethal agents.

There is, for instance, chloropicrin, a chemical agent that has proved effective in controlling nematodes—soil-born fungi and bacteria—that have been the bane of potato growers for many years.

It now is being used to keep down weeds in greenhouses and in the fields. It also serves as a fumigant in mills, warehouses, grain storage facilities and ships where insects and rodents have been costly nuisances.



Recent reports indicate that chloropicrin increases crop yields following partial soil sterilization. Root rots are reduced in virulence, and damping off fungi are eliminated.

Still other research projects adapted by industry include DDT, insect repellants, aerosol insecticides, rodenticides that counteract rats and rat-borne diseases, defoliants such as those used in South Vietnam to reduce threat of ambush to U.S. forces.

Other vegetation control includes early work at Fort Detrick with 2,4-D (for dichlorophenoxyaceric acid) and 2,4,5-T (for trichlorophenoxyaceric acid) undertaken in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture. Many home gardeners use these products in one form or another for weed control in lawns and garden today.

In the early years of the BW program at Fort Detrick, the first highly effective vaccine for rinderpest vaccine was developed. This vaccine has saved many cattle from the highly contagious and fatal disease, and its use has been extended to many other countries where rinderpest was an endemic problem.

Now widely used in agriculture also is the commercial flamethrower which is a direct outgrowth of the devices developed by the Army and used effectively in World War II. The commercial versions are used to burn out weeds growing between rows of young cane and cotton, or in beet and onion fields, in removing packed ice and snow from airfield runways, or to eradicate water hyacinths that clogged the Mississippi River Delta and were encroaching on lakes and waterways throughout the South. Today a small flame thrower is even available for the home gardener.

Still another device now used for disseminating agricultural chemicals are "smoke ginnies"—mechanical smoke generators originally developed by the Army and used for screening combat areas. Today they dispense fogs of insecticides, fungicides and plant growth regulators.

The very fine particle size that can be created with this device makes it ideal for orchardists especially.

Detection Devices. Since the Chemical Corps has been largely interested in providing for defensive uses of various chemicals in warfare, the Corps of necessity has been interested in detecting the colorless, odorless agents that might be used against U.S. troops in the field—and here again this research has proved of value commercially. "Lopair," so called for Long Path Infrared, is an infrared "eye" that flashes a warning light and sounds a horn when even a minute amount of contamination is in the air as far as a quarter mile off. The device can be used in air pollution studies and for control of stack gases from industrial establishments. It can detect and measure practically any substance by its characteristic infrared spectrum. When properly set to detect one specific substance, it normally will not be triggered by other materials. Even if the beam between the two units that make up the device should be interrupted, it won't sound an alarm.

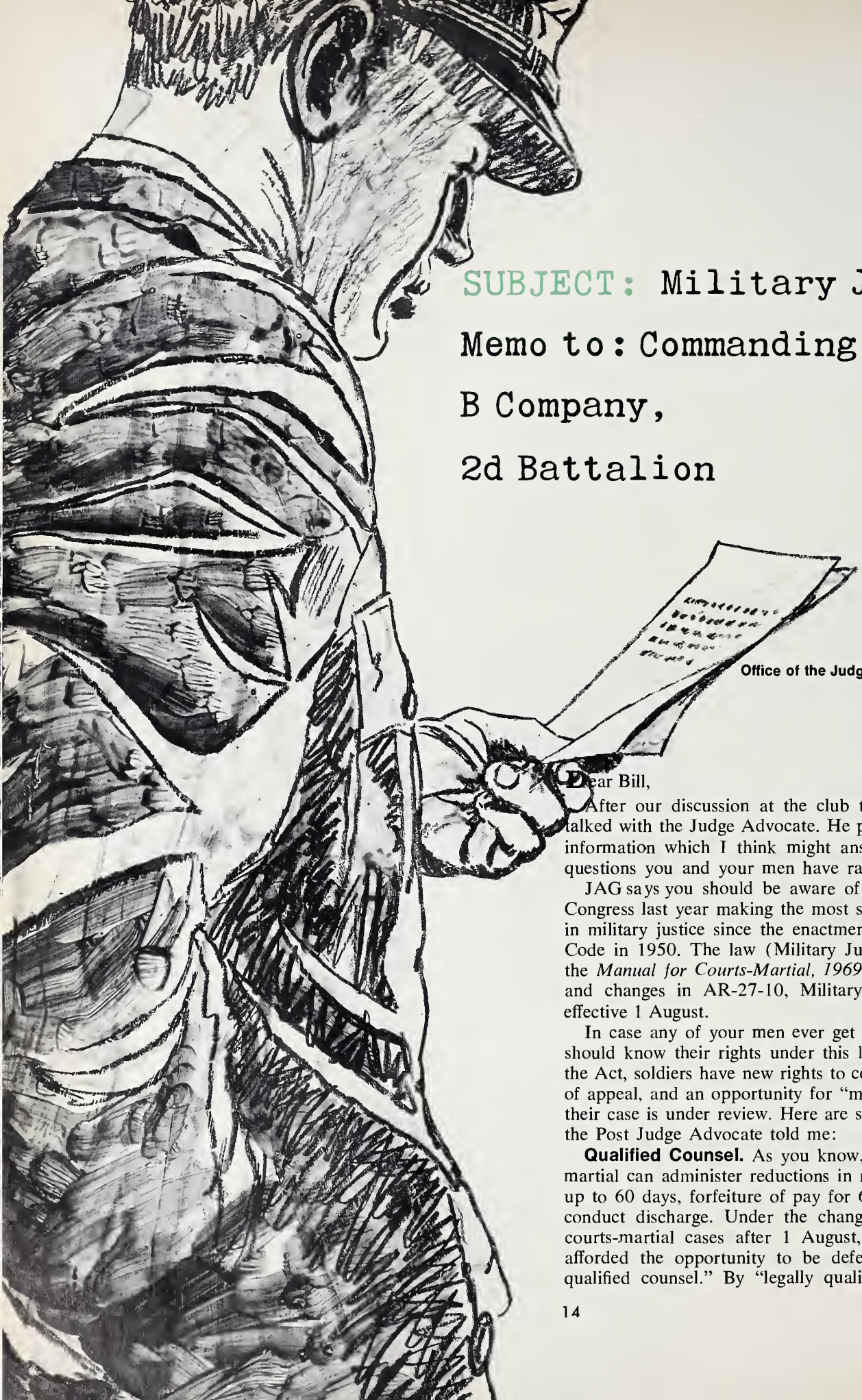
Another recently perfected device is a halogen alarm that detects a fraction of a part per million of chlorine in the atmosphere. The simple unit consists of a small pump, a plastic cell containing a silver nitrate cell to provide electrical energy, an electronic amplifier system and alarm lights and bells. It is expected to have wide application in industry wherever chlorine is used on a large scale.

Thus in many ways Chemical Corps research and development contributes to the national welfare—in a wide range of fields, including medicine, agriculture, commerce.

AD

Evil to Weevils

A white pellet that looks like an ordinary aspirin tablet, is helping keep weevils out of flour and other grain products, thanks to an idea developed by MAJ Ronald D. Anderson, of the Army Veterinary Unit at Norfolk Naval Station. Placed in use in the First Army area, it's expected to save more than $20,000 in the first year of a battle against weevil infestation of flour and grain products shipments. Food products are stacked, covered with a clear plastic sheet, the edges weighted down, and then the pellets are placed in a small aluminum tray under the covering. The pellet releases a gas that kills the insects and their eggs but is harmless to humans. MAJ Anderson emphasized that food products processed by the method have been approved by the Federal Food and Drug Administration.



SUBJECT: Military Justice

Memo to: Commanding Officer, B Company, 2d Battalion

Army Digest Staff
in cooperation with
Office of the Judge Advocate General

Dear Bill,

After our discussion at the club the other night, I talked with the Judge Advocate. He passed along some information which I think might answer some of the questions you and your men have raised.

JAG says you should be aware of a law passed by Congress last year making the most significant changes in military justice since the enactment of the Uniform Code in 1950. The law (Military Justice Act, 1968), the *Manual for Courts-Martial, 1969, Revised Edition* and changes in AR-27-10, Military Justice, become effective 1 August.

In case any of your men ever get into trouble, they should know their rights under this law. According to the Act, soldiers have new rights to counsel, new rights of appeal, and an opportunity for "military bail" while their case is under review. Here are some of the things the Post Judge Advocate told me:

Qualified Counsel. As you know, a special courts-martial can administer reductions in rank, confinement up to 60 days, forfeiture of pay for 60 days, or a bad conduct discharge. Under the changes, in all special courts-martial cases after 1 August, a man must be afforded the opportunity to be defended by "legally qualified counsel." By "legally qualified counsel" the

act means an officer with a law degree who is certified by The Judge Advocate General. Within the United States, with the exception of Alaska and Hawaii, Army Regulations allow no exceptions to this requirement. If a man requests a certified lawyer counsel and none is provided, the courts-martial may not proceed.

Outside CONUS, the procedure is slightly different. If a soldier requests a lawyer counsel, his commanding officer must try to get one by following procedures outlined in Army regulations. If none can be obtained due to "physical conditions" or "military exigencies," the courts-martial may proceed, with the accused man defended by a counsel who is not a lawyer—provided that a certificate of nonavailability is filed. The Army expects to find few situations where certificates of nonavailability will be issued. Mere inconvenience does not constitute a physical condition or military exigency.

By the way, the new regulation states that a man must be "afforded the opportunity" to request legally qualified counsel. It does not say a man must accept it. If he desires, a man may hire his own civilian lawyer to defend him, in addition to the military counsel provided.

The new law also makes it more difficult for a special courts-martial to adjudge a Bad Conduct Discharge. To do so, the special courts-martial must be convened by a person who also has the authority to convene a general courts-martial; a verbatim record of the proceedings must be kept; a military judge must preside over the court; and the accused person must be represented by qualified counsel.

"Military Bail." Under the new Act, a man may now be released from confinement while his courts-martial conviction is under review. This is sometimes called "military bail," and improperly so because there is no monetary deposit as there is in civilian courts systems. When a soldier appeals his conviction, he may ask authorities to release him while his case is reviewed. The proper authorities have the discretion to release a man or keep him in confinement.

If a man is released, his sentence, if upheld, will begin only after his appeal has been finally decided. If a man is not released, the time he spends in confinement during appeal will be counted as part of his full sentence, as it was under the old law.

Summary Courts-Martial. There is a change in summary courts-martial procedures (where punishment is limited to 30 days confinement, 30 days forfeiture in pay, and reduction in rank). Now it is possible for a man to object to trial by summary courts-martial even if he has previously refused punishment under Article 15. If he does so, his case will be referred either to a special courts-martial, where he may request qualified counsel, or to a general courts-martial where he will be detailed qualified counsel. Keep in mind, however, that a man runs a risk of greater punishment by refusing Article 15 and trial by summary courts-martial.

Appellate Review. The Military Justice Act has changed procedures for appeal and broadened powers of the Judge Advocate General to grant new trials and review courts-martial. The law establishes a single Court of Military Review in the Army, with members known as appellate military judges, replacing several boards of review previously in existence. Another feature gives any man convicted by a special or summary courts-martial the right to petition The Judge Advocate General to review his case if he feels there has been a miscarriage of justice.

Military Judges. Among other provisions, the Act changes the name of Law Officer to Military Judge, and permits trial by judge alone, without court members. This will expedite many cases and also give the accused an option: a man now has the right, knowing the identity of a military judge, to request trial by military judge alone in a general courts-martial case. The only exception is a case where capital punishment may be involved.

The Act gives military judges a true judge's role. Now they may rule finally on strictly legal and procedural matters and hold sessions without bothering to assemble court members to dispose of these matters.

According to the Judge Advocate, these changes in military justice reflect both the major decisions handed down in civilian courts during the past few years and the thinking of the best minds in the field of criminal law.

The Military Justice Act of 1968 places the judicial system of the Armed Forces ahead of most civilian jurisdictions in terms of judicial procedures and concepts of due process. In addition, the *Manual* provides a judicial framework that equals or surpasses most of the minimum standards for criminal justice proposed by the American Bar Association.

I hope this letter will help you resolve some of your problems. Details of the new law are found in AR 27-10. If you have any other questions, I'll be glad to discuss them with you anytime.

Sincerely yours,
CPT Frederick B. Lee
Battalion Adjutant

On the ANVIL



Code-named ANVIL, the Allied offensive operation which rolled over the beaches of southern France on 15 August 1944, was originally planned to coincide with the Normandy D-day landings in June. Its objective—diverting enemy troops from the north and generally weakening the German Army in France.

A serious shortage of landing craft, however, delayed the invasion until mid-August. Meanwhile, the threat of such a landing succeeded in keeping a number of German units immobilized on the southern coast. After the Normandy beachheads were secured, some of the landing craft used in that operation were rushed to the Mediterranean for the invasion of southern France.

During June and July three divisions forming the bulk of the U.S. VI Corps were withdrawn from battle in Italy and sent to port areas for training.

As D-day South approached, a large naval force was massed in the Mediterranean, and American and French ground forces were embarked from Italy, North Africa, and Corsica.

Just before the landings, an airborne task force of U.S. and British units successfully jumped astride the Argens River behind the German lines. The actual landings met only scattered and disorganized resistance.

Within a few days six French divisions had landed, joining the U.S. VI Corps in battle. By 31 August, Marseilles and Toulon had been liberated.

Prior to ANVIL, some 70,000 *maquis,* members of the French underground, were armed in the south of France. Everywhere they rose, fighting with and in advance of the Allied troops. Fighting side by side with regular French troops, they helped liberate Marseilles and Toulon.

Within a month the American Seventh Army under LTG Alexander Patch and General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's French First Army rolled up the Rhone Valley. Several weeks later they joined GEN George S. Patton's Third Army at Epinal. Now the Allies held a continuous line from Switzerland to the Channel. The end was not far away for Hitler's Third Reich. AD



While Navy gunners overhead fight off enemy attacks, troops of the invasion armada wait their turn for over-the-beach assault.

Meritorious Service Medal



The official design of the Meritorious Service Medal, recently approved by the Department of Defense, incorporates the Nation, individual efforts, and military service in its symbolism.

Ruby and white colors of the ribbon are the same as those used for the Legion of Merit. The Eagle, symbol of the Nation, stands on laurel branches denoting achievement. The Star represents the military service and the rays emanating therefrom represent efforts of individuals to achieve through excellence and meritorious service.

The medal is awarded in the name of the President of the United States to members of the Armed Services who have distinguished themselves by outstanding meritorious achievement or service in a non-combat situation after 16 January 1969. Criteria for award is the same as that required for the Legion of Merit but in a duty of lesser though considerable responsibility. It ranks between the Legion of Merit and the Army Commendation Medal as a non-combat award. AD



The Defense of Washington, D.C., United States of America

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

SP5 Richard A. Dey, Jr.
and
SFC Anthony Evanoski



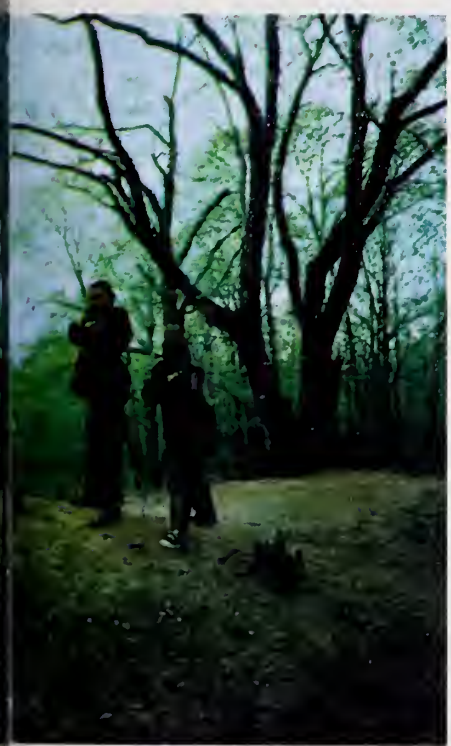
Washington, D. C., Capital of the Nation,
center of Freedom and symbol of the Free World
has stood strong against all foes—
yesterday with forts and guns and cannons,
today with missiles and missile sites—
through the annals of American history,
its patriots ever ready and watchful.

Freedom's foundation has a wheeled strength:
in the center of the wheel, at its mighty hub,
stands the monumental Capitol.
Like spokes, the avenues that take
the message and decisions of Freedom
to urban and rural America, and beyond,
to the Nations of the World,
fan out to Washington's historic circumference.
There, protecting Freedom against all Injustices,
stand the remains of yesterday's forts,
the earthworks of our heritage,
and today's mighty missile sites,
the insurance of a proud future.

Today, picnickers and youngsters
man the cannons and guard the old forts.









Modern Hercules missile contrasts with historic Fort Washington on top left, with barracks in background. Top center, another view of Fort Washington, highest observation point guarding Potomac River approaches. Above, relics of Civil War at Fort McNair, when it was ordnance depot. Bottom left, children play on earthworks of Fort Chaplin. Left, Fort Ward includes museum and picnic area. Rebuilt, it preserves for today the sights of a by-gone era.

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

(Continued)





And the vines and vegetation of time
cover the stoneworks less well preserved.
Of brick and stone, Fort Washington,
11 miles south of "The Federal City,"
was the first, and today remains the finest,
fort to guard Potomac approaches.
Its solid masonry which, seven feet in thickness,
rises 115 feet above the winding river
encased cannon and bomb-proof gun positions.
Enemy ships were clearly exposed to this
protector of peace on the Potomac.

And there was the peace to protect on land.
With the calling of the Civil War in 1861
and the Union disaster at Bull Run,
the forts and batteries
that are now a roll call of history,
were built, forming a ring around Washington—
symbol of government and power to the North
and a prize whose capture would enhance
the prestige of the Confederacy.

There was Fort Marcy guarding Virginia approaches
to the important Chain Bridge,
Fort Reno pointing its barrels from the
highest point of the city's land, there was
Fort DeRussy commanding the deep valley
of Rock Creek; and there was Fort Foote,
Fort Washington's Potomac brother.
There they stood as they remain still today
Forts Totten, Chaplin and Davis,
DuPont, Stanton and Ward,
Willard, Worth and Whipple;
Batteries Kemble, Rodgers and Ricketts—
these were the traverses and earthworks,
encircling Washington that formed bastions
where guns were rolled in place
and the Army of the Potomac
could rest and reorganize
before they took the offensive again.

In the only direct attack on Washington,
the Confederates, in July of 1864,

led by General Jubal A. Early,
swooped down the Shenandoah Valley,
crossed the Potomac near Harper's Ferry
and arrived to challenge famous Fort Stevens.
The fort was undermanned.
But, in taking stock of the fort's strength,
General Early hesitated and he was too late;
Union reinforcements thundered in
in time to force his retreat.

It was in this brave battle that
President Abraham Lincoln, watching
the fight turn favorably, stood
exposed to the hail of enemy fire.
By the end of the War, April 1865,
68 enclosed forts and batteries
with emplacements for 1,120 guns
on which 807 cannon
and 98 mortars were mounted
defended the new Nation's Capital.
Twenty miles of hard-dug trench lines
connected the main works;
the entire defense perimeter spanned 34 miles.

Mounted on barbette gun platforms,
24-pounder cannons that overlook the Potomac,
and several lonely "smoothbores,"
12-pounders, remain at various forts
still in evidence today, still as a testimony,
still symbolically guarding Freedom's capital.

This center, glorious in the daily dawns,
stands as safe and proud today as it has
in the Nation's magnificent yesterdays.
Where, in the Civil War, cannons and muskets
fired for the principles of Freedom,
missiles point to the sky ready to destroy
that which would challenge our foundations today.
No glass house, this nerve center
of the Free World. Washington, D. C.,
must ever remain unstoneable, ready
to insure its progress and our Freedom. AD



Bunkers at Fort Washington overlooking Potomac, far left and above, were first line of defense. Bottom left, President Lincoln viewed battle for Washington from walls of Fort Stevens, then under attack by Confederate General Early.



"Would You Follow Him in Combat?"

Edith V. Williford

"Would I follow him in combat?"

The ultimate question of leadership is echoed by a Tac (Tactical) NCO as he evaluates each man in the NCO Candidate Course at Fort Benning, Georgia.

"This is what I ask myself about each candidate," he says, "And it's how I decide whether he gets to complete the program."

When the NCO Candidate program with its double-and-triple promotions was begun in September 1967, its value did not go unquestioned among enlisted men—and some officers—who had climbed the promotion ladder by the Army's traditional route.

But now, two years later, NCO Candidate Course graduates, according to one Tac NCO, have shown their willingness to work and have gained the respect of most of their senior leaders.

Thousands Trained. Ten NCO Candidate Courses at five Army posts currently turn out some 800 NCOs a month. Since 1967, more than 13,000 have changed their NCOC insignia for sergeant—and even staff sergeant—stripes and gone on to Vietnam as squad leaders, tank or section commanders or in other leadership positions.

Infantry-related training, which has the most candidates, with more than 15,000 programed for Fiscal Year 1970, is conducted at Fort Benning. Training in Field Artillery is given at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Engineers, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; Air Defense Artillery, Fort

EDITH V. WILLIFORD is a staff writer with Headquarters, U.S. Continental Army Command.

NCO candidates at Fort Sill prepare howitzer for service practice.



PREREQUISITES

Some prerequisites for NCO Candidate training are standard for all courses, regardless of branch. An applicant must

→ be an enlisted member of the Active Army in grade E-4 or below,

→ have a minimum score of 100 or higher in the aptitude area for his particular branch (no waiver is authorized),

→ have shown leadership potential and been selected by his unit commander,

→ have 13 months or more of active duty service remaining after completing the first phase of NCOC training and on-the-job training,

→ be properly qualified for assignment to a restricted area,.

→ be a high school graduate or equivalent (this may be waived based on an aptitude area General Test score of 90 or above),

→ qualify for a final CONFIDENTIAL security clearance.

Other prerequisites vary depending upon the objectives of the particular course. For example, an Infantry NCOCC applicant must be qualified as Light Weapons Infantryman (MOS 11B10 or 20), Infantry Indirect Fire Crewman (MOS 11C10 or 20 or 11C3N), or Infantry Direct Fire Crewman (MOS 11H10, 20 or 30).

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

NCO Candidate Courses were previously available only to in-service personnel and AIT trainees who had volunteered or been nominated by their commanders. However, a new enlistment option, recently approved, will allow men who enlist in the Army to be guaranteed attendance at one of the Army's NCOC courses.

Enlistment quotas under the option will be limited to 50 percent of total NCOC requirements. Therefore, soldiers having the required leadership potential but only a two-year service obligation may still apply.

NCOC courses for the following military occupational specialties (MOSs) are now in operation or are scheduled to start during Fiscal Year 1970:

MOS & TITLE		INSTALLATION
11B40	Light Weapons Infantryman	Fort Benning
11C40	Infantry Indirect Fire Crewman	Fort Benning
11D40	Armor Reconnaissance Specialist	Fort Knox
11E40	Armor Crewman	Fort Knox
11F40	Infantry Operations & Intelligence Specialist	Fort Benning
12B40	Combat Engineer	Fort Leonard Wood
13B40	Field Artillery	Fort Sill
13E40	Field Artillery Operations & Intelligence NCO	Fort Sill
17B40	Field Artillery Radar NCO	Fort Sill
17E40	Field Illumination Crewman	Fort Sill
31G40	Tactical Communications Chief	Fort Sill and Fort Knox
16F40	Light Air Defense Artillery Crewman	Fort Bliss
*51H40	Construction Foreman	Fort Leonard Wood
*51M40	Firefighter	**Fort Rucker

*to be added.

**not operational. (These additions and deletions effective 1 Jul 69.)

Bliss, Texas; and Armor, Fort Knox, Kentucky. An NCOC in Aviation was scheduled to begin at Fort Rucker, Alabama, in FY 70.

The typical NCO candidate entering the Infantry course is a private who has been in the Army five months. He's 20½, with one year of college, although men with master's degrees in data processing and journalism train right along with those who got their high school diplomas through the Army's General Education Development program. He was a standout in Advanced Individual Training who was hand-picked for NCO training.

He may have volunteered for the NCO Candidate Course for a number of reasons—

- He may have known he was headed for combat anyway and wanted to better prepare himself.
- His additional period of training puts him overseas at a later date than if he had gone directly from AIT and usually makes him eligible for the 150-day early release upon his return.
- Rank—all candidates are promoted to corporal upon entry and to sergeant after successfully completing the first phase, which ranges



from 12 to 18 weeks. Up to five percent of each class can make staff sergeant and an additional six percent after on-the-job training, usually nine weeks.

- Pay as a sergeant is nearly twice as much as he may have drawn as a private, even with less than two years in the Army.
- Finally, he may have wanted to be a leader while fulfilling his military obligation without extending his tour of duty.

Leadership Uppermost. Whatever his motive, one point is clear: Leadership is the key throughout training. Those who don't show leadership ability are dropped.

As one NCOC company commander at Fort Benning says: "We're here to find out who is a combat leader and who isn't."

Throughout the first phase of training, candidates take turns in various command positions, such as fire team, squad or section leader or platoon sergeant. They are constantly observed by the Tacs, who are usually combat-experienced NCOs.

The Tac is the person the candidate must prove himself to, for the Tac recommends which men graduate and which don't. NCOCs also rate each other at the half-way point and following the first phase of training. Each candidate evaluates leadership quality or defects in his fellow students.

Training is tough and realistic; physical demands are great. "The Tacs put us under pressure so we learn to react to it," explains one young candidate. "It's harassment that has to be done and most NCOCs understand that."

Most of the training simulates, as closely as possible, the combat conditions the NCO will find in Vietnam. About one-third is conducted at night and a good deal more in the field.

The first part of the Infantry training of four to five weeks duration, is aimed at individual development. There's physical and hand-to-hand training; intensive studies of terrain; individual weapons and communications equipment; practice in caring for wounded and calling in medical evacuation helicopters. Subjects such as map and aerial photo reading and combat intelligence involve lectures and homework.

Next is training oriented directly to Vietnam, with up to 80 percent conducted in the field. Infantry candidates learn to organize and lead their team or squad in an air-mobile operation. To prepare for this, they take part in a simulated assault, using either mock-up helicopters or real Hueys (UH-1 Helicopters) piloted by Army aviators.

Culmination of training for Infantry candidates comes during "Ranger Week" when they take to the swamps and woods of Stewart County in southern Georgia for a dress rehearsal organized by Army Rangers.

For nearly 200 hours, there is almost no let-up. Candidates receive C-rations and supplies by helicopter, call in air strikes, find themselves pitted against unexpected patrols of cadre soldiers and squads of fellow candidates. Similar training is carried on in other NCO Candidate Courses.

Next Assignment. At the end of the first phase of training, candidates receive their station assignment for the on-job training phase. This means that as a sergeant, the recent graduate might be commanding the same type squad to which he belonged during AIT.

About 70 percent of each class receive diplomas and stripes. The remainder will have been dropped or appointed to Specialist 4 or corporal if they did not qualify for sergeant.

By this time the Tac NCO has come up with a satisfactory answer to his question, "Would I follow him in combat?" But a large question probably looms in the mind of the NCO Candidate Course graduate: "Will I be able to lead my men in combat?"

"We all wonder if we can really do it," admits one Infantry graduate, who recently returned from Vietnam. "But when you lead men you learn you're equal to any occasion. In Vietnam I had the most responsibility I've ever had—responsibility for men's lives.

"It really makes a man of you."



Night Train To Berlin

John Penman Jones

Many soldiers ride trains to and from duty assignments, but a handful of U.S. Army personnel stationed in West Berlin and Frankfurt, Germany, serve their tours aboard a train—one that winds 110 miles through Communist East Germany in the dark of night.

It's the Berlin Express, one of the key links between Communist-surrounded West Berlin and free Germany. It made its first run through Russian-occupied East Germany in 1945, and, except for the year of the Berlin Blockade, it has maintained a regular schedule ever since.

The rail corridor agreed on by the Soviets runs on a single track from Marienborn to Berlin. The line belongs to the Communists and one of their engines pulls the train through West Germany.

Originally, it was agreed that the United States, Britain and France could use the line and all passengers would be documented by military ID cards or passports and official Russian-translated "flag orders" certifying they are entitled to be on the train in accordance with the quadripartite agreement. These documents are collected prior to boarding by personnel of the U.S. Army Rail Traffic Office (RTO) and presented to Soviet officials at Marienborn (regardless whether the train is going to or from Berlin).

Shortly after Army passenger service began, the first incident occurred at Marienborn. When the Soviets refused to accept the documents and insisted they be allowed to board the train to check the identity of passengers, RTO personnel refused admission and warned that the United States would use armed guards on the trains if it became necessary. (At that time, no guard personnel were assigned to the trains).

The next incident occurred in 1948, when the Soviets again insisted on boarding the trains, claiming they were searching for black marketeers and spies. Again transportation personnel refused admission and the trains returned to their points of origin. Military Police were then added to the crews and have been riding the trains ever since.

Regular Run. Today, four trains run to and from Berlin nightly, connecting with Frankfurt and Bremerhaven. One train leaves each of these towns for Berlin; and the other two depart from Berlin to those points.

Each train is assigned a train commander, an NCO conductor, several Military Police and a radio operator. The crew rides in a special escort car equipped with dual radio systems.

Typically, the train commander is a Transportation Corps second lieutenant, a graduate of the school at Fort Eustis, recently assigned to the Berlin Brigade.

"We make several runs with an experienced train commander, read volumes of after-action reports on past trips before assuming command," 2LT Jeffrey A. Feiser reports.

The duty provides a unique opportunity for junior officers, he feels. "Few jobs offer as much responsibility. Even though we normally have constant radio contact while we are in the East Zone, the safety of the entire train and the reputation of the United States rests on the train commander's shoulders."

SP4 Will Schlegel, radio operator, has his tense moments, too. If an escort car goes into the shop for repairs, backpack radios are taken aboard. Occasionally, with this type equipment, contact may be lost between the train and West Berlin.

MPs protect the passengers and enforce regulations governing the behavior of U.S. travelers. While the train is in the Soviet Zone, no one may get off or speak to Russian or East German guards. Only exceptions are the train commander, an interpreter and the senior MP, who disembark at Marienborn to process the papers and inspect the train.

Typical Run. Normally, the Berlin train consists of three compartmentalized sleeping cars, an escort car, mail and freight cars. U.S. personnel also operate two freight runs monthly hauling household goods from Bremerhaven port.

Tours of duty vary with the assignment. Train commanders serve a maximum of eight months. Military Police, conductor, and radio operator serve longer, usually 12 to 18 months.

Each evening about 7 p.m., the RTO crew reports to the Rail Ticket Office at Berlin where they check the passengers' papers and ascertain that everything is in order. The train pulls out at 8:15 p.m. sharp. As passengers settle into their sleeping compartments, MPs make certain all doors are locked. Near Potsdam the train stops at the point where the Communist zone begins. The train commander and senior MP get off and make a visual inspection while Soviet soldiers also pace the length of the train.

After an East German engine is hooked up, the train moves slowly on its 110-mile journey. On this single track used by many trains, the trip takes about six hours to complete, with frequent stops on sidings.

Observation towers with floodlights and armed guards dot the route. The right-of-way is cleared for many yards on either side of the track and, wherever the train slows down, floodlights illuminate the area.

Helmstedt is the half-way point—the first town in West Germany. There the Communist engine is replaced by a West German unit and all the RTO crew except the conductor and one or two MPs leave the train. The conductor assumes responsibility, and the train continues on to Frankfurt or Bremerhaven.

Return Trip. After about an hour's rest, the RTO personnel who left the train at Helmstedt board one going to Berlin and reverse the process. They work two days on and two days off, with slightly more than 12 hours duty each day.

Last year this small group of RTOs and MPs handled more than 84,000 passengers. For six hours per trip they command a caravan of freedom moving through a night of oppression—a task they have performed with efficiency and keen awareness of the many responsibilities involved. AJ

JOHN PENMAN JONES is Editor, "Army In Europe" magazine.

When a patient is discharged from an Army hospital in Japan, he still may not be fit for field duty. So he may go to the Physical Reconditioning Detachment, U.S. Army Personnel Center, Far East, at Camp Zama for physical rehabilitation designed to return him to duty fully recovered.

Ten specialists assigned to the Physical Reconditioning Detachment have the task of physically rehabilitating recovered sick and wounded soldiers and returning them to duty with a maximum of their original physical ability. Five are physical reconditioning specialists or physical training instructors. They lead the men of the detachment in exercises and insure that they follow correct physical fitness programs for their particular needs.

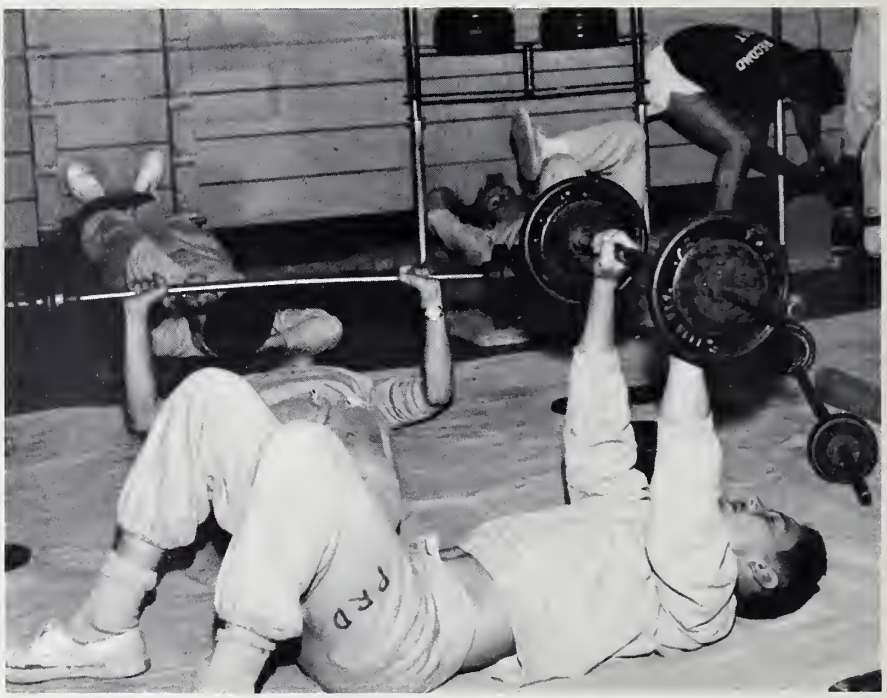
The overall reconditioning program is basically one of exercise, exercise and still more exercise. Each day, former hospital patients assigned to the detachment receive four periods of exercise—two in the morning and two in the afternoon. Sit-ups, push-ups and running are of prime importance. Exercises designed to tone every muscle in the body are given in carefully regulated amounts. Alternate exercises for those incapable of doing a certain type also prove medically beneficial. Exercises are performed in the gymnasium, or on a physical training field, or in the swimming pool during the summer months.

Those who cannot perform vigorous forms of physical training undergo occupational therapy. In the Crafts Shop operated by the Special Services Office, U.S. Army Garrison Command, Japan, they make rings, belts, wallets, and also learn photographic skills. Until they are ready to participate in the physical exercise program, they are encouraged to remain active through handicrafts.

During reconditioning, the men are frequently reevaluated by doctors to determine if they are ready for return to duty. AD

Exercise, Exercise and More Exercise







Preparing to strengthen muscles for return to field duty after long stay in hospital, men work out in gymnasium, left and above, or take jogging exercises, below.

Somebody Cares



Florence E. Oblensky

"Tell her how to get in touch with MARS at the Pentagon," the Social Service Officer advised her volunteer office assistant. The lady was answering a telephoned appeal from a distraught mother who urgently needed to get in touch with her son in Okinawa. Probably the Red Cross or the Army Chaplain would have been able to give her the same assistance, but she had called the Army Community Service Center, because they had helped her out of a tight spot once before.

This is a sample of the endless stream of morale-building services available for the asking from the Army Community Service Center at Fort Myer, Virginia. LTC Helen R. Rupkey, MSC, is the Social Service Officer in charge. With a very limited paid staff, the Center serves the military families in Washington, D.C., Southern Maryland and Northern Virginia. Eleven committees, made up of volunteers, help the Army man and his family adjust to their new environment, meet their obligations, and face whatever misfortune comes their way.

Self-Help. In keeping with the established tenets of the social service profession, these specially trained Medical Service Corps officers try to help people to help themselves. "We don't strive for anything spectacular. We just deal with the everyday problems of ordinary people who work for a living," LTC Rupkey explains.

"For instance, do you know that there are still lots of people in the Army who don't know about CHAMPUS (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services)? They have been spending money they could ill afford to spare for civilian medical care for their dependents, and for special schools for their handicapped youngsters," she continued.

"We're always needing translators, and the foreign-born wives are a priceless asset, when they learn enough of our language.

"Since our Center is just a fence away from Arlington National Cemetery, we can often be of service to the survivors who accompany the remains of their loved ones there. Sometimes just a cup of coffee and a place to relax for a few minutes can help. On occasion we even baby

FLORENCE E. OBLENSKY is a news-writer in Technical Liaison Office, Office of the Surgeon General.

TIPS FOR DEPENDENTS (DA Pamphlet 360-83) is being distributed to all Army members worldwide. It highlights Army personal affairs facts that every serviceman and family need to know.



The Army Community Service Emblem symbolically encircles the whole Army Community. Crusader's Cross stands for help of the sick and needy. Gyroscope symbolizes equilibrium, stability.

sit with the children while the rest of the family attends the services.

"In short, we try to put the personal touch back into a world that is rapidly being dominated by numbers, push buttons and computers. We strongly believe in the dignity of the individual, whether he is a new recruit or a senior officer.

"Like the Medical Department, we couldn't operate without the help of our volunteers. And, luckily for us, this becomes a way of life with many of our military dependents. When families move from one post to another, they can usually extend the same type of service, and in time they become real experts. Many who come to us have been associated with one of the other Community Service Centers before they came here. There's one at almost every Army post in the United States, and several overseas.

"Last year over 9,000 hours of volunteer service were given at this one Center. Money couldn't buy that kind of help—it comes from the heart, and there isn't a day that I don't thank God for the real deep-down goodness in people."

The Army Community Service program is only one of the areas in which Social Service Officers work. However, it is one of the newest, formed since Vietnam in the middle 1960s. One of its most active committees is the Waiting Wives group. They put out a monthly bulletin filled with all manner of useful information for the roughly 2,000 waiting wives in the area.

Career Field. Social Service Officers are commissioned in the Medical Service Corps after they have earned their master's degree in social work. Some are assigned to hospitals and mental hygiene clinics; others to disciplinary barracks, but still others are detailed General Staff to perform duties as Army Community Service officers. Regardless of where they work they strive to assist the military man and his family to recognize their own particular problem and either overcome it, or learn how best to live with it.

Currently there are about 280 Social Service officers on duty with the Army. Only three are women. "I really don't know why women social service workers shy away from military service," LTC Rupkey says. "In my own case, I have had a very rewarding career with plenty of travel opportunities while I was stationed in the Far East and in Europe, and I have a host of friends among the finest people in the world—Army members and their families." AD

Letters To SGT Harrison

SSG David Harrison, a member of the Test and Installation Division of the Communications Systems Engineering and Management Agency, 1st Signal Brigade, recently received 157 letters from fifth and sixth grade students at Watkins School in Washington, D.C. The sergeant's wife, Anna Harrison, is the food service supervisor at the school. What follows is a composite letter expressing in their own words, the thoughts of the children:

Dear Sargint Mr. Harrison,

It is a real honor to write to someone like you who is fighting for our country . . . If you ever get lonely and want somebody to talk to, just write me.

The battles of war and the fight for freedom is hard. All of us know you are doing a great job. I know you work is hard but it's for freedom anyway . . .

You'll have to forgive my handwriting because I can't write so good. I've been practicing but whenever I'm writing something that's exciting just can't help myself . . .

I know how it is in Vietnam. I am in the fifth grade . . .

Today we are wrighting a aunce to a quition the quition is what is love? What is your opinion of love? Why do teachers ask the children that. I think it because they want our opinion.

We know how you feel in the war zone. So just to cheer you up I would like to tell you about my family and what they do. Well let's start by telling you how many there are in my family, I have 2 sisters and two brothers there ages are 9 ½, 13 (girls), 7, 17 (boys) a mother and a father.

I'm short and I had a monkey name Willie but he died. And I got two dogs. Cocoa is Pekingese. Jet is a. Well I don't know what kind of dog he is.

I once had a brother in the army. He got shot and was sent home after he got well he went back and got shot a cross the head and now he's home for good. But I don't think this sort of thing will happen to you.

You must did a lot of work to make Sgt. You should get a medal for being in the army so long. Do you have a son: If you do you should make a Sgt. Out of him.

I hope you aren't in a big hurry because I have something to say. Your wife works in the lunchroom and she is a very attractive lady. When I am downstairs I see your wife. I never saw you before but I hope to see you before I leave Watkins School.

I hope you are feeling well and healthy. I mean this from the bottom of my heart. I got one more thing to say. I hope you don't get dirty.



Your Record on File

LTC Eugene J. Enright

U. R. Sumbody, typical red-blooded 20-year-old American boy, has just signed his first Army contract and is raising his hand to be sworn into the U. S. Army. That piece of paper—the Oath of Enlistment—he signed perhaps means little to him now; however, in 20 or 30 years it may be very important.

Through the excitement and confusion of his first day in the Army to the day, when, on the reviewing stand, he salutes the colors for the last time as an active duty military member, he himself may have lost this document as well as others that may be of significant financial, legal, or personal value to him. Yet, somewhere, the Government or someone *must* have that piece of paper he signed, however long ago.

Fortunately, someone *does* keep all those pieces of paper. Even after you've hung up the uniform for the last time, the Army sends your records to St. Louis and eventually to the National Archives where they are maintained for posterity. Seventy-five years from now your grandchildren will be able to verify that you *did* in fact enlist in the U. S. Army in 1969, because your record is on file.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EUGENE J. ENRIGHT, Adjutant General's Corps, is Chief, Officer Personnel Records Branch, The Adjutant Genral's Office.

Hard Copies. In today's age of automation and computers, it is comforting to know that, in addition to the microtaped personnel records manipulated by sophisticated machines, The Adjutant General also maintains "hard copy" records on every soldier in the Army. Maintenance and servicing of these personnel records is big business—a business that is important to both the Government and to the individual soldier.

Personnel files comprise the most permanent record of active duty, retired and separated personnel. Pay, promotion, retirement and VA benefits often hinge on these records. The career of every Army member—officer and enlisted—can and does depend upon the efficiency and professional care his record receives.

Personnel Records Division (PRD) of The Adjutant General's Office is the responsible agency for the Official Military Personnel Files (OMPF) of all active duty personnel. In 1964 the enlisted records-keeping activity was transferred from the Pentagon to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Officers' records were relocated in 1968 from the Pentagon to the nearby TAGO Building at Bailey's Crossroads, Falls Church, Virginia. These files are not to be confused with the field personnel records (DA Form 201), commonly referred to as the "Field 201" which accompanies the soldier throughout his active tour of duty and which eventually are merged with the OMPF.

Enlisted Records. The U. S. Army Personnel Services Support Center at Fort Harrison initiates, maintains and services the official military personnel files of all active Army enlisted personnel (including members of reserve components on active duty) and provides official personnel information to field commanders, government agencies and other authorized organizations. Original copies of enlistment or induction records and other permanent or semi-permanent papers are kept on file at the Center until the individual is relieved from active duty. The individual's official file then will be forwarded to the U.S. Army Administration Center in St. Louis, Missouri, where it will be merged with his field personnel records.

The Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison is responsible for many types of personnel actions. Its services range from examining and correcting individual records to replacement of lost or destroyed records; verification of names, signatures, and Social Security numbers; computation and verification of service for retirement purposes; certifications under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act and preparing official Statements of Service.

During the past four years, the Center's three officers and 200 civilian employees initiated 2.1 million records, filed 10 million records and related material, and forwarded 1.5 million records to the U.S. Army Administration Center. There are currently about 1.3 million individual records on file in five thousand conventional-type file cabinets. During an average month 238,000 pieces of paper are filed by Center personnel.

Officer Records. Officer Personnel Records Branch (OPRB) in Falls Church, Virginia, performs a similar service for all active duty commissioned and warrant officer personnel (including members of reserve components on active duty) and general officers of all components (active, inactive or retired). The Branch examines records and initiates correspondence on procuring, correcting and completing records. It also furnishes information and records in the form of copies or certificates, under seal, for use in private or civil litigation and prepares certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharge certificates.

One officer and 75 civilian employees in OPRB maintain the records of approximately 167,000 officers and warrant officers. More than 400 different types of papers may go into an officer's files—to name a few, his current photograph, efficiency reports, orders, Oath of



"Maintenance and servicing of personnel records is important to both the Government and the individual."

Office. Last year, 1.3 million pieces of paper generated on officers were filed in 2,000 OPRB file cabinets. Records are initiated and maintained in OPRB until he leaves the service, when they are transferred to St. Louis.

Filing Operations. The constant handling of personnel records, including daily input, requests for information, transfer and refiling, necessitates, for the most part, a manual filing system. Material is received from all over the world. The mail is opened, screened, sorted into alphabetical sequence, and filed in individual soldier's records jackets by file clerks, each responsible for 20 cabinets of files. Priority material such as efficiency reports and orders are filed immediately upon receipt to insure that up-to-date and complete records are available for promotion and school selection considerations. A two-year reservist's file may contain only a few pieces of paper while a general officer's records might fill nearly half a drawer.

Many of the civilian employees



INFORMATION FOR IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION OF MILITARY PERSONNEL RECORDS

Requests for information from the Military Personnel Records of members and former members of the Armed Forces should include all items listed below. If all of the items are not known, your request should include any of the items which will aid in the identification of any individual record. All periods of military service should be shown even though information is desired on only one period.

1. **Full Name Under Which Service Was Performed**
2. **Social Security Account Number (List All Service Numbers If Service Was Performed Under More Than One Number)**
3. **Dates Of Service (Show All Periods But Specify Period For Which Information Is Desired)**
4. **Date And Place Of Birth**
5. **Residence Of Service Person At Time Of Entry Into Service**

The personnel records of individuals currently in the military service, in the Reserve Forces, and those completely separated from military service are located in different offices. The guide below shows the principal location of the major categories of records. If there were two or more periods of service within the same branch, send your request (only one is necessary) to the office having the records for the last period.

CATEGORY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL RECORDS	WHERE TO WRITE
Enlisted personnel on extended active duty	US Army Personnel Services Support Center Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana 46249
Officers and Warrant Officers on active duty and retired general officers	The Adjutant General's Office Personnel Records Division ATTN: AGPF Department of the Army Washington, D. C. 20315
A. Official individual military personnel files of: **(1)** USAR and ARNGUS personnel not on active duty **(2)** All retired personnel (except general officers)	U. S. Army Administration Center, Office of The Adjutant General 9700 Page Boulevard St. Louis, Missouri 63132
B. Military Personnel Records Jacket (Field 201 Files) of members of the Individual Ready Reserve residing in the CONUS (except those in a delayed status pending order to active duty) and of members of the Standby and Retired Reserve	U. S. Army Administration Center, Office of The Adjutant General 9700 Page Boulevard St. Louis, Missouri 63132
Officers and warrant officers separated after 1 July 1917	National Personnel Records Center, GSA 9700 Page Boulevard St. Louis, Missouri 63132
Enlisted personnel separated after 1 November 1912	
Officers separated before 1 July 1917 and enlisted personnel separated before 1 November 1912	National Archives & Records Service National Archives Building Washington, D. C. 20408

Utilizing microfilm tapes, Army Locators can ascertain a soldier's whereabouts worldwide in a matter of seconds.

have spent their entire career with The Adjutant General's Office maintaining records of Army personnel. One employee who began his TAGO service 30 years ago as a file clerk muses, "Through the years I have seen records come and go. Yet those records represent people and their lives, so it's like seeing the Army 'pass in review' before my eyes. Like old friends, these records are personal to me and I treat them as I would my own. Through records I watch with pride the progress of officers on their way to the 'stars', feel compassion for those that fall by the wayside and regret for those that have made the supreme sacrifice. It is my obligation to keep their records straight because I know that if our soldiers do their job, I'll be free to do mine."

Another TAG old-timer is amused at some of the requests he has answered. "Sometimes school children want information for a school research paper or we're asked to settle a bet such as whether General Pershing was ever a five-star general." (Though Pershing was appointed to the grade of General of the Armies of the United States, he never wore five stars. Regulations permitted him to wear as many stars to denote insignia of grade as he desired. He was laid to final rest wearing the insignia of a four star general, which he wore while on active duty.)

World-Wide Locator. Utilizing microfilm tapes containing the latest rosters of all Army personnel, the Army Locators at the Personnel Services Support Center and Personnel Records Division can ascertain a soldier's whereabouts world-wide in a matter of seconds. Last year the Army Locators answered nearly one million telephoned requests for information. Typical requests might be from an insurance firm asking for accurate address in order to forward dividends or perhaps from a serviceman seeking an old Army buddy.

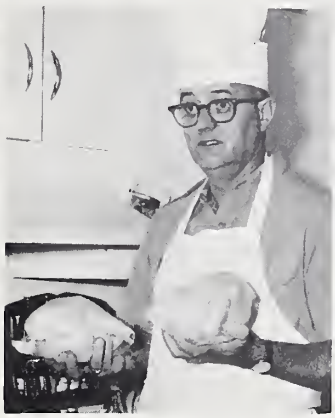
Access and Review. It is important that soldiers, officers in particular, review their records periodically to insure that all material affecting their careers has been received and filed properly. Promotions, assignments and schooling, as well as pay and retirement benefits are some of the things based on records that are of vital concern to soldiers and their families. Except in unusual circumstances, a person (or his designated representative) may personally review his own records. Officers should contact The Adjutant General, Personnel Records Division, Records Review Unit to arrange for review in Falls Church, Virginia, at least two normal working days in advance of the time the appointment is desired. Enlisted members may obtain similar service by writing the Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Personnel Services Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Former servicemen may communicate with the Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Administration Center in St. Louis.

Release of Information. A service member can obtain almost any item of information from his own record. However, other individuals must have legitimate need and purpose; also required, in most instances, is the written consent of the service member which should be submitted with the request for information. Some services rendered are subject to a nominal fee, payable in advance. However, if the request is not accompanied by advance payment, and is of an urgent nature, the services may be furnished and collection made later.

Looking Ahead. From early times when the written word was chipped into stone, through the days of the quill-pen, to the present day of electric typewriters, records have played an important part in the history of man. The Army has kept pace with changing times and is constantly looking toward more advanced techniques of record-keeping—microfilm, magnetic tape, or video tape. However, until a satisfactory break-through is made in solving the paper war, Private First Class U. R. Sumbody or General I. M. Goode, II, can be assured that a group of highly trained records specialists is working in dedicated fashion behind the scenes to maintain and care for their individual records on file. AD



GEN Westmoreland samples Pearly Pig and Rattle Snack during visit to Fort Hood, left. Ready to compete in chicken cooking contest is LTC Noll, center. SGT Crouch, at right, has swapped Brahma bull riding for bayonet training.





Home On The Range

LTC Robert J. Noll, SFC William Carmel, and SP6 Eugene T. Phelan, and SGT William E. Crouch have much in common. They're all at home on the range—the first three on the kitchen range, the latter on the cattle range.

LTC Noll of Fort McClellan specializes in Chicken Cantonese. According to the colonel, there are many receipes for this "but none quite like mine." The colonel is justified in making this statement since he recently emerged victorious over 1,000 Alabama women by winning the state chicken cooking contest.

Although the colonel says that the secret of his success lies in "thirty years of practicing," heredity may also be involved. He is the first member of his family in seven generations who has not been in the restaurant or hotel business. The final accolade comes, however, from his children who say that "dad cooks better than mom."

SFC William Carmel and SP6 Eugene T. Phelan of Fort Hood specialize in Pearly Pig and Rattle Snacks—so much so that GEN William C. Westmoreland personally complimented them on their culinary accomplishments.

It all came about when word was received of an impending visit by the Army Chief of Staff to Fort Hood, and it was decided that the general's visit would be incomplete without allowing him to sample some of the local delicacies.

The menu for the general's luncheon consisted of filet mignon, summer peas with mushrooms, assorted salads, dressings, dessert and the *piece de resistance*—Pearly Pig, Rattle Snacks and Leg of Texas Loudmouth. For those unacquainted with the Southwest cooking, Rattle Snacks is rattlesnake; Pearly Pig is armadillo; and Leg of Texas Loudmouth is bullfrog.

Rodeo Rider. Although SGT James E. Crouch is no cook, he has ridden a number of fine cuts. The sergeant is a rodeo rider and ex-ranch hand, specializing in Brahma bull riding, who is now serving a tour in the Army where he consumes the beef rather than riding it.

Although he did not have much time for rodeo riding during a tour in Vietnam, he is now a member of the Fort Bragg Rodeo Team along with five other rodeo enthusiasts. Each weekend they travel to Siler City, North Carolina, where they enter the competition.

According to the sergeant, "The prizes are fairly small, only 60 to 70 dollars for first place, but we all have a good time. Sometimes we win, sometimes we lose—but it's good practice. Each time I learn something different about bulls and my riding style."

After his Army commitment, he plans to join a rodeo tour for a year or two, "to get the wild streak out." After that he will return to school to study data processing. AD

New Family Assignment Policy set by Secretary of Defense allows soldier who has had family member killed in hostile fire area to be reassigned to a non-combat zone. Previously, there was only 12-month combat deferment from date of family member's death. Secretary of Defense has also authorized military departments to favorably consider requests for assignment to a different unit or ship in cases where family members are together. However, the Secretary said: "Assignment of members of same immediate family to the same military unit or ship shall not be prohibited. Although multiple deaths in a single family in a single disaster are a matter of deep regret, it would, in the long run, be less compassionate to say that members of the same family may never voluntarily serve together."

Emergency Civilian Medical Care authorized for active duty soldiers in CONUS, says Surgeon General. Personnel injured in accidents or taken suddenly ill need only to show they are on active duty and ask civilian doctor or hospital to notify nearest Army headquarters where medical authorities are responsible for paying bills. All costs (including phone call) will be reimbursed. Personnel on leave or travel status advised to carry pertinent phone numbers for CONUS Army area headquarters.

New Opportunity to complete bachelor's degree with up to two years schooling while on active duty open to young career-oriented officers. Program permits attendance at college or university while drawing full pay and allowances. To be eligible officers must:

- be in voluntary indefinite or RA status prior to acceptance in program;
- have not less than two and not more than seven years active commissioned service;
- be able to earn credits to complete degree within two years. Degree must be generally related to military duties;
- agree to active duty for two years for each year of schooling or fraction thereof, with three years minimum, after completion of schooling; and
- volunteer to attend civil schooling, with agreement to bear all college and personal expenses.

Eligible officers may request consideration by writing their branch. Career branches make selections for this program, which does not affect "Bootstrap."

Enlistment For OCS available to more men under temporary policy now in effect. Graduates of accredited two-year junior colleges or individuals with at least 60 semester hours credit can enlist for OCS. Normal enlistment prerequisites called for four-year degree. Army recruiters and Armed Forces Entrance and Examination Stations have complete information. Criteria contained in AR 601-226.

Options Open. Army Enlistment Option Program designed to recruit highly qualified personnel for RA reported working well. Success attributed to careful management. Survey revealed Army mistakes cause less than one percent of unfulfilled enlistment commitments.

'Promotion Freeze List' permanently put on ice by DA. General field compliance with advancement policies negates need for list of over-strength MOSs with restricted promotions.

Housing Referral Offices now in full operation at CONUS installations to assist all service members in securing adequate housing. During first quarter of 1969, 36,426 servicemen reported to 102 Army-operated HROs. 27,000 requested housing assistance, of which 21,000 got quarters through HROs. Instances of discrimination, which HROs check, have been rare. For first quarter, 11 reports alleged discrimination. Action was taken where complaints proved valid.

Cash Bonuses currently awarded by six states to their native sons for service in Vietnam or during Vietnam conflict. Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, Louisiana and Pennsylvania offer bonuses ranging up to $750 to servicemen or veterans who meet varying service and residence requirements. Massachusetts also includes cash for veterans of Korean War or WWII. Consult DA Pamphlet 360-609 or local veterans affairs offices for details.

Lovely Lady Lost. Servicemen will have to be satisfied with picture of Washington, Lincoln, Hamilton or Jackson on their cash at U.S. bases and facilities in Japan. Military Payment Certificates (MPC) with picture of lovely lady are being replaced as medium of exchange. Following restrictions apply: $20 is largest denomination that can be spent and facilities are not authorized to accept larger bills. Larger denominations must be exchanged for twenties, tens and smaller bills within 48 hours upon arrival.

Housing Available at following locations for unaccompanied families whose military sponsors have been assigned overseas:

- Fort Campbell, Ky.
- Schilling Manor Sub-Post, Fort Riley, Kan.
- Bangor Housing Authority, Bangor, Me.
- Kincheloe AFB, near Sault Saint Marie, Mich.
- Selfridge AFB, near Mount Clemons, Mich.
- Roswell Housing Authority, Roswell, N.M.
- Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Tex.
- Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah
- Truax Field, near Madison, Wisc.

Details available from installation Family Housing Offices or Army Community Service Centers. As list is revised periodically, advance check is advised.

High School Dropouts can go back for the diploma when they get out of the service with help from the GI Bill, says the Veterans Administration. VA will pay single veterans who are full time students $130 a month, more if they have dependents. Those attending adult evening school will be enrolled at half-time rate of $60 a month for single veterans with no dependents. Payments will not reduce their college or on-the-job training benefits.

Savings Bonds -- several thousand a month -- found undeliverable and returned to Army Finance Center. Often service members fail to send change of address card to AFC (Attn: Allotments and Deposits Operations, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46249) or they use incomplete or improper address.

RA 681 188 76. Last Army Service Number issued to PV2 Alan W.T. Okahara of Hilo, Hawaii, sworn in at Honolulu 30 June 1969. Last ASN for RA Warrant Officer -- W908426 -- issued to CWO-2 James Walter Dupriest. CPT Russell William Neilson got last number for RA commissioned officer -- OF 130621...Exit ASN!

Army menus receive close scrutiny and continuous study by nutrition experts to insure more appetizing meals worldwide.

1LT Jerry Hostetter



WHAT'S FOR CHOW?





Whether on Vietnam battlefield or on stateside duty, U.S. soldiers get best of food.

How about grilled steak, french fried potatoes, fresh sliced tomatoes, hot rolls, strawberry shortcake and fresh milk for supper tonight?

Or would you prefer baked liver, candied parsnips, cauliflower, vegetable salad, pudding and iced coffee?

Chances are that you would much prefer the first offering—at least the latest Army food service survey indicates it is most desirable from the soldier's standpoint, while the second is least acceptable.

Food preference surveys, taken periodically in the Army since 1950, are just one of several methods used to obtain the individual soldier's preference as to what, how often and how much should be served each day.

Almost 20,000 questionnaires were received in the most recent study. Why the fuss, time and money spent? Well, despite the latest transportation developments, today's Army still travels on its stomach. Food continues as an important factor in morale and health of the fighting man.

When the results of these surveys are compiled, the U.S. Army Food Service Center in Chicago adjusts the Army's Master Menu according to likes and dislikes. This prescribes what will be served each day for breakfast, dinner and supper at every Army installation in the world, except Vietnam, where battlefield conditions dictate a modified version of the menus.

Many factors other than likes and dislikes are considered in developing the menu. Each meal must be balanced nutritiously. The average daily menu provides

FIRST LIEUTENANT JERRY HOSTETTER, General Staff, is assigned to Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

about 4,500 calories, well above the established minimum standard of 3,400. Then there is that other great factor—costs. Just like any family in the country, the Army must live within an annual food budget. Installations may change the Master Menu at the local level, providing they do not exceed the prescribed costs.

Food Planning. The meals you ate today were part of an Annual Food Plan developed a year ago by the dietitions at the Food Service Center, and incorporated in this month's Master Menu seven months ago. This food plan is merely a list of the approximately 300 foods to be included in the Master Menu for a calendar year, plus units of issue, frequency of serving and expected consumption. Such a plan must be realistic and provide a sound basis for computing requirements to assure a continuous flow of sufficient quantity and variety of foods all the way from the source to the mess table. It provides guidance to insure that seasonal foods will be served when the quality is highest and price is lowest.

Periodic surveys indicate how acceptable the menus are and what combinations of foods are most desirable. When a sampling is taken at an installation, the man with the fork in his hand is given the opportunity to express his opinions much more explicity than just "good" or "bad." The rating categories for food preferences are given numerical values from "like extremely" (nine points) down to "dislike extremely" (one point). The information may indicate that a slight adjustment in menu or recipe would be desirable.

Likes and Dislikes. Many factors influence food likes or dislikes—age, education, length of active service, size and location of home town, and marital status, to name a few.

Surveys also allow the soldier to decide ultimately what new foods are served. Before most new food items enter the supply system, the Army conducts tests for at least three years. The food is first tested at three or four selected installations, using the same point system of evaluation. Responses are gathered from at least 10 dining facilities at each installation. Mess personnel also complete a questionnaire.

If the item proves acceptable, several trial servings are scheduled in the Master Menu for use at all installations in the United States. Again, complete surveys are conducted at selected installations, and commands are solicited from the others. Since 1960 about 60 new food items have been introduced into the Master Menu.

The story of today's Army chow is a far cry from the year 1775 when Congress prescribed the first daily ration of a pound of meat, a pound of flour, a handful of rice or Indian meal, a half-pint of milk, a quart of beer or cider and some molasses. Each man had to prepare his own meals. The full story today must include scientific advances such as the development of combat rations for convenient consumption on the battlefield, and the fact that over 90 percent of the meals there are hot, consisting of the same food items served in garrison situations.

Although many of its processes have become extremely sophisticated, the mission of the Army food service operation is quite simple—to keep the U.S. serviceman well-fed with an adequate diet of the food he likes to eat. AD

"People Eat with Their Eyes"

"People eat with their eyes," quips CWO Doy Deaton, commander of the Food Service Course at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, "Really it's a lot easier to convince someone that something tastes good if it looks good. And eye appeal isn't restricted to food preparation," notes the veteran of more than 30 years of kitchen combat. "You take someone going through an Army chow line—nothing will make him lose his appetite faster than a cook serving his food with dirty fingernails or a soiled uniform.

"That's why we stress cleanliness as well as food preparation throughout our eight-week school—whether it's in the garrison mess hall or in the field."

The field mess phase of the Fort Jackson Food Service Course—one of seven in the Army—gets particular emphasis. "Ninety-five percent of our graduates go to a field unit and about 75 percent go to Vietnam," notes CWO Deaton. Future Army cooks learn how to set up a complete field kitchen, where they prepare meals, pull KP, defend their perimeter positions.

Every Wednesday a Thanksgiving meal is prepared at field mess which means every student will have an opportunity to cook a holiday dinner before he leaves the school. This aspect of training is preceded by weeks of learning cooking rudiments.

Seventy-five percent of the men coming to the school have never cooked before. All are introduced to the Army way of ordering, issuing, identifying and preparing food. They prepare every meal on the Army menu in small portions, then each student must sample a portion of everything he cooks.

Students spend 34 hours learning the science of baking, then move into garrison mess operations, where they spend 105 hours on preparing, cooking and care of food for a battalion.

"The things that make a good cook, are imagination, patience and time" Deaton says, "and the knowledge that people eat with their eyes. You know, the biggest complaint of civilian restaurants who hire former Army cooks is that they spend too much time on cleaning. I think this speaks a lot for the Army program."—*SSG Paul D. Richard Jr.*

Enough To Feed An Army

SP4 Arthur E. Cerf, Jr.
Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam



Just how much is enough to feed an army? That's the problem being tackled by MAJ Ralph D. Cahill, food adviser to the United States Army, Republic of Vietnam (USARV)—the man responsible for feeding more than 400,000 Army and Air Force personnel stationed in Vietnam.

It's a tall order. Each day U.S. forces devour approximately 560,000 eggs, 136,000 pounds of beef and chicken. They wash it down with 56,000 gallons of milk.

All meat is imported to South Vietnam from the United States for two reasons, according to MAJ Cahill. First, South Vietnam cannot supply Army demands in beef. Second, the principal breed of cattle in Vietnam is the water buffalo, a beast too full of muscle for American tastes.

Fresh fruits and vegetables, however, are purchased in abundance for American troops. MAJ Cahill notes that this is perhaps the first war in history when an army has regularly been fed fresh fruit and vegetables.

Milk is shipped to Vietnam in powdered form where it is reconstituted under the watchful eyes of American inspectors.

The biggest food problem is maintaining refrigeration. Under the hot Vietnamese sun, meat and milk can spoil in a 20 minute trip from refrigerated warehouses to messhalls.

Box Lunches. C-rations for men in the field have been replaced by the Meal Combat Individual (MCI), a sort of boxed lunch with 12 different meat menus including meatballs, chicken and rice, frankfurters and beans, ham slices, beefsteak and turkey loaf. With the main course come canned fruits, canned bread, peanut butter, cakes, cookies and other delights. The food can be cooked first or eaten out of the can.

Also included in the MCI are such necessities as chewing gum, cigarettes, matches and toilet paper.

However, combat troops seldom eat more than one packaged meal a day, according to the major. Normally they eat a hot breakfast before going on patrol, then their MCI for lunch.

If they cannot return to base by dinner, hot food is flown to them by helicopter.

Dietwise, U.S. soldiers are faring a lot better than the C-ration days of World War II. Still, there probably aren't too many soldiers who prefer Army meals to Mom's home cooking. AD

Retaining Officers In Army Careers

LTC Leo A. Ardizzione
and
LTC Robert J. Morrissey



This year more than twenty-two thousand young officers will leave the Army after their initial tour of service. A recent study of career motivation showed that the junior officer who had been properly counseled displayed a high regard for the Army and either remained on active duty or strongly considered an Army career. But the young officer who was poorly counseled, or not counseled at all, left the Army at the first opportunity.

A striking example of the effect of the lack of career counseling is the case of five young officers serving at one of the larger continental United States installations. Each had intended to make the Army his career. During a visit to the installation by the career branch chief, the five were interviewed. Each was planning to leave the Army for lower paying positions in the same tvpe of work which had less opportunity for advancement than was available in the Army. None had received any career counseling bv his superiors. It was learned that the dissatisfactions which caused them to decide against an Army career could have been resolved very simply had they been recognized early by their superiors. As a result of the interview, one of the officers decided to remain in the Army. The other four have returned to civilian life.

Career counseling is a means of providing mature and intelligent advice, judgment and guidance by which an individual can be influenced to choose a career in the Army. The same applies to officers considering short-term extensions for promotion to captain, or desiring special training or a particular assignment. Commanders and supervisors must insure that each officer knows his own potential and what an Army career can offer him as an individual, not just in terms of salary and retirement but in terms of job satisfaction and personal fulfillment.

Counseling can take the form of pre-planned interviews or discussions in chance meetings, whether on or off duty. While casual meetings provide good opportunities for career guidance, the primary means

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LEO A. ARDIZZIONE and LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT J. MORRISSEY are assigned to Office, Chief of Personnel Operotions, DCSPER.

of counseling should be the personal interview. To be effective, the interview must be well-planned and artfully executed.

Wrong Way. Here's a negative example—how an interview should *not* be conducted.

It is a hot Friday afternoon. At about 1700 hours the adjutant announces to the battalion commander that LT Jones, who is due for separation this month, is here for his career counseling interview. The commanding officer says, "Jones, I hear that you are getting out of the Army this month."

"Yes, sir."

"Why are you getting out?"

"I like the Army but I am going back to finish college."

"Well, that is a pretty good idea; I got out after the Korean War to finish school but came back in right after."

So the interview ends. LT Jones salutes and departs.

What is wrong with this interview? First is timing—not just that it is a hot Friday afternoon and Happy Hour at the club is normally scheduled for 1700 to 1800 hours, but the interview is taking place a week or two before LT Jones is due to leave the Army. He has already made his decision.

This interview should have taken place many months prior to LT Jones' scheduled separation. The CO should have discussed with the young officer the various means by which he could reach his educational goals while remaining in Army service. In effect, the only thing accomplished by the interview is that the CO now knows why LT Jones is leaving the Army.

It is axiomatic in the military that an adequate or thorough plan contributes to the success of any operation. Success of the personal interview is also dependent on thorough planning and proper timing by the counselor. This includes gathering information on specific details to be discussed based on a thorough knowledge of the background of the junior officer. The planning should provide for privacy and an atmosphere which contributes to an easy exchange of ideas.

Here is an example how an interview can be improved by proper advance planning.

CPT Roberts, a troop commander, has scheduled a counseling period with one of his platoon leaders, who has demonstrated a potential for further military service. The session rapidly turns from the generalities of promotion opportunities to a request from the lieutenant for information on available career options. Specifically, he desires information on the prerequisites for enrollment in the Army Specialist Program. Because of his pre-planning, the commander has the answers readily available. Details on other career options are also met with detailed and understandable replies. This interview concluded with the young officer better informed, with new information on which to base his decision and feeling impressed with the degree of interest and knowledge displayed by his commander.

Obviously, the lack of some detailed information, by itself, would not ruin an interview—but it is essential that the requested information be provided as soon as possible. Quick follow-up by the commander could result in the retention of a young officer in the Army.

Getting Results. During an interview, presentation of facts without a great deal of statistical data usually results in a more favorable reaction. Outdated cliches usually are viewed with disdain by junior officers. The counselor must know the areas of Army life which are "built-in" career motivators. He should objectively counsel junior officers on all aspects of what the Army has to offer.

It is not enough to emphasize the good aspects of an Army career. The counselor must be aware of the common irritants in Army life which might come up during the interview —family separations, pay, less than optimum PX, commissary or housing facilities and others.

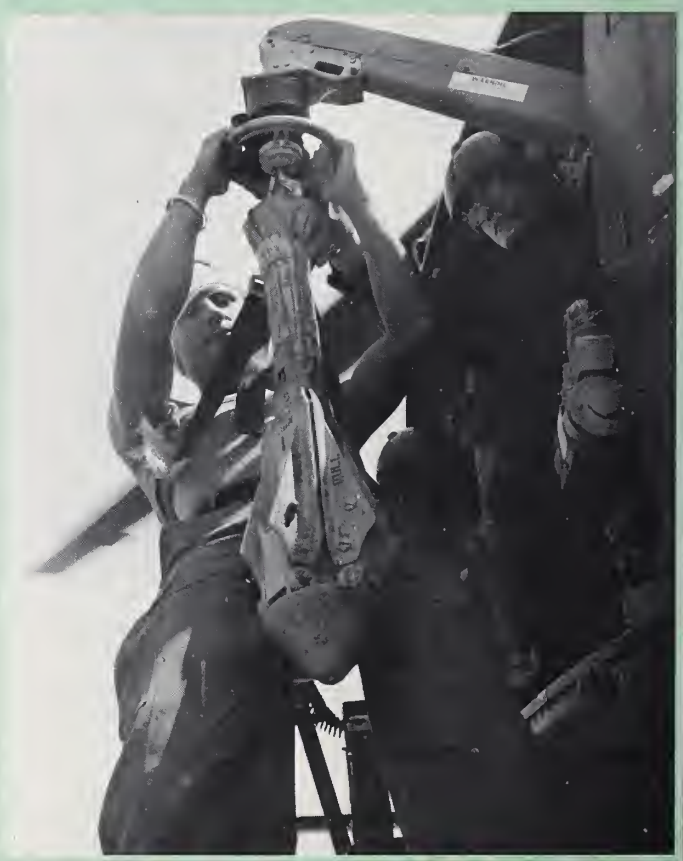
The counselor must be totally aware of the career options and advantages for professional development in the Army. This is important, for too often the desires of the junior officer cannot be fulfilled because the officer is ineligible. The counselor may find it advantageous to draw upon the knowledge or experience of another person, such as an officer who has been out of the Army and who has recently returned to active duty.

All features of Army service which promote retention should be brought to the attention of the junior officer—challenging duty assignments, advanced and undergraduate civilian schooling opportunities, opportunities for promotion and so on. An objective comparison will bring into focus the value of the Army way of life for him and his family.

Effective career counseling is, and always will be, the backbone of our Army professional development program. Counseling commences upon the assignment of an officer to a command and ends only when he departs.

The influence of the commander or supervisor, through counseling, is the Army's principal weapon in the campaign to retain qualified junior officers. Programs developed by Department of the Army to increase the retention rate of junior officers can only supplement the actions of the commander; they can never replace or substitute for effective career counseling. AD

Jungle Medevac



SP5 Steve Haldeman
1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile)

"The area is almost always 'hot' and we're just sitting ducks for Charlie when we're hanging over the trees," said CPT Robert Wood, platoon leader. "That's why everybody, medics, gunners, pilots, are all volunteers. We have the top men in their field working for us."

Rescuing wounded from the jungle floor when there is no landing zone is a highly dangerous job that requires considerable skill. Men of the Air-Ambulance Platoon, 15th Medical Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), take high risks daily with a self-assured calmness.

Team effort in each aircraft comes off in well orchestrated precision. The medic takes charge of the aircraft, positions the chopper and bosses the hoist operation. The pilot must keep the bird as low and as stable as possible. All work toward one goal—to get the hoist attachment to the ground troops and get the wounded on board and back to the hospital.

Two types of lift attachments, the rigid litter and jungle penetrator, are used when extracting wounded from an area where a helicopter is unable to land. The maneuvering of the chopper is the same for both attachments.

Penetrator. The torpedo-like jungle penetrator is designed specifically for penetrating dense jungle canopy. The 3-foot metal projectile is lowered from the helicopter. The lower half unfolds to form seats while a canvas cover on the top contains safety straps.

The penetrator is used only for those not seriously wounded. The soldier must sit upright and hold onto the hoist's stabilization ring.

For serious cases, the rigid litter is thrown from the helicopter. The litter has strong supporting spines which act as a body splint. The wounded soldier is secured on the litter from head to toe and lifted vertically.

The electrically-driven hoist is operated entirely by the medic. He must keep the patient from oscillating, out of the foliage, get him into the chopper, then treat him while the ship is on the way to the hospital.

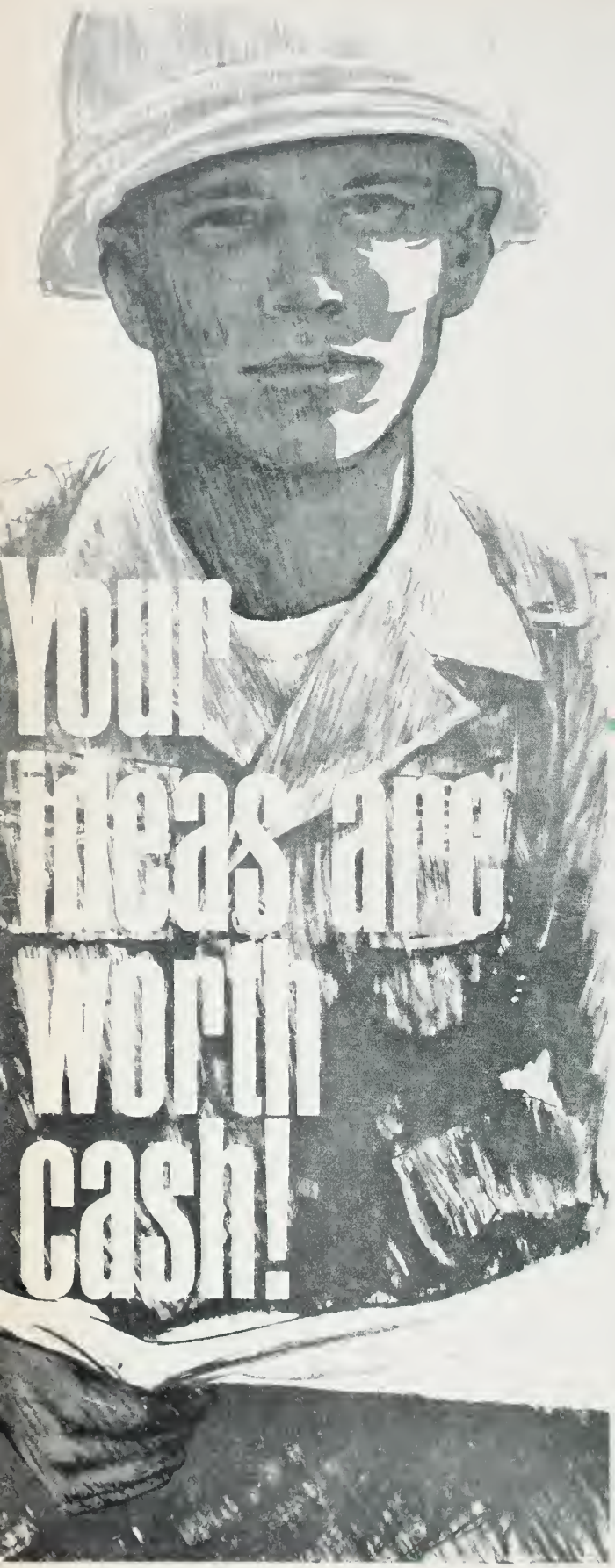
The hoist has 275 feet of cable and is capable of lifting 600 pounds at an operating rate of 100 feet per minute.

The 13 medics and 26 pilots of the Air Ambulance Platoon are involved in missions every day, sometimes many times a day. They see the grim side of war but they also gain great personal gratification from saving the lives of fellow soldiers. AD





Winch arm turns, far left, to draw wounded man into helicopter for first aid treatment. Above left, wounded soldier is strapped in jungle penetrator foldout seat. Above right, he is taken from Medevac craft and rushed to nearby hospital.





BEFORE. Puzzled over how to file things properly, SP5 Patsy M. Hunt of Fort McClellan suggested a cure . . .

MAJ Kenneth L. Morrison
and
Lawrence L. Brennan

Since the days of Bunker Hill the American soldier has been famed for his ingenuity. During World War II our Allies often observed: "If there is a better or easier way of doing it, give it to a Yank and he will figure it out." This ability is still alive in today's Army. Since 1965 the soldier has been recognized for his outstanding ideas through the Army Suggestion Program which authorizes cash awards of up to $25,000 for soldier suggesters.

By submitting your ideas through the program, you make your own job easier if the suggestion is adopted. You also share your ideas with those performing similar jobs while reaping extra dollars for yourself.

Take the case of SP5 Patsy M. Hunt of Fort McClellan, Alabama, whose suggestion that the Army publish procedures for posting regulations was adopted and resulted in publication of DA Pamphlet 310-13. This pamphlet has been widely acclaimed in the administrative field and won $200 for Specialist Hunt.

MAJOR KENNETH L. MORRISON is assigned to Personnel Services Division, Directorate of Military Personnel Policies, Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. LAWRENCE L. BRENNAN is with Employee Management Division, Directorate of Civilian Personnel.





AFTER. . . . and now smiles as she uses the resulting suggestion—a regulation on "how to post and file military publications."

MANAGEMENT

Top Suggester. SFC John A. Dorr working for ARADCOM's Service Practice Unit at McGregor Missile Range in New Mexico, received the largest single suggestion award ever given to an Army member in the program. His suggestion and subsequent development of a Target Ranging Radar Simulator for training air defense units saved over a million dollars and won him a cash prize of $2,330. Even now, SFC Dorr has another suggestion under consideration for an automated air defense facility.

Suggestions need not be complicated or involved. SFC Noel T. Showers of Fort Devens, Massachusetts, saved the Army over $140,000 by suggesting that an insert in obsolete typing tables would make them serviceable for modern wide typewriters. He received $1,115 for this suggestion. Similarly, the new red medical warning tags for drug sensitivity and the new plastic covers for ID tags both resulted from the program, with the suggesters receiving cash awards totalling over $2,000.

SP4 Tom Nevell, a computer repairman at Fort Holabird, eliminated a safety hazard, saved the Government $1,800 a year and won a cash award of $95 for suggesting that optical glass plates for a viewer computer, costing $235, be replaced by locally made pressure plates of auto safety glass which cost $5.

Also concerned with safety, SP4 Carl G. Davis of the 28th General Hospital, Fort Meade, received $275 for his suggestion that handles be installed on the M1960 field laundry unit to assist operators in climbing to the washer platform. In addition to the safety factor, this saved $3,500 a year in repairs to switch cables which were being used as handles.

At Fort Ord, Calif., SP4 Lloyd Suehiro, Robert Monahan, Douglas Campbell and Raymond Sheldon received a joint award of $750 for suggesting the use of a magazine reloading tool they had designed for M16 rifle magazines. Now one man can load four 20-round magazines per minute over a two-hour period as compared to the former three fourths of one magazine per minute. Another suggestion recently adopted came from Fort Benning where LT Rufus C.

McEntire, Jr., proposed that plywood sheets be packed in 2½-ton truck beds instead of constructing special boxes to fit in the cargo compartments. This suggestion is saving more than $14,000 a year and won $620 for LT McEntire.

Joint Entries. Since the program is both a military and civilian activity, it is not unusual for civilian employees and military members to submit joint suggestions. Such is the case of CWO Hubert Blumer of the Forward Area Support Shop (FASS), Orland Park, Ill. and Mr. Charles J. Lucas, Fort Sheridan, Ill. whose suggestion that vehicle registration for FASS employees be accomplished at the Orland Park location, rather than at Fort Sheridan, won them $55.

Some of the latest ideas from the civilian side include Mrs. Josephine Yarbrough's suggestion for a questionnaire which speeds up patient processing at the Immunization Clinic of William Beaumount General Hospital. For this idea, she received a $505 award.

Also in the medical field was the suggestion by Dailey McPeak of Fort Knox to package frozen blood and blood plasma in "Air Cap" cushioning to protect the containers during air shipment and for air drop. Mr. McPeak received $750 for this award winning suggestion. Mrs. Agnes C. Marsailes of the U.S. Army Materiel Command won $1,665 for suggesting that evaporated milk be replaced by dry milk in Army and Air Force master menu recipes. This suggestion saved over $600,000 in a single year.

Other types of adopted suggestions which won cash awards ranging from $25 to $310 include equipping MP patrol cars with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation devices; use of card file systems to make administrative procedures more efficient; modifying supply procedures to prevent issuing unneeded equipment; and installation of regular postal service lock type mail boxes for unit mail rooms.

Procedures. How does a person submit an idea to the right person or agency? AR 672-20 contains details. Normally, suggestions are submitted to the In-

At Tan Son Nhut Air Base, on a rainy August morning in 1966, MAJ Dennis M. Boyle, liaison officer for the U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center (USARADMAC) and his technical inspector, MSG William A. Lilley, watched a ground crew unload three UH-1 helicopters from an Air Force C-133 that had just arrived from Corpus Christi, Texas. The two men noted that a great deal of transport space was unoccupied due to the length of the helicopters. If only the tail booms could be removed, and somehow stowed above the cabins, they calculated, then five of the Huey helicopters could be loaded on one C-133. Hastily, they drew a rough sketch of a possible racking system and mailed it to Corpus Christi. There it was used as a guide in building a rack for stowing the detached tailbooms on the helicopter cabins. Adopti of this suggestion saved the Gove ment more than one and a h million dollars during the first y of use, and won a cash award $2,745 for LTC(then MAJ) Bo and MSG Lilley. In addition, t were named Army Economy Cha pions and were awarded Ar Commendation Medals by Secret of the Army Stanley R. Resor i Pentagon ceremony.



FIVE IN ONE. Suggestion to mount tailboom on top of helicopter allowed five to be stowed in C-133 where three formerly we transported.

centive Awards Section of the local Civilian Personnel Office on DA Form 1045. If no forms are available, submit your idea on a plain sheet of paper. The suggestion is then recorded, given a number and a title and you are given a receipt of acknowledgment. Many installations have established a Dial-a-Suggestion system where you can pick up the phone and dial I-D-E-A, or a given phone number, and a tape recorder records your suggestion. If you have any questions on how to get your idea into the right channels, see your supervisor or Company First Sergeant.

Be sure your suggestion is complete by answering the questions (1) what is the present practice? (2) how can it be improved? and (3) what savings or benefits will result? Remember that the Suggestion Program is not a complaint program. Suggestions recommending enforcement of existing rules or regulations will not be considered.

Impressive Totals. The Army Suggestion Program, which was launched in its present form in July 1943, was originally limited to civilians. In 1965 the Congress authorized payment of cash awards to military personnel as well. During the past 26 years the program has saved the Army an estimated $700 million and has earned over 13 million dollars in cash awards for civilian and military personnel. In 1968 alone more than 70 million dollars were saved as a result of the program. Thirteen million dollars of this came from the adoption of 5,000 of the 37,000 suggestions submitted by military personnel who won cash awards totalling more than $200,000.

Recent changes in the Army Suggestion Program seek to speed up processing of suggestions. A change to regulations permits "directors" (and this includes your battalion commander) to award up to $350 for an adopted suggestion. Previously, each suggestion had required approval by the local Incentive Awards Committee before cash awards could be made. ADJ

Ingenuity in the Field



WO Thomason and SP6 Martin look over mobile kitchen they designed.

Battery B, 1st Battalion, 84th Artillery of the 9th Infantry Division now has a kitchen that can keep up with its on-the-move artillerymen.

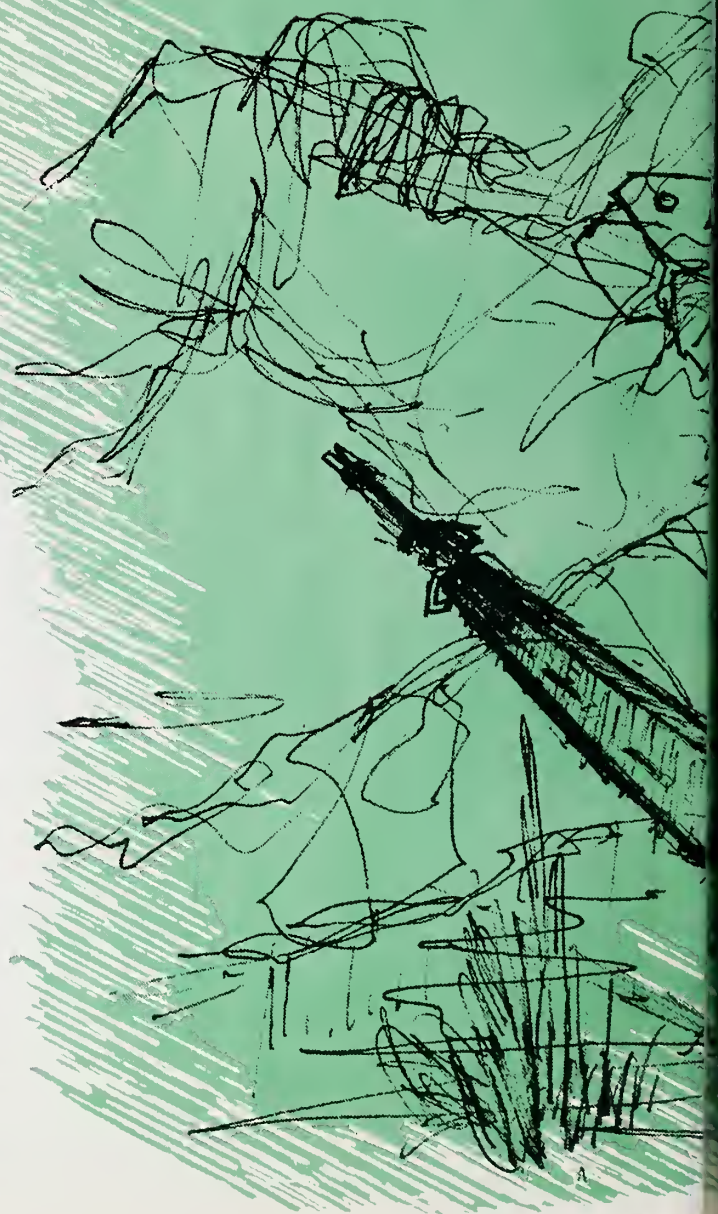
"We can even cook on the move. Everything is belted in," says Chief Warrant Officer James Thomason, one of the two designers of the mess hall on wheels. He and Specialist 6 Charlie Martin, Battery B mess sergeant, constructed the rig.

Included in the mobile kitchen are four stoves, a grill for cooking eggs to order, an oven for pastries, storage area and serving line. While on the road the canvas sides shield the kitchen against dust; Once emplaced, the canvas provides a covered eating area. The cargo trailer not only hauls extra supplies, but also acts as a server for condiments and liquid refreshments. The entire kitchen can be mounted on the back of a 2½-ton truck.

CWO Thomason built five such trucks while working as a tank battalion mess steward in Germany but this is the first that he has built since coming to Vietnam.

Call Him Infantryman

SP5 Art Kamis
9th Infantry Division



Grunt, paddy stomper, legman, foot soldier—he goes by many names but his official title is infantryman.

He comes from all parts of that place fondly called "The World" and his is the roughest job in Vietnam. He may gripe more than anyone else but it is his right for he sometimes endures more hardship in one day than others in their entire year.

If he was lucky enough to have slept in the relative safety of his base camp the night before, the infantryman begins his usual day by getting up before the sun. He gropes around for his toothbrush and towel and heads off to the nearest water point where he tries to wash the sleep from his eyes. Today his company is going Eagle Flighting and there is no place for tired soldiers.

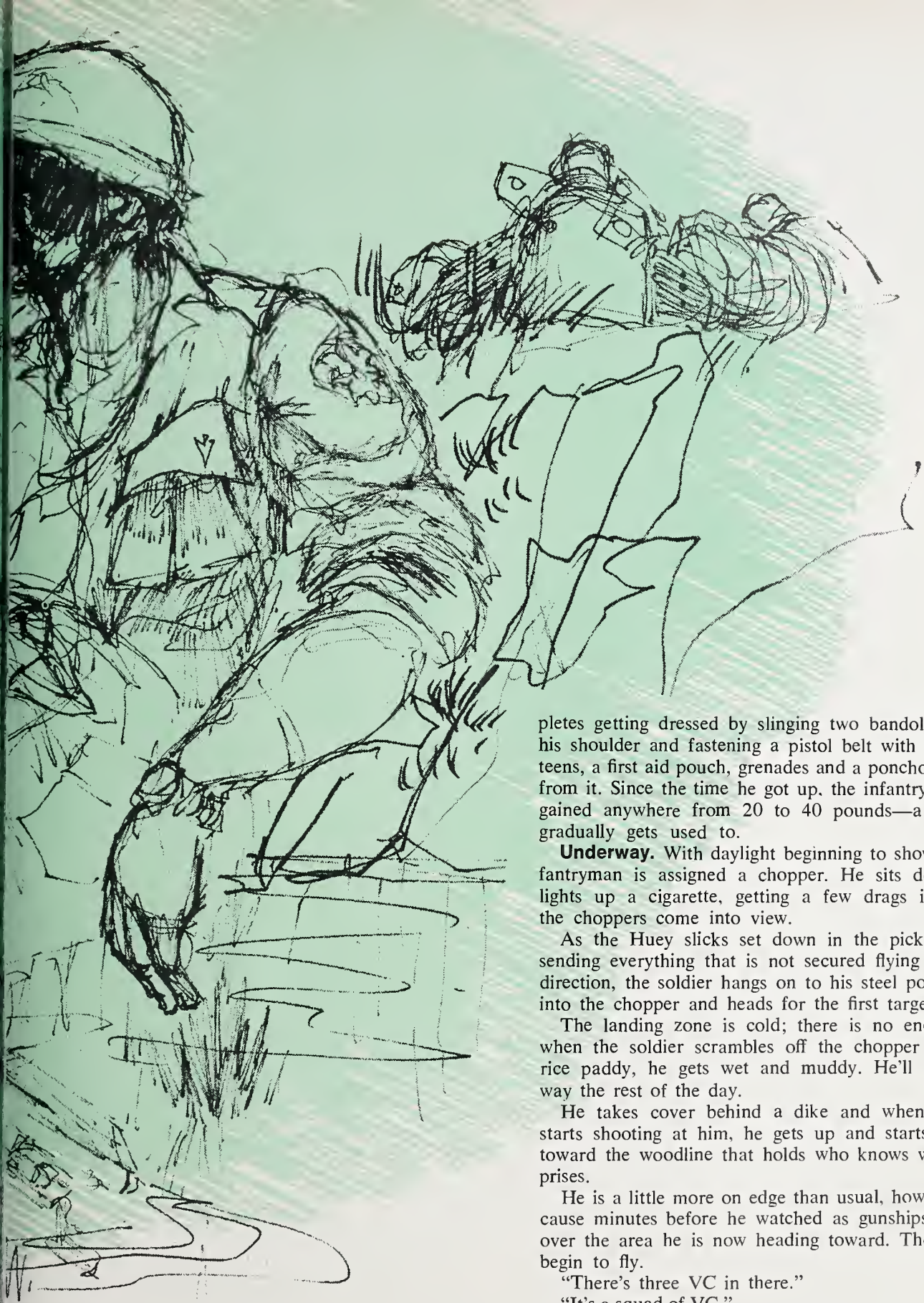
He hurries down to the mess hall for a quick breakfast of scrambled eggs and bacon, bread, cereal and coffee and milk to give him energy. With a glass of juice he sloshes down two salt pills because he knows it's going to be hot today. It always is.

Then it's back to the barracks and time for last-minute checks.

"All right, let's hustle it up," a platoon sergeant yells. "We have to be on the chopper pad in one-five. Everybody gets two meals and make sure you each get a can of fruit." As the cases of C-rations are broken open, there's a mad scramble as each man searches for his favorite meal.

Little things mean a lot to the foot soldier. A PFC happily tucks two C-ration size packs of cigarettes into his camouflage cover band, exclaiming to anyone who wants to listen, "What do you know? It's my brand."

Cans of Cs are shoved into fatigue pockets or put in old socks and tied on harnesses. The soldier com-



pletes getting dressed by slinging two bandoliers over his shoulder and fastening a pistol belt with two canteens, a first aid pouch, grenades and a poncho hanging from it. Since the time he got up, the infantryman has gained anywhere from 20 to 40 pounds—a load he gradually gets used to.

Underway. With daylight beginning to show the infantryman is assigned a chopper. He sits down and lights up a cigarette, getting a few drags in before the choppers come into view.

As the Huey slicks set down in the pickup zone, sending everything that is not secured flying in every direction, the soldier hangs on to his steel pot, climbs into the chopper and heads for the first target.

The landing zone is cold; there is no enemy, but when the soldier scrambles off the chopper into the rice paddy, he gets wet and muddy. He'll stay that way the rest of the day.

He takes cover behind a dike and when no one starts shooting at him, he gets up and starts moving toward the woodline that holds who knows what surprises.

He is a little more on edge than usual, however, because minutes before he watched as gunships worked over the area he is now heading toward. The rumors begin to fly.

"There's three VC in there."

"It's a squad of VC."



"There's an NVA company fortified in bunkers."

Nobody knows for sure, but the infantryman is alert as he begins his daily battle with the damned mud—mud which makes this war so difficult to fight. It is unlikely that anyone ever tried, but walking through the mud in the Mekong Delta is like trying to walk through peanut butter.

The grunt curses softly under his breath and moves slowly into the mud and nipapalm and—

"Watch it! There are red ants on that tree."

Although not as deadly as Charlie, if a horde of red ants gets on you, you'll wish you were dead. The soldier is careful not to disturb them as he moves along.

It gets hotter and with the sweat that saturates his clothes and runs down his face the soldier looks as though he just came in from a rainstorm.

Pickup. After two hours of fruitless searching, the infantryman heads to the next pickup zone. Airborne in the chopper, he is thankful for the chance to relax and enjoy the cool breeze. For a brief moment he reflects on the beauty of the rice paddies that appear as a giant green puzzle from his vantage point. But when the helicopter touches down, he quickly forgets his appreciation of the beauty and goes back to cursing the paddies.

By noon, he is again waiting in a pickup zone. He breaks out a C-ration B-1a unit and wolfs down a sandwich made of chocolate candy and crackers. He is about to open a can of peaches when the choppers appear, so he stuffs them back in his pocket, takes a fast drink from his canteen, puts his rifle over his head and guides in the bird.

So far, there has been no contact with the enemy and it continues that way all day—just the constant sloshing through rice paddies, trudging through mud.

Settling Down. Around five o'clock, the infantryman gets a break for chow and from the heat as the sun, which has pounded him relentlessly all day, becomes less of a factor. He now has a couple of hours before he has to move to his night-time position. The grunt turns chef and does anything he can to make the C-rations taste like something besides C-rations. A can of peanut butter and a can of jelly are mixed together and put on crackers. Turkey loaf is spiced with a bottle of hot sauce the machinegunner brought.

As darkness falls, the infantryman and his platoon wearily set out to establish an ambush position. No more cigarettes, hushed whispering, and the inevitable splash as he loses his footing off a dike.

He carefully sets up a Claymore mine that came in on the resupply chopper and then learns he has the first watch from 8:00 until 9:30.

He is tired, but doesn't sleep because he knows that Charlie might be anywhere. It is his job to watch for the enemy so others can get some rest.

At 9 o'clock, he makes his radio report. "Bravo 6, this is Bravo 26 Oscar. Sit rep negative change, over."

The call is acknowledged and he spends his last half hour of watch peering into the green world of the Starlight Scope.

Finally 9:30 arrives and he wakes up his relief before heading to the makeshift poncho bed that will protect him from the morning dew.

As he lies back looking at the stars, rifle within reach, he stretches out, props up his head, closes his eyes and lets his mind wander . . .

"Gettin short 180 days back to Ann school maybe a new car lotta' lovin' gettin' short soon AD



He goes by many names—
grunt, paddy stomper,
legman, foot soldier—
but his official title is

INFANTRYMAN







Stamps Commemorate

A former postmaster of the United States said of postage stamps: "On the small rectangle that is a postage stamp, march the events of history in its broadest spectrum . . . Man's quest for the good, the true and the beautiful is chronicled on stamps, as is his quenchless curiosity and bravery before dangers."

The U. S. Army—its leaders, battles and pioneering achievements—has frequently been commemorated since postage stamps were first adopted by the United States in 1847. An early issue of 1851 showed George Washington in general's uniform from the painting by John Trumbull.

Besides GEN Washington, U.S. stamps have honored such Army leaders as Ethan Allen,



Army History

Nathanael Greene, Anthony Wayne, Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, Casimir Pulaski, Andrew Jackson, Winfield Scott, William T. Sherman, Ulysses S. Grant, Philip H. Sheridan, Robert E. Lee, Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, Stephen Kearny, John J. Pershing and George S. Patton, Jr. Along with illustrious Army personages, stamps record the highlights and landmarks of Army heritage, ranging from actions at Lexington-Concord, White Plains and Fallen Timbers to the Civil War and World War II.

Here displayed in color is an array of the Nation's postage stamps honoring Army valor and history:



The military historian goes

"Where the Action Is"

LTC James H. Ferguson
Office of the Chief of Military History



When major action develops the historian is quick to appear on the scene to conduct interviews . . .

The Army historian is expected to "go where the action is." It is not unusual to find the historian —tape recorder slung over one shoulder and a weapon balanced on the other—advancing with infantry troops along a hot dusty trail; accompanying a helicopter medevac mission, or skimming along the Dong Nai River with MP river patrol boats in search of contraband.

When a major action develops, the historian is usually quick to appear on the scene to conduct interviews and get the personal firsthand accounts of the battle to supplement official accounts from the unit. This interest and enthusiasm produces some excellent accounts of combat actions and, in one case, a Purple Heart for the CO of the 8th Military History Detachment, LT David J. Franus.

There are less than 40 MHD positions authorized in the entire Army and, understandably, the present historical coverage of the Vietnam conflict requires the greatest number. Geographically near and closely supporting the Vietnam effort are detachments located in Headquarters, U.S. Army, Pacific, in Hawaii and a detachment in Thailand. Other military historians are assigned to U.S. Army Europe (Germany), Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers (Belgium), and Eighth U. S. Army in Korea. Regardless of location, the role is essentially the same: support the Department of the Army Military History Program by collecting information in the field to supplement and amplify the factual accounts of operations submitted by organizations.

Military History Detachments in Vietnam are assigned or attached to each combat division, separate brigade, or support command. Other detachments are assigned to cover specialized activities such as engineer support, signal activities, medical support, and Army aviation operations.

Army historical work in Southeast Asia coincided with the deployment of American tactical units in strength to Vietnam in 1965. Donald F. Harrison, the first Command Historian at Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, landed on 15 September and was joined the following day by MAJ Robert E. Copeland, Commanding Officer of the 3d Military History Detachment.

From this modest beginning, the









historical effort in Vietnam has expanded tremendously. Today there are 25 detachments gathering or earmarking the raw materials of history at every command level. Eventually these materials will become available to the Office of the Chief of Military History and will provide the basis for a projected 10-volume series on the U.S. Army in Vietnam.

Field Work. The mission of the field historian is not to write history. His primary responsibility is to collect historical documentation, insure that journals and journal files are maintained in units, and gather supplemental information such as combat interviews, end of tour interviews, and combat after-action reports. Professional historians, working in Washington, will utilize this material to present all facets of the war in Vietnam.

The portable tape recorder has become an essential piece of equipment for the historian, and the "protected information" obtained in this manner has produced an entirely new concept in the history effort. This oral history program has provided over 600 taped interviews with personnel of all ranks and grades relating their first-hand accounts of the Vietnam War.

As the permanent files and documentation mission is satisfied, more of the detachment's effort can be devoted to combat interviews and after-action reports. The method and techniques of the combat interview were first taught to designated unit representatives by Brigadier General S. L. A. Marshall (USA-Retired) and LTC David H. Hackworth in December 1966 to February 1967. This visit not only trained young officers in the art of combat interviews but produced the bonus publication of "Vietnam Primer," which outlined important "lessons learned" based on combat experience.

Small unit accounts provided by historians in the field are of interest to the general reader and give insight into the man-to-man conflict in Southeast Asia.

The benefit of sharing experiences has led the Office of the Chief of Military History to prepare succeeding studies, monographs, and a soon-to-be-published book based on small unit studies. Examination of small unit actions has contributed to success in combat and possibly will affect warfare in the future.

Whatever the conflict in the future or however exotic the clime or place, a military historian will probably be on hand to cover the events so that future historians can "tell it like it was." AD

The Army is People–

It Takes All Kinds

Vietnam Like his famous compatriot of the American Revolutionary period, General Casimir Pulaski, SSG Walter H. Bruce came from Poland to this country 20 years ago to offer his services when the Communists invaded South Korea.

His decision was based in no small part on his own past. Born in Lwow, Poland, in 1924, he was 15 when the Russian Communists carried his parents off to a concentration camp in Siberia. He never saw them again.

In 1942 when he was 18 the Nazis put him in a concentration camp for working for the Polish underground. In 1945 he was liberated by the U.S. Army. Following the allied victory he joined a Polish Labor Service Group working for the U.S. Army near Munich. Because of his knowledge of Polish, German, Russian, Bulgarian and Serbo-Croation, he served as interpreter with the unit.

After taking basic training at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, he was one of the first assigned to the battle zone in Korea, serving with the 3d Infantry. Twice wounded, he later served with the 14th Cavalry in Germany and in 1953 was naturalized as a United States citizen.

Already, he has completed three tours of duty in Vietnam, and has extended his latest one for six months. AD





SHAPE, Belgium This year for the 22d time, MSG Theodore Liska made his annual pilgrimage to the beaches of Normandy.

According to the sergeant, "I've only missed three times since the invasion—once in 1945, because the war had just ended; the second time in 1951 because I was in transit; and the last time, in 1965, I was in Vietnam."

Sergeant Liska began his military career on 6 November 1941, just days before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. After basic training at Camp Croft, South Carolina, he joined the 4th Infantry Division then stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. In January 1944, Liska was transferred to England for intensive training preparatory to the invasion.

Four hours after H-Hour on D-Day, 6 June 1944, the landing craft in which he was riding hit the beach. The first person that Liska and his men saw was BG Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a swagger stick in hand, waving to the troops to keep moving. "The men became veterans almost instantly, right after the first shells burst," recalled Liska.

As the fighting progressed, Liska participated in the liberation of Cherbourg, the Battle of St. Lo and many other campaigns immediately following the invasion. Wounded in action, he was evacuated to a hospital in England.

Since 1945, Liska has spent the greater part of his military time overseas, particularly in France with COMZ and EUCOM units before coming to Belgium with SHAPE headquarters.

High moment of Sergeant Liska's sentimental pilgrimages was meeting President Eisenhower at the 1963 ceremonies. "We had a wonderful chat," Sergeant Liska recalls. AD



Fort Riley If you're looking for a sure winner at Hidden Valley Downs in Hutchinson, Kansas, you might do well to pick any horse ridden by SP4 Vernon Rings. He has raced quarter-horses and thoroughbreds throughout the West, in Canada, and along the East Coast. "Put a saddle and bridle on any horse, and I'll ride her," he says.

Specialist Rings, a 5 foot 6 inch, 124 pound typist-draftsman at Headquarters Company, 138th Engineer Group (Construction), Fort Riley, spends his weekends racing horses. He started early and by the time he was 10 he was winning races at county fairs in North Dakota. The most memorable race of his career was in July 1966 at Rather Downs in Wilson, North Dakota, when two of his mounts set track records as he rode five winners in six races.

Fort Sam Houston Before he was drafted PVT Albert G. Anderson discovered that the natives of the island of Java in the East Indies were dying because they were eating fermented coconuts.

The 23-year-old native of Santa Rosa, California, was working on his Ph.D. in chemistry at the University of Utah. As a research assistant, he conducted extensive studies of the mold of the coconut, trying to isolate the toxic agent.

According to Anderson, "After five months, I discovered that the poison affected the oxidation pathways to the brain." Anderson finished his work just a few day before he came into the Army but research is continuing.

"We found that the poisonous compound is also an antibiotic," he pointed out. "Scientists are working now to remove its poisonous properties while keeping its antibiotic benefits."

PVT Anderson majored in chemistry at Sacramento State College, then was selected for a special Ph.D. program at the University of Utah where he also taught first-year chemistry courses while doing research. He is now working at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as a Medical Laboratory Technician.



Fort McPherson The "Cooler King" has been assigned to Headquarters, Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia. COL Jerry M. Sage earned this nickname by following to the letter Article III of the Code of the U.S. Fighting Man. His escape exploits during World War II are the basis for the movie, "The Great Escape."

Called to active duty in 1941, COL Sage was one of the first instructors for the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), teaching techniques of silent attack, demolitions, intelligence, guerilla warfare and resistance.

He commanded a detachment which operated behind Rommel's lines in North Africa. COL Sage was wounded and captured in February 1943, but while a prisoner, he organized mass escapes. He personally escaped three times, spent so much time in solitary that he became known the "Cooler King."

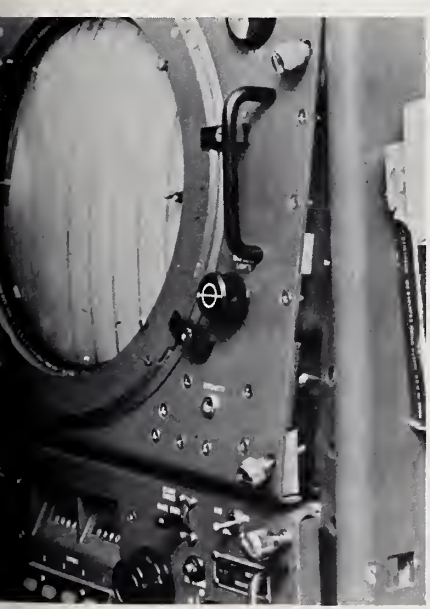
After World War II Colonel Sage served with the 5th Regimental team in Korea and worked with Special Forces in Europe, Southeast Asia and the Mediterranean area. AJI



Dong Ba Thin, Vietnam Another "youngster" recently completed two weeks of Airborne training at the Dong Ba Thin Special Forces jump school—CW4 Leo J. Meyer, 51.

"At my age," the chief says, "it was a real challenge to see if I could get in shape for such a rigorous course of instruction. Now I know, and it sure feels good."

To prepare for the jump school CW4 Meyer worked out on his own physical fitness program for three months to get in shape. He went to the school with no waivers and completed the course with very little trouble. AJI



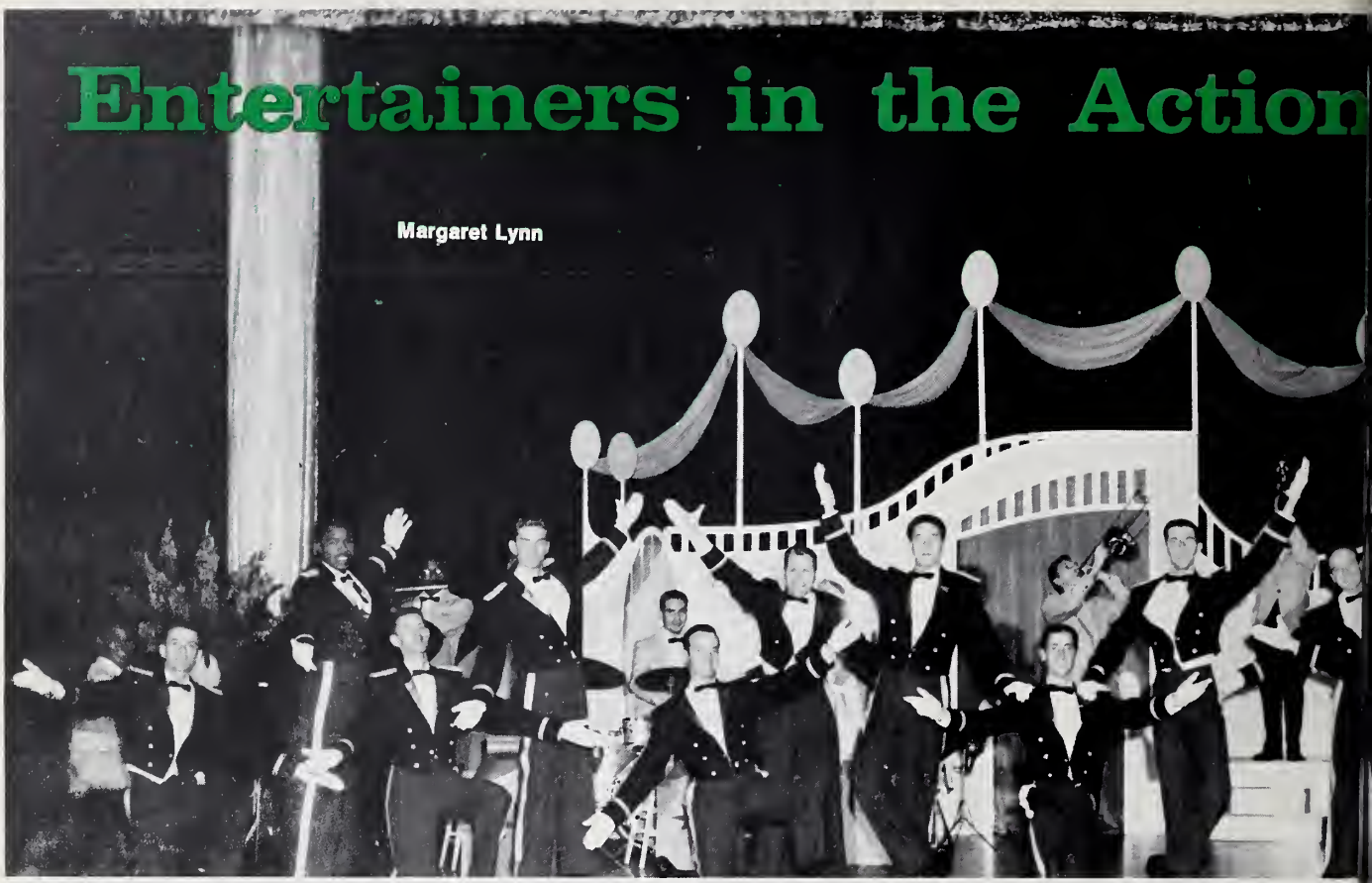
Fort Belvoir SSG Linda Bingham is one woman who always has the last word. As senior controller at Davison Army Airfield at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, when she speaks, pilots listen. Linda has "talked down" more than 1,000 aircraft.

A graduate of the Air Traffic Controller Course at Fort Benning, Georgia, her job calls for coolheadness when the going gets rough. It is during foul weather, when Ground Control Approach procedures are called for, that Linda is most proud of the job she is doing. As she puts it, "When you bring a pilot down out of the soup, you really feel that you've done something important," to which the pilots add a hearty Amen. AJI



SP4 John C. Barber, a scientific illustrator at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C., is also an artist in the three-dimensional construction art field.

Entertainers in the Action



As the sponsor and patron of the largest combine of musical and theatrical activities in the world today, the U.S. Army has made literally thousands of opportunities available to talented young military men and women with a theatrical bent. It has developed ever-widening audiences of theater-goers who return to civilian life with a keener appreciation of the arts. Perhaps most important, it has presented the American soldier, both at home and abroad, as a "total human being"—a composite of his own culture. Through this effort the Army is rapidly gaining recognition as a rising cultural force in the Nation.

Through the music and theater phases of its entertainment program, the Army acknowledges the many positive values of the performing arts for both Army audiences and participants.

From a purely military standpoint, soldier participation in the performing arts offers military commanders distinct advantages. Besides contributing to troop welfare and morale, they constitute a positive outlet for the energies of creative individuals in our increasingly creativity-conscious society. The musical and theatrical arts call forth qualities of leadership, precision of execution, cooperation and qualities of self-discipline by the performers, and they also command the appreciation of these values by military and civilian audiences alike.

Opportunities Unlimited. The Army Entertainment Scholarships and Awards Program now offers candidates more than $100,000 annually in graduate and undergraduate scholarships, fellowships, technical assistantships, apprenticeships, production internships, professional theater awards and Actors' Equity contracts.

Many who pursued the cultural opportunities available in Army service have had the course of their lives changed; many have returned to serve the Army's entertainment needs. To name but a few, they include Ezio Flagello, leading basso of the Metropolitan Opera; Ken Barry of television fame; Joe Layton, noted Broadway director and choreographer; Peter Palmer of "Li'l Abner" and its Broadway and motion picture success; David Birney, the Army's 1965 Actors' Equity contract winner who was named the most promising young actor on Broadway in 1968; Joby Baker, of motion picture and television; Glenn Yarborough, internationally famous folk artist; Eddie Fisher, Steve Lawrence. Vic Damone, and Andre' Previn. Larry Fazio, the Army's first scholarship winner in 1963, is a recent graduate of California State College with a bachelor of arts degree in Theater Arts. He recently toured Armed Forces installations in Europe with his one-man mime show entitled, "I Shall Impersonate a Man." Rick Sabin, 1968 undergraduate scholarship

MARGARET LYNN is Chief, Entertainment Branch, Army Education and Morale Support Directorate, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army.

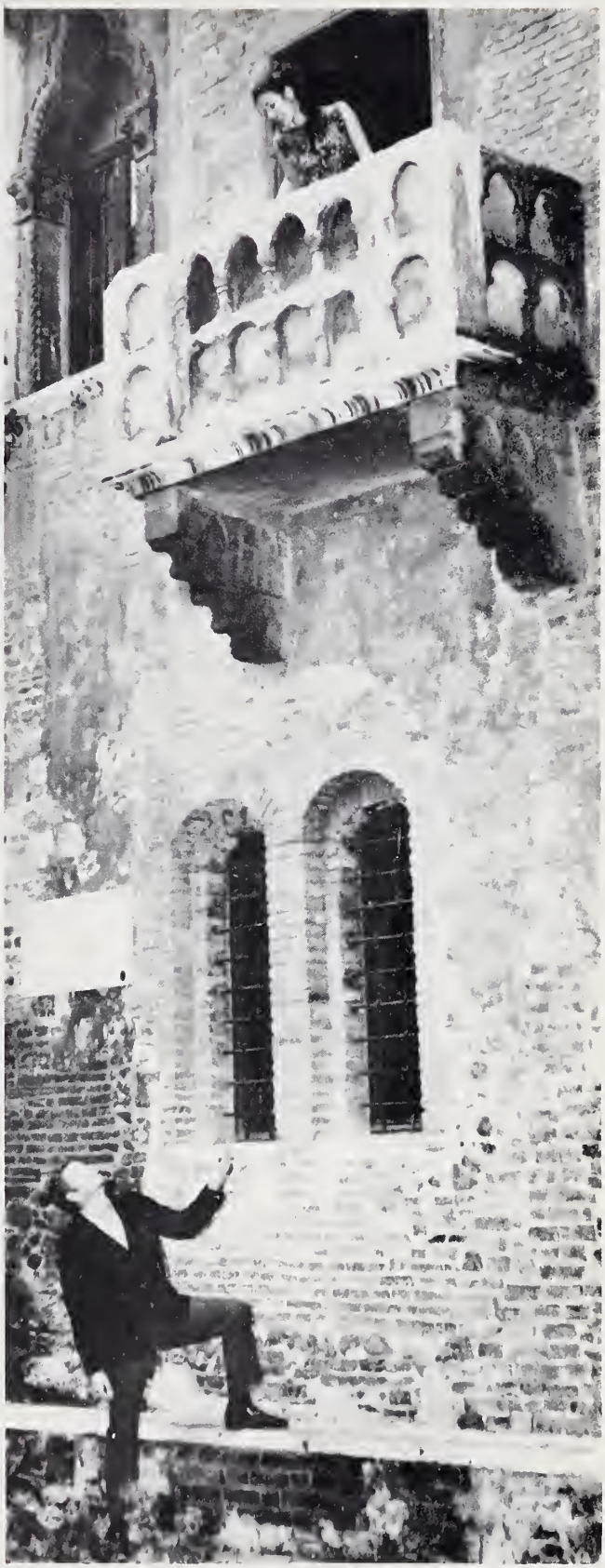


winner in vocal music at the University of Miami, Oxford, Ohio, was selected as a member of the University choir which accompanied the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra on a State Department concert tour of the leading capitals of Europe in 1969.

Other Values. Beside the practical values of the Army Entertainment Program, there are many important intangible benefits. Music and theater are universal languages, facilitating human understanding across national and political lines. Whatever cultural benefits the soldier may derive as participant or spectator, he is likely to carry back into his own community, thus enriching his own future and adding impetus to the growth and development of the performing arts throughout America.

The Army Entertainment Scholarships and Award Program, the Army Theater Project of the American Educational Theater Association, the All-Army Composers-Arrangers Showcase, the Playwrights Program of the Army Theater Project, the Parade of American Music, and Army entertainment component activities for the award of the Irving Berlin Trophy—all offer constructive challenges to the creativity of the young soldier today.

Through its entertainment program, the Army serves as a far-reaching, wide-ranging proving ground for men and women of all ranks. In the long run, its impact will long endure in the cultural development of the United States. ASJ



Vocal groups, choruses, choirs at Army installations worldwide present hundreds of performances annually, as above left. Above, a Field Entertainment Director reenacts balcony scene at original "Romeo and Juliet" site in Verona, Italy.



Beauregard



Beauregard



Boone



Crockett



Crockett

Kin Can Do...Descendan

If today's soldier excels in all areas, including marksmanship, you can chalk it up to heredity, at least in the case of the descendants or relatives of Davy Crockett, Daniel Boone, Alvin York and General P. G. T. Beauregard, CSA.

PFC Stephen J. Crockett is number-one man of gun section six, Battery A, 6/33d Artillery, located southeast of Hue. Stephen has one complaint about his family ties with the famous Davy, "Whenever I meet people, they always think of Davy Crockett, and usually they expect you to be an authority on him."

Although Davy had little use for schooling, PFC Crockett completed second year at Indiana University in Bloomington last June. He was studying part time for a business management degree, while working as a house painter, prior to being drafted last July.

Crockett says that he doesn't mind filling the sand bags that ring each howitzer but he does mind the heat. However, there is one solution. "You can always go swimming in the Gulf," he said, pointing to the Tonkin Gulf near his position.

When Stephen becomes a civilian again he plans to return to Indiana University.

• Although Daniel Boone, the frontiersman who popularized the coonskin cap—would rather have wrestled a bear than wear the fancy tri-cornered hats of George Washington's Army, his direct descendant, SP4 Daniel Boone, wears one as a member of the color section, Company E (Honor Guard) 1st Battalion, 3d Infantry Regiment of Fort Myer, Virginia.

Where his illustrious ancestor was famed for his marksmanship, Specialist Boone has also managed to meet the rigid requirements of the U.S. Army Drill Team, a unit that performs at many ceremonies around Washington, D.C. and throughout the Nation.

When asked about his famous 18th century ancestor, Dan says, "I don't really have too much in



Boone



York



York

American Heroes in Army Service

common with the original Boone. I've got no desire to go bear hunting as long as the bears leave me alone." However, the Old Guardsman admits that he does enjoy walking through the wooded areas around Fort Myer.

• The setting and the area of operations are a half century and a world apart. Sergeant York is now serving in the Republic of Vietnam—SGT Travis York, that is, nephew of the famous World War I hero, SGT Alvin York. The famous sergeant, as is well known, won the Medal of Honor. SGT Travis York has to his credit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Army Commendation Medal and the Air Medal.

SGT York of the 9th Division's Company A, 2d Battalion, 39th Infantry, is aware of some little-known facts on how his uncle single-handedly wiped out an entire German battalion.

"He would pick the Germans off as they put their heads up. Finally they got smart and kept them down. He used an old trick from back home to get them to raise up again. You can get a turkey to raise its head if you gobble and make like one. That's what he did. Everytime a German would raise his head to see where the noise was coming from he'd shoot him down. We still have those turkey shoots back home."

Being kin to the famous SGT York does have its drawbacks, "In basic and advanced individual training everybody expected more out of me, set pretty high standards for me to live up to because I was Alvin York's nephew but I'm just like everybody else. I don't hold it against anybody especially. At NCO school, I just kept it quiet."

Th sergeant carries with him a tattered issue of the *Upper Cumberland Magazine* published in Cookville, Tennessee. This particular issue is devoted exclusively to "Marking the 50th Anniversary of York's Deed: His Rifle and Pistol, His Courage and Skill." Perhaps the sergeant gets some inspiration from the article as he slogs through the rice fields and swamps of the Delta.

• Henry W. Beauregard, a direct descendant of General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard of the Confederate Army, is wearing a uniform worn by artillery units of the U.S. Army back in 1869. The general would not have objected, however, because a great many former Confederates wore the Union blue while serving with the Army on the Indian frontier in the years following the Civil War.

SFC Beauregard, a career man with 16 years to his credit, is certainly qualified to wear the artillery uniform. He is currently serving as assistant operations sergeant with the Artillery Combat Leader Battalion, U.S. Army Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

The sergeant, from Daytona Beach, Florida, wears his 1869 uniform while helping Fort Sill celebrate its centennial. AD

Wizards of the



Landing Zone

Helicopters circle the area for the last time before landing near the battered air strip. Engineers from Company A, 8th Engineer Battalion, pile off Chinooks, some running for cover against the swirling dust and dirt while others walk easily, taking in the new landscape. They look at the runway, its strips of perforated steel planking ripped up by enemy rockets and mortars.

For the engineers, it is nothing new. They have been called on time and again to go into an area and construct a new landing zone. This is the second landing zone they have completed within a three-week period.

The engineers walk cautiously around old rocket-propelled grenades and mortars strewn around the area. They think how easy it would be for "Charlie" to have booby-trapped the bunkers and mined sections of the strip since the 5th Special Forces evacuated the area more than a year ago.

Old Story. For the engineers it is the same old story. Gather the equipment and supplies to be airlifted into the area, start building bunkers, fill sandbags until you think you'll go out of your mind, and string concertina wire for protection of the landing zone. While all this is going on, the engineers can look up and see additional equipment coming in on resupply helicopters.

They work fast and hard. The strip in front of the landing zone has to be repaired even while special care is taken to make sure it has not been mined. No fixed-wing aircraft will be allowed to land before the entire airstrip is repaired and cleared of mines.

Old bunkers will have to be inspected, torn down and rebuilt, or they may just need a few minor adjustments. Strips of steel planking, wooden timbers and other materials will have to be cleared from in front of the bunker line. Rusted and tangled concertina wire will have to be replaced. The area must be protected by at least one triple strand of new wire before nightfall.

Like magicians, the engineers transform a ghost town into a new landing zone—all within a few days—for the safety and security of their fellow Skytroopers. *Cavalair, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).* AD



Backhoe digger clears the way.



Flying Crane lifts bulldozer into landing zone.

HUMOR

Send your **original** cartoons to Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Provided work was done on off-duty time, accepted cartoons earn $10 upon publication.



"Making sergeant has really gone to his head."



"Hold it, hold it. I said to dig out a latrine, not a ravine."



"This tastes good. You sure you followed the recipe?"



Unofficially Speaking / *Immovable Object meets Immovable Object*

REDEPLOYMENT

Policies concerning redeployment of 15,000 soldiers from Vietnam as part of overall 25,000 man reduction during period 1 July to 31 August 1969 outlined by DA. Elements of the 9th Infantry Division, 20 selected mobilized reserve units and three other active Army units are involved.

From the 9th Division, one brigade with supporting units is staying in Vietnam, a second is redeploying to Hawaii and the third returning to CONUS for demobilization.

- Unit readiness requirements (MOS and rotational balance) for the brigade staying in Vietnam and the one deploying to Hawaii plus emphasis on individual equity resulted in considerable shifting of men between the units of the division.
- Members of the 9th going to Hawaii are men who were assigned to the unit on/before 8 June 1969 and who will have less than 10 months service in RVN but more than 90 days to ETS at time of redeployment.
- Personnel of the Division and other active Army units returning to U.S. generally are those who have served the most time in RVN. The unit (3/60 Inf) which paraded in Seattle was made up of men within 60 days of rotation date.
- The 20 reserve units returning home were called to active duty in spring 1968. Before departing for CONUS, members serving in RVN will rejoin their original units (unless individually scheduled to return sooner) and will return together.

MOON MEMO

- Neil Armstrong, first man on the moon, took a major step upward on the GI Bill. Veteran of the Korean conflict, the civilian astronaut earned his bachelor's degree and attended graduate school under the Bill. Astronauts Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. and Michael Collins are graduates at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Class of '51 and '52 respectively. Both were commissioned in Air Force.
- October 1958, in a special issue devoted to the Space Age, ARMY DIGEST observed: "Perhaps the most significant immediate result of man's movements into space lies not in its potential material achievements but in the effect it will have upon the human mind. Man must think in changed dimensions. Just what is ahead no one can know for sure, but it is certain that the world never will seem quite the same as it did before the Sputniks, Explorers, and Vanguards went into their orbits."

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Army's 46-man parachute team has been awarded its own shoulder patch, making it one of the smallest units with own shoulder insignia: a gold knight's helmet superimposed on a gold parachute, all set on black background, with word "Airborne" across top and gold scroll across bottom representing clouds "conquered by Knights."

BARRIER Fences no longer needed around scatter minefields with new marking system approved for Army development. New markers can be emplaced from ground vehicles or helicopters and will display attention-getting light, visible from air or ground. System can be used in all weather and on all types of terrain which permit mining.

RADIO Two-way voice communication up to 10 miles in offing for aircraft crewmen in emergency situations, with Emergency Personal Rescue Radio Set under development as part of survival gear. Set small enough to be carried in flight suit pocket. Also under study is a radio transceiver for vest pocket use in small operations. For squads, radio would have 500 yard range.

EXTRACTION Army testing high speed air-ground pickup system which "snatches" casualties from inaccessible areas. Parachute delivers system to recovery area. Casualty is placed in container which is connected to tether held in sky by helium balloon. Plane then catches tether with skyhook and lifts container into air and eventually into craft.(For current medevac techniques, see page 44.)

CALLUSES GO Converted ditch diggers that can fill up to 500 sand bags an hour (10 times the human shovel-team speed) now being tested in Vietnam.

FRONTIERSMAN Army sergeant is doctor to geodetic team on Heard Island some 4,300 miles south of the tip of India and midway in the 5,000-mile stretch between Africa and Australia. SGT George Brennan is medical aidman responsible for health of two geodesists, a cook, a mechanic and an electronic technician working on National Geodetic Satellite Program. They are only people on island, dominated by a 9,000 foot (inactive) volcano.

NAME GAME What's in a name? A lot of filing. Top surname on master file at Veterans Administration is Smith: 310,000 of them (13,130 are John Smiths). Following closely is Johnson (202,700) and Williams (150,020). The Jones just haven't kept up: 144,000.

RARE ART Minesweeping Engineer Company in Delta swamps found delicately sculptured mud miniature of U.S. Army bulldozer with GI driver. However, the real "find" was a live hand grenade attached to figurines. "Think they're trying to tell us something," one GI mused. "We ain't listening," his buddy replied, and they blew it up.

DIAL H-E-L-P Fort Jackson soldiers with personal problems have help at their fingertips. When there is no other place to turn, men may dial the letters H-E-L-P on the phone for assistance. System attempts to reduce situations which could cause men to go AWOL...it works...100 have been helped through the program.



AD *Looking Ahead*



Airmobility /

Concept to Reality

From parachutes to helicopters, Army airmobility brings speed and flexibility to battlefield assault.



Artillery Firepower /

It Begins in Oklahoma

Fort Sill Artillery School grads apply techniques in counterguerrilla environment—in Vietnam.



Drill Sergeant /

Fort Ord Breed

The man who "pushes trainees" with such aplomb is himself a graduate of a tough training course.



Builders for the Nation

Army Engineers do more than surveying, bridging, road-building; in civil works role, they conserve Nation's resources with dams, river and harbor projects, disaster relief.

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ARMY DIGEST

SEPTEMBER 1969



Captain Charles W. Raymond—Yukon Trail Blazer

It is 27 September 1869. As Captain Charles W. Raymond, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, boards the steamer which will return to San Francisco, he thinks back over the last two momentous months that will assure him a place in Northland history.

High point was 9 August. After taking sightings through theodolite and quadrant at an eclipse of the sun, he walks up to the British agent of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Yukon, Alaska. Snapping shut his notebook, he demands, "Take down that flag. This is United States territory. Fort Yukon lies west of the 141st meridian of longitude."

The venture comes about because of the growing rivalry between British and American trappers in the area. Ordered by Major General Henry W. Halleck to investigate the situation, Captain Raymond leaves St. Michael on 4 July aboard an Alaska Commercial Company river steamer. Arriving at Fort Yukon at month's end, he begins immediate preparations to determine the fort's location. Unfavorable weather during the first week obscures his observations but a solar eclipse on the 7th permits computation of the longitude.

The British agent acquiesces. The Stars and Stripes are raised, and an American official takes over. Mission accomplished, Captain Raymond prepares to descend the Yukon River to the coast. No bark canoes are available, so a small skiff is made of spruce drift logs, caulked with rags, coated with pitch and christened the *Eclipse*. The boat is tethered to shore with a strip of moose hide. Next morning it is discovered that a hungry sled dog has chewed through the fastening, and the skiff is adrift downriver.

The boat is recovered and the trip begins. Frequent repairs are necessary en route and at Anvik the skiff is abandoned. Aided by a trader, the party begins the ascent of the Anvik River, to portage its head to Norton Sound. After considerable hardship, the men arrive at St. Michael where Raymond embarks for San Francisco.

In his report, Captain Raymond describes the river and adjacent country, the natives and the resources. He notes that the lower Yukon Indians live almost exclusively on fish. "However," he adds, "I fail to notice the intellectual development which, according to recent theories, should accompany this phosphoric diet."

AD ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SEPTEMBER 1969 VOLUME 24 NO. 9

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COVERS: Sergeant Gary D. Connely, honor graduate and winner of the commandant's award at the Drill Sergeant School, Fort Ord, Calif., receives the coveted drill sergeant hat from his tactical NCO. For the trainee about to assume the burdens and responsibilities of a soldier, the drill sergeant personifies the firm, but understanding, leadership to which any man may aspire. Credits: Front cover, SSG Duke Richard; back cover, SFC Anthony Evanoski; Peter Copeland, opposite; CW2 Chester Jezierski, p. 12; Navy Combat Art Collection, top p. 17.

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $8.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses: $10.75 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 5 March 1969.



AD WHAT'S NEW

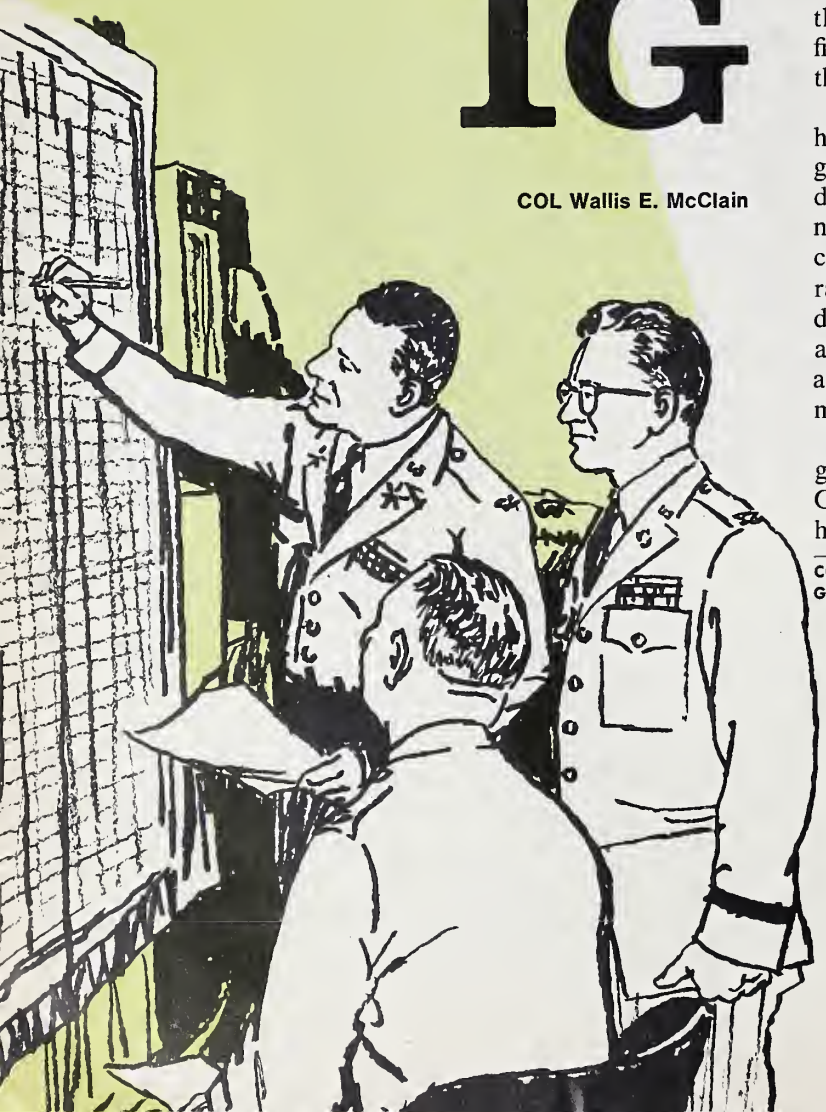
President Nixon stopped in Vietnam on his recent world tour and met with 1st Infantry Division troops at Di An. "You are doing your duty," the Commander-In-Chief told them, "and I am sure producing what will eventually be the basis for a lasting peace in the Pacific area. I would like to say just a word about this war . . . any war is difficult, particularly difficult for that man who is out there fighting. This war is the most difficult war any army has ever fought. Certainly, it is the most difficult war any army of the United States of America has fought. Because this is the first time in our history when we have had a lack of understanding of why we are here, what the war is all about, where we have had real division at home. This is why I say that the men who have fought in this war, who fight courageously, who do their duty, day after day, they really deserve the thanks of the United States . . . If we can bring this war to an end, and an early end, and that is our goal, and if that war is ended in a way that



the people of South Vietnam have a right to choose their own way, and that is all we are asking, if we do that, then the chance for all the people of Asia to have a chance to have real peace in Asia, the possibility that we can discourage aggression and reduce the chances of more wars in the future -- that is what we want to accomplish. . . I only hope that those of us who are the political leaders can be worthy of the men out here in the fighting line so that we can bring this war to a conclusion -- bring it to a conclusion in a way that will be worthy of your service, of your sacrifices, of your -- it seems to me for all of you -- your great activity beyond the call of duty . . . out here in this dreary, difficult war, I think history will record that this may have been one of America's finest hours, because we took a difficult task and we succeeded. You are doing your job. I can assure you we are going to try to do ours to see that you didn't fight in vain." (Photo courtesy of The White House)

Your Friendly IG

COL Wallis E. McClain



It's human nature to "put it off until tomorrow" if you think you can get away with it. There is one time during the year when this procrastination can no longer be in effect. With the word of a scheduled IG inspection, files are combed through and put in perfect order. Corners get swept out. Inaccessible cabinet tops are meticulously dusted off. Desk tops get a thorough shine. Everything is placed in order as the last minute approaches.

The total general effect is that of a calm before a storm. But actually the only ones who need consider the IG visit a portent of a storm are those who aren't performing their mission. Simply put, it's the Inspector General's job to check whether units are operating efficiently, and to assist them in correcting those conditions that detract from the accomplishment of their mission. In short, the IG inspection is a management tool designed to let the commander know how well his command is performing—and to set in motion steps toward solution of problems that may have been discovered by the inspection.

Making inspections isn't the only activity of the Inspector General, although it probably is the best known. The Office of The Inspector General of the Army also is responsible for conducting investigations and inquiries, and for hearing complaints and providing assistance to individual Army members. In this role the Inspector General is mainly concerned, not with finding faults within organizations, but with assisting the commander and every individual Army member.

Long Career. The mission of the Inspector General hasn't changed very much since the Continental Congress created the office back in 1777. At that time, duties were outlined—"To muster the troops monthly, noting the number and condition of the men, their discipline and drill, state of arms and equipment, clothing, ration, etc., to reject all unservicable recruits and to discharge or transfer to the invalid corps all men disabled in the service, and to report all abuses, neglect and deficiencies to the Commander in Chief, the commander of the organization, and to the Board of War."

In 1778 Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben was given the rank of major general and named Inspector General. His performance gave the office the stamp that has lasted to this day, when MG William A. Enemark

COLONEL WALLIS E. McCLAIN is assigned to the Office of the Inspector General, Department of the Army.



is The Inspector General.

To cover today's expanding worldwide Army organization there are today, at Department of Army level, inspectors general for the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, for the Surgeon General and for the Chief of Engineers. There is an inspector general on the staff of the U.S. Military Academy, and at all the major Army commands. At subordinate levels, there are inspectors on the staff of armies, corps, divisions and major installations and activities. Usually, there is an inspector general slot on the staff of a command that has a general officer as the commander.

The Inspector General's mission today is essentially the same as 190 years ago—to inquire into and report upon matters which pertain to the performance of mission, and the state of discipline, efficiency and economy of the Department of the Army and to perform other duties as directed or required by law. By substituting the word "command" for the words "Department of the Army" you spell out the mission for any of the various lower echelon inspectors general.

To accomplish all this, the IG in each command is responsible to the immediate commander, to whom he reports directly. There is no IG command channel. However, there is a technical channel.

The Inspector General of the Department of the Army is responsible for inspecting and evaluating each major command and department staff.

Inspections are made on what is known as a vertical concept—each includes some subordinate elements of the command, but each is carried on as a single package. Thus the inspection team starts at the bottom echelon and works its way up to the headquarters, whether it be of a command or of the Army staff section. The same inspection team works through this vertical process. Deficiencies and leads that may have shown up in the lower elements are followed up as the inspection progresses up the ladder. This means that matters that influence performance of the unit's mission can be evaluated in terms of their relative importance—and this can be clearly identified for the commander, whether it be the performance of a unit, the Army staff, or an intermediate echelon.

The inspectors general of subordinate commands concentrate on areas of particular attention to their commanders. Regardless of the level, the objective of every IG inspection is to assist the command being inspected and to seek improvements that will contribute to greater efficiency of the Army.

Nuclear Responsibilities. Although the doughty baron probably would find the work of today's descendants not very different from Revolutionary days, one responsibility of today's IG would certainly appear mystifying—that is, the addition of nuclear responsibilities to the inspection duties of the modern IG.

Inspectors general of Department of Army, Continental Army Command, Army Air Defense Command, United States Army Europe and United States Army Pacific now make Technical Proficiency Inspections of units with nuclear responsibilities. These are designed to improve combat effectiveness, prevent nuclear accidents or incidents, uncover problem areas that require command attention, and assure maintenance of highest standards of performance in operations involving nuclear weapons. Inspectors general from Department of the Army level also look into the technical operations, health physics and safety of Army nuclear reactors. During the past year they also have assumed responsibility for inspecting radioactive material disposal facilities.

Assistance and Complaints. Making himself available for hearing of complaints has long been one of the major missions of the Inspector General at posts, camps and stations worldwide. Date, time and place that an IG will be available to any soldier are posted and published in the bulletin of the organization, and every complaint, inquiry or request for assistance is thoroughly inquired into regardless whether the complaint appears to be of the most imaginary nature. The inquiries are thorough, impartial, detailed; they establish all facts and look into all facets. It is in this area particularly that the IG provides most direct assistance for the individual Army member.

Open Door. Increasing numbers of complaints and requests for assistance are being referred to the inspector general system from the White House or Congressmen. This trend is a matter of concern because it indicates some lack of confidence in leaders and a lack of appreciation of the recourses which are available within the Army.

Every individual in the Army has the right to communicate with the President, members of Congress and government officials. He also has the right to communicate with an inspector general, who functions as an in-house safety valve. In most cases, however, the individual will get quickest action from his commander.

A well-informed soldier—one who knows his mission, and why he is doing what he is doing—seldom goes further than his own commander to resolve his problems. Normally, he will not go around his leader if that leader has instilled confidence and displayed his willingness to listen and do everything in his power to help resolve the problem. An open door policy all the way up the chain of command is a must for an efficient organization with high morale.

A sincere heartfelt concern for the individual's problems—whether real or imaginary—is also a must.

If the leader can't solve the soldier's problems, there are many agencies that can help. It may be the chaplain, the adjutant, the surgeon, the psychiatrist, the Judge Advocate, the Inspector General—or outside the Army, the Red Cross, Army Community Service, Army Emergency Relief and others. A problem that you ignore has an unerring bad habit of returning to haunt you. You must face it eventually, so why not now?

Far from being ogres, IGs have only one aim in their military role—to *help* the commander and you personally.



What Can We Do For You?

CPT Harold G. Trabold

Just like everyone else, soldiers have legal problems. And these problems are magnified by factors of time, distance and separation from one's family.

The Army's Legal Assistance Program is expressly designed to aid military members and their dependents in resolving personal legal problems of a civil nature. If you have such a problem, a legal assistance officer can help you. These officers are licensed attorneys, either civilian or members of the Judge Advocate General's Corps.

Consider, for example, your need for a will or power of attorney. Soldiers going overseas, who will be separated from their families, should consider the desirability of obtaining a power of attorney authorizing someone to act legally on their behalf. Legal assistance officers will discuss the need or desirability of having either or both of these legal instruments drafted for your particular situation.

Without a will, your estate will be distributed in accordance with the laws of descent and distribution applicable in your state of legal residence or, in the case of real property located in another state, the laws of that particular state. A will enables you to direct the disposition of your property, and designate who will execute those directions. You may also decide who will be the guardian of your minor children in event of death of both parents. A will should be reviewed periodically to assure that it properly serves your personal situation, and to determine whether it continues to meet the requirements of the laws of the state in which you reside.

A power of attorney may be useful, but it can be quite harmful also since the person who holds the power has full authority, within the limits granted by it, to deal with your property without consulting you. Before executing a power of attorney, you should consult with an attorney to determine if one is required.

New Station. When you arrive at a new duty station, the legal assistance officer is ready to advise you on local laws, particularly those pertaining to taxes and motor vehicle licensing, the purchase or leasing of a dwelling. He can be of greater assistance in preventing problems before they arise, than in attempting to resolve what could have been avoided.

If you intend to finance the purchase of a new car or any other item, it is wise to have the legal assistance officer review the contracts before you sign. In addition to explaining your liability under the contract, he may point out difficulties to anticipate.

Tax Responsibility. Although the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act provides some relief, particularly from the possibility of multiple taxation, Army members and their dependents must comply at least with Federal income tax requirements, and often those of one or more states. The legal assistance officer can advise and assist in determining your Federal and state tax liability.

In many ways, the legal assistance officer is your personal attorney, except in criminal, disciplinary or official matters. If you do not seek his assistance, he cannot help you. Failure to seek legal advice can place you in a bind similar to the soldier who, upon arrival at his new duty station signed a three-year lease for off-post housing. Two years later he was reassigned to another duty station. When the landlord refused to release him from his obligation, he sought advice from the legal assistance officer. The legal officer could only point out that a "military clause" included in the lease would have covered the situation, but for lack of such foresight the soldier remained subject to its provisions. Despite the fact that he was being reassigned on government orders, the lease could be enforced against him and remain valid, unless the premises were rerented at the same or higher rate.

Communications with the legal assistance officer are privileged in the legal sense. As your attorney, he may not disclose information imparted to him by a client, without the latter's knowledge and consent. Superior officers cannot lawfully order the disclosure of such matters.

Where a civilian court action is necessary or the matter is highly technical, services of a civilian lawyer often are required. Upon your request, the legal assistance officer, working through the appropriate state bar association or other designated official agency, will refer you to competent counsel in the proper jurisdiction, or to an established legal aid organization. AD

CAPTAIN HAROLD G. TRABOLD, Judge Advocate General's Corps, is on the staff of Legal Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General.

SOLDIER'S GUIDE FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION & ASSISTANCE



NOTES:

A. NUMBERS INDICATE ORDER OF CONTACT.

B. X MEANS "AS APPLICABLE."

C. THE CHAPLAIN IS ALWAYS AVAILABLE. HIS TELEPHONE NUMBER IS POSTED IN YOUR ORDERLY ROOM.

	SQUAD/SEC LEADER	PLATOON LEADER	FIRST SERGEANT	COMPANY COMMANDER	UNIT PERSONNEL OFFICER	BN, BDE, GP COMMANDER	CHAPLAIN	AMERICAN RED CROSS	JUDGE ADVOCATE	POST COMMANDER	BILLETING OFFICER	SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT	INSPECTOR GENERAL	FINANCE OFFICER	POST TRANS OFFICER	ARMY COMMUNITY SERVICE
APPEALS	1	2	3	4	X	X	X		X	X			X			
ASSIGNMENT, REASSIGNMENT, MOS & PROFICIENCY PAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	X			X			X	X		
PERSONNEL MATTERS: PROMOTION, REDUCTION, REENLISTMENT, DISCHARGE, RETIREMENT, VETERANS' BENEFITS	1	2	3	4	5	6			X	X			X			
COMPLAINTS	1	2	3	4	X	5	X		X	X	X	X	6	X	X	X
DEBTS AND CIVILIAN CREDITORS	1	2	3	4	X	X	X		X							X
DEPENDENT SCHOOLS	X	X	X	X		X				2		1	X			X
FAMILY AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X			X			X
TRAVEL OF DEPENDENTS, SHIPMENT OF CARS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS			1	2	X	X			X	X			X	X	3	
MEDICAL SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	X				X			X			X
PAY, ALLOWANCES AND INCENTIVE PAY	1	2	3	4	5	7				X			X	6		
LEAVE AND PASSES	1	2	3	4	X	5	X		X				X			
INSURANCE, ALL TYPES	1	2	3	4	X	X										
LEGAL ASSISTANCE, INCLUDING U.S. AND FOREIGN LAW, WILLS, AND POWERS OF ATTORNEY			1	2					3				X			
MILITARY SCHOOLS			1	2	3	X							X			
PX, COMMISSARY, QM SALES STORE	1	2	3	X	X				X	4			X			X
GOVERNMENT QUARTERS			1	2	3	X				X	4		X			
REGISTRATION/OPERATION OF PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE			1	X		X			X	X			X			
POSTAL SERVICE			1	2	3								X			
ENTRY INTO USA, PASSPORT, VISA, NATURALIZATION, IMMIGRATION			1	2	3	X	X	X	4							X
HOME CONDITIONS AND EMERGENCY LEAVE	1	2	3	5	6	7	X	4	X	X			X			X
EMERGENCY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	1	2	3	4	5		X	X					X	6		X

"You Learn A Lot– About Men and Life"



An hour ago half a dozen soldiers were brought in on litters from near the Saigon River, beaten down by heat exhaustion. Now a Vietnamese teenager squirms as Diane tries to give him an injection. Outside the roar of a "dust-off" helicopter signals the arrival of another victim of war.

All the members of the medical team spring into action as the litter is set down. Working feverishly they try to find a sign of life. The pulse is weak, the heartbeat irregular. A Viet Cong bullet has made its mark on a 10-year-old Vietnamese girl from an outlying village.

More than 40 patients had already passed through the 12th Evacuation Hospital emergency room at Cu Chi that morning, but the nurse was undaunted. Twelve hours a day, six days a week, she is Lieutenant Diane Pelligreno, Army nurse.

Diane kept the child breathing while the doctor worked on the wound. The mother sat nearby, knowing that her daughter had a chance to live.

A few years ago Diane was a college student in Washington, D.C. Now, in a world far different from the Saturday football games and late-hour sorority dances, she is among the 800 Army nurses serving in Vietnam. Some of these women have made the Army a career, while most are on active duty only two or three years. All are concerned about life—what destroys it and what keeps it alive—and Vietnam has a lot to teach about that.

A string of medical facilities stretches from Camp Evans near the Demilitarized Zone to the swollen rice paddies around Can Tho. Each of the 23 hospitals has a staff of nurses on hand to receive soldiers directly from the battlefields and treat them until they are returned to duty or can be evacuated by air to Japan or the United States.

Like most of her colleagues, Ann Burke never dreamed that one day she would be in a combat zone. She entered the Army by signing an agreement during her sophomore year in college to serve two year's active duty in return for the military financing part of her education. Now she is a captain with the 91st Evacuation Hospital at Tuy Hoa, a fishing village in II Corps.

She doesn't regret the decision. In fact, she looks upon it as one of the best she's ever made. "Being a nurse, I think you learn a lot about life," she said.

CAPTAIN JERROLD J. LYNSKEY is a staff writer with Up Tight, a publication of U.S. Army, Vietnam

CPT Jerrold J. Lynskey

"And being an Army nurse in Vietnam, you learn a lot about men."

Another of the nurses at Tuy Hoa who thinks she's learned a lot from being in Vietnam is Lieutenant Judy Crausbay, a blonde from Texas. Judy, like Ann, thinks GIs are the greatest patients in the world.

"Maybe it's the uniform," she says, "or maybe it's because of what they're trying to do, but I wouldn't trade these guys for anything."

A lot of the girls have spent a previous tour in Vietnam. Captain Shirley Teague is one of the 24 nurses who returned for a second tour last year. Shirley served here during 1966-67. When she returned in September 1968, she went to Chu Lai for six months before joining the staff of the 12th Evacuation Hospital. She found her first year in Vietnam a rewarding experience and decided she could be more useful in Vietnam than in the States. So she came back. "I had to," she said. "I felt needed here."

Risks are a part of the game in Vietnam, and the nurses take their share. The MEDCAP—Medical Civic Action Program—takes a team of doctors and nurses into hostile territory each week to devote their free time to provide medical care to needy Vietnamese civilians.

Trang Bom, a small village 30 miles north of Saigon, is rife with Viet Cong. Despite the danger, Ann Payne and Sue Schiller, lieutenants with the 24th Evacuation Hospital at Long Binh, volunteer afternoons to help the people. While reports indicated that many large enemy concentrations were closing in on Long Binh for Ho Chi Minh's birthday last May, the two nurses climbed into an Army truck with other MEDCAP workers and drove through a typical monsoon deluge to the tiny village tucked between rubber forests.

Ann picked up a toddler who broke into a grin as the nurse cradled him in her arms. "Look at this one," she said. "Have you ever seen so many smiles?" A 12-year-old boy sat on the table to display a festering sore on his leg. Sue proceeded to swab out the infection before bandaging it.

Lieutenant Colonel Nellie Henley, USARV chief nurse, was in Korea during that conflict. "You can't really say that these nurses are any better than their predecessors during the Korean War," she said. "However, we now use more sophisticated equipment; so the nurses in Vietnam have to be more technically educated in their use. I'm very proud of them," she says. AD



Because they "could be more useful in Vietnam," CPT Shirley and 23 others returned for a second tour in the war zone.

On a Silent Battlefield

Elodie Hanson

If it's intrigue, cloak and dagger work you're looking for, you certainly won't find it as an Army Attache.

Still, there is plenty of excitement and challenge to attract any officer seeking a truly rewarding assignment. As a seasoned veteran of the Defense Attache System recently observed, the Attache is privileged to mingle and sometimes work with world military and political leaders. He may find himself in the middle of a glittering Embassy reception one evening or travelling over dusty back roads the next to attend the opening of a new dam or factory.

As a military advisor to the U.S. Ambassador, his expertise is in frequent demand by the Ambassador and the Embassy Country Team. As the personal representative of the U.S. Army Chief of Staff, he works directly with senior foreign military officials in matters of mutual interest.

In countries where neither a Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) nor a military mission is present, the Attache is responsible for administrative duties relating to U.S. military aid. In this capacity he can make recommendations to the host government in the selection of officers for training in U.S. Army schools.

In his representational capacity, the Army Attache can expect both the conventional and unconventional in special requests. A call for assistance may come from the host country's military forces to provide complete planning and guidance for its initial Armed Forces Day. A young republic, ambitious but operating on a meager budget, may request discarded musical instruments for its newly organized military band. The Attache soon develops a built-in direction-finder of U.S. Army elements to which he can turn for the required item or information. And where his radar-scope fails, he must sometimes resort to imagination and ingenuity. Sometimes his assistance may take the prosaic form of providing facts and figures on air-conditioning or a scientific study on the preservation of food.

Offbeat Chores. Not all of the Army Attache's day is given over to affairs of state, or glittering parties, or routine friendship-making. He is the natural point of contact for all U.S. military personnel in a country where no U.S. bases exist and is responsible for resolving problems and rendering assistance wherever possible. This assistance may range from helping a romance-stricken young soldier through the red-tape of wedding plans to arranging hotel reservations for a visiting three-star general.

Family Participation. When the Attache engages in the social activities inherent in his mission, he must lean heavily on his wife and family to project a favorable image for the Army and the Nation. Wife and family are part of the team—and when an exuberant guest spills soup over the wife's treasured damask table cloth, she must be able to dismiss the incident with a smile while mentally wondering just what sort of spot-remover she can find locally that might save the cloth for other dinners to come.

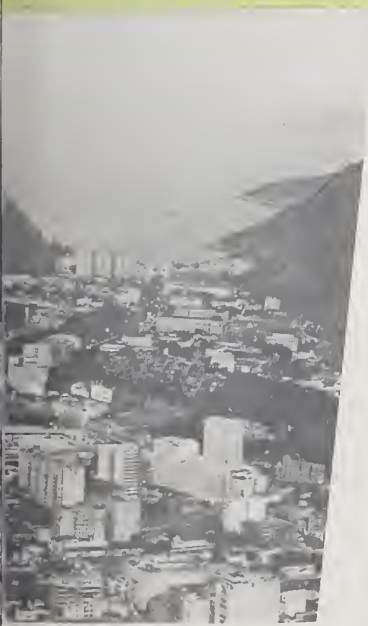


ELODIE HANSON is on the staff of the Office, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.



Recalling the far corners of the world in which the Attache serves, is COL Gordon F. Thomas, former U. S. Defense Attache to Algeria.





However, the Attache doesn't depend on his family alone for assistance in his work. Administrative support is supplied by a corps of highly trained warrant officers and enlisted personnel who make a career of the Attache System. The experience and professional ability of the Attache's staff relieve him of many tedious operational headaches.

Defense System. The Attache system dates back to 1877 when First Lieutenant F. V. Greene, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, reported to the U.S. diplomatic chief of mission in St. Petersburg, Russia. In 1887 Captain J. C. Sanford Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, was officially designated as the military attache to the U.S. Embassy in London. From this beginning has grown a worldwide Defense Attache System that contributes significantly to the preservation of this Nation's image as well as its security abroad. Under operational control of the Defense Intelligence Agency, personnel are drawn from all of the Armed Services. The Army now has Attache representatives in 76 foreign nations.

The impressive roster of past Attaches includes such names as General of the Armies John J. Pershing, Generals Joseph W. Stilwell, Maxwell D. Taylor, Bruce C. Clarke, Guy S. Meloy, Charles H. Bonesteel, Frank S. Besson, to name but a few.

Typical of the highly qualified and experienced members of today's Army Attache corps is Major General Vernon A. Walters, Defense Attache to France. His career has included two assignments in Rio de Janeiro, one in Rome and a previous tour in Paris. His multi-lingual capability has been used to advantage by President Eisenhower as well as President Nixon on visits to France.

Reflecting on his own eventful career, General Walters is convinced that an Attache has a singular opportunity to serve in an individual fashion. "Not all of us are called on to fight on the battlefields," he maintains, "some of us must serve on other fronts."

The military of friendly, neutral and hostile countries will often be influenced by the U.S. Attache with whom they are in contact. In such a job one is often far from other United States headquarters. It is sometimes hard to remember that his role is deeply involved in our country's effort to insure the survival of freedom.

There are no conventional 8-to-5 hours in the Attache's schedule, and very often no holidays, but despite the demands it is a rewarding job because of its unending challenge. As General Walters notes, "In this world there are spectators and participants. No Attache can ever afford to be a spectator for he often fights on a silent battlefield that, while silent, is rarely if ever still."

As for the individual's own personal satisfaction in his exacting and often onerous job, he and his family will find that a tour as Attache provides an enviable glimpse for himself and family into the customs of another nation and the personalities of its people; he gains, too, a chance to improve his foreign language capability in a circle of many new friends. AD



ARMY AIRMOBILITY

Concept to Reality

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

After the area has been softened up by artillery and air strikes, assault choppers of the airmobile unit make their final approach. Door gunners in the lead ships fire M60 machineguns as they swoop in at tree-top level. A whole infantry battalion is deposited in the landing zone; the men move out on a series of search and clear operations. Close support by Air Force jets continues on likely targets. If the advance is halted by enemy resistance, air support softens it up while the troopers take a temporary respite.

In the air above the fighting the command helicopter oversees the entire action. The artillery liaison officer notes the need for increased artillery support and radios for more help. Soon Chinooks are flying into the area with 105mm howitzers slung beneath them. Ideal for this type of warfare, the howitzers can fire a projectile with high accuracy.

Descending on a nearby hill, the gun crews quickly manhandle the weapons into firing position. In the meantime a survey crew with its electronic equipment is air-lifted to a commanding hilltop. Swiftly they make their surveys as a basis for maps giving a highly accurate picture of the enemy's location.

Back at the scene of the action, the battalion makes contact with the enemy. It digs in and calls for increased artillery support. Shells begin raining in within feet of the embattled soldiers. From the coast a short distance away, the Navy lends support with 6-inch shells from its destroyers.

The S3 in the command helicopter still circling overhead radios for more men and drops a smoke grenade marking the spot where he wants the reinforcements to land. After fresh troops arrive, the command group settles onto one of the landing zones and sets up its command post to direct operations during the remainder of the action.

As the battle dies down and enemy fire slackens, smoke grenades are set off to signal medevac helicopters where to pick up the wounded. At dusk the unit establishes its night camp. Helicopters fly in more supplies and hot food. Thus ends a day of battle for an airmobile unit.

★ ★ ★

The basis for such an airmobile division has roots reaching back into the Korean War, when soldiers first conceived that helicopters could wing troops into the face of the enemy. General Matthew B. Ridgway, then Army Chief of Staff, provided for expansion and future development of the airmobile concept by reorganizing Army aviation's structure in 1955.

In 1962 Secretary McNamara directed the Army to re-examine its aviation requirements with a bold new look at land warfare mobility—to see how far and how fast its forces could go by substituting aircraft for existing weapons systems. Major General Hamilton H. Howze was selected to examine these questions.

General Howze's report to the Secretary of Defense recommended complete integration of airmobility into the Army field force structure in balance with other tactical concepts.

In addition to improving the airmobility of all Army units, General Howze recommended that airmobile divisions be formed, with light air-transportable weapons and aircraft-mounted rockets as a substitute for heavy artillery.

Test Unit. Secretary McNamara ordered a complete field test of the unit. His choice to test the division was a former airborne officer, Major General Harry W. O. Kinnard, who set up the skeleton of an air assault division at Fort Benning, Georgia. For two-and-a-half years, more than 100 closely supervised field exercises were carried out under every conceivable combination of enemy, weather and terrain. The final division-level exercises—Air Assault II—matched the new unit known as 11th Air Assault Division against the 82d Airborne Division reinforced with armor and antiaircraft weapons under conditions simulating low, mid and high intensity warfare. By January 1964 General Kinnard had built his organization into two airmobile brigades of three battalions each. After three years of testing and evaluation, Secretary McNamara gave approval on 16 June 1965 to proceed with the organization of an airmobile division.

As he pointed out, "The introduction of this new kind of division into the Army will greatly increase our growing capability to meet all kinds of threats. It places the Army on the threshold of an entirely new approach to the conduct of the land battle. Use of the helicopter to de-



Helicopters haul in infantry and the big guns, Flying Cranes lift in still heavier equipment, gunships blast enemy positions, and medevac choppers carry off the wounded in typical airmobile operations.

liver men and weapons on the battlefield will result in greater freedom of movement and exploitation of the principle of surprise to an unprecedented degree."

The division with its three brigades was to have a strength of 15,787 men equipped with 434 aircraft, almost all of them helicopters. One third of the division's combat elements would be able to move simultaneously in the division's own aircraft while the remainder could be moved on a shuttle basis or by supporting Army or Air Force aircraft.

With the redesignation of the 11th Air Assault Division as the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) on 1 July 1965, the unit was dispatched to and arrived in South Vietnam during August and September of that year. By the time the division arrived, the North Vietnamese plan to dominate and secure a major portion of South Vietnam was rapidly approaching fruition. After 35 days of almost continuous combat, the enemy plan to control the Central Highlands was thwarted. In this trial











"Cayuse" helicopter returns to staging area after locating target in Delta operation.

by fire, the airmobile concept was validated.

Proven Value. After four years experience in the Republic of Vietnam, the airmobile concept has proved its worth beyond a shadow of a doubt, so much so that Lieutenant General Harry W. O. Kinnard, former Commanding General of 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), can say:

"The worth of airmobility in low intensity counterinsurgency is no longer questionable. Assuming now that the same test results that were so accurate for limited war range through the conflict spectrum to high intensity, it is appropriate to conclude that airmobility possesses an important role in the national military future. Its inherent mobility provides the dispersion necessary to alleviate the effects of mass destruction weapons, while its capabilities in the functions of land combat, particularly in command control difficulties, stemming from dispersion, emphasize its suitability for all conflict levels . . .

"The initial South Vietnam engagements demonstrated that in addition to the physical advantages of an airmobile capability, there is also a notable psychological impact. With the possibility of attack from any direction at any time, the enemy cannot relax his alertness even briefly. Heavy protection must be provided for rear and flank, as well as for the front.

"Airmobile rifle units, moving at speed over ground obviously unoccupied by the enemy, freed from the tyranny of the roads and oblivious to road blocks, could do such eminently useful things as seizing critical terrain, enveloping defensive or blocking positions, cutting off the retreat of enemy delaying forces, blocking the movement of enemy reserves, ambushing enemy supply, mining enemy roads, establishing blocking positions of our own which could not be cut off by enemy envelopment—and indeed, operating with considerable freedom in the hostile rear."

General Hamilton H. Howze, USA-Ret.
former Commanding General,
82d Airborne Division,
XVIII Airborne Corps and Eighth U.S. Army

★ ★ ★

"We need to span three degrees of combat intensity. To lots of people, airborne and airmobility just mean two different ways of getting from point A to point B, as though we were talking about efficiently solving some civilian traffic problem. What we need to think about is how can we best use a combination of the two to extend our tactical reach and keep up the momentum of our initial assault.

"Air cavalry represents another intensity of combat—the probe. Air cavalry is putting your arm in a bear trap while it's snapping shut, without getting caught. This is the avant garde, small in size, big in guts.

"Air assault means that on the tail end of every artillery barrage the enemy will see the nose end of a helicopter—maximum shock action with minimum exposure.

"We need to exploit all of them: airborne, airmobile, air cavalry and air assault."

Major General John Norton, Commanding General,
Army Aviation Systems Command
and former Commanding General,
1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).

★ ★ ★

We have been successful in Vietnam with a force ratio of approximately six to one. We have been able to cope with the guerrillas and the organized enemy units by employing helicopters to make our forces highly mobile and to free ourselves, when necessary, from the tenuous land lines of communications which are so valuable to enemy interdiction.

Major General Robert G. Williams,
Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for
Force Development, and former
Commander, 1st Aviation Brigade, in Vietnam.

"It has been said that a definite advantage for the guerrilla is that there is no 'front' and all segments of the civilian and military structure are vulnerable to insurgent activity. Actually, airmobility capitalizes on that very precept; the threat of airmobile assault has virtually nullified the very concept of a 'front'."

As a follow-on to testing under combat conditions in Vietnam, General Kinnard anticipates that another test group will probably be formed. Tests would begin where the 11th Air Assault Division left off, applying the knowledge gained in Vietnam to other environments as well.







In the quarter century that has elapsed since the 503d Parachute Infantry Regiment dropped on Corregidor Island in the Philippines, airmobility has come into its own. World War II combat art by Dwight Shepler, above, depicts "PTs and Paratroopers Landing on Corregidor." Helicopter brand of airmobility is daily demonstrated in Vietnam War, as in "Mark with Purple Smoke," left, by SGT Ronald A. Wilson and "Helicopter Pick-Up," by SP4 Paul Rickert.



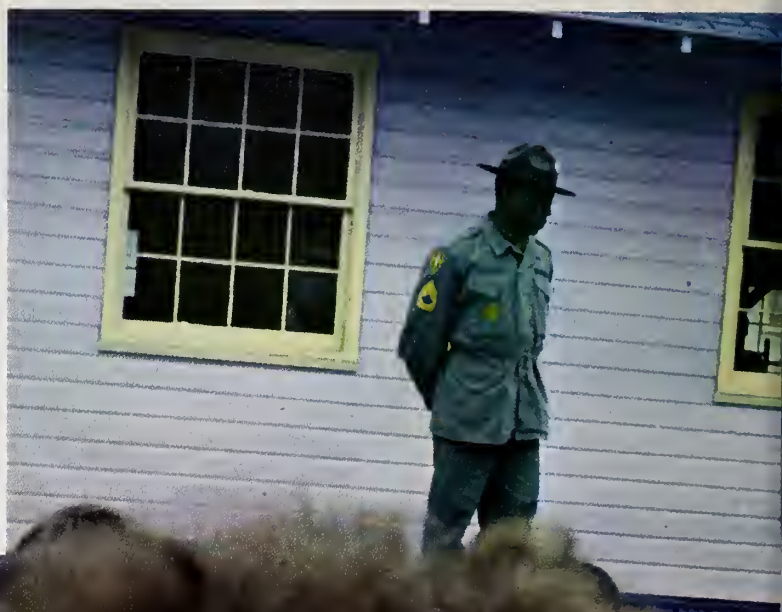




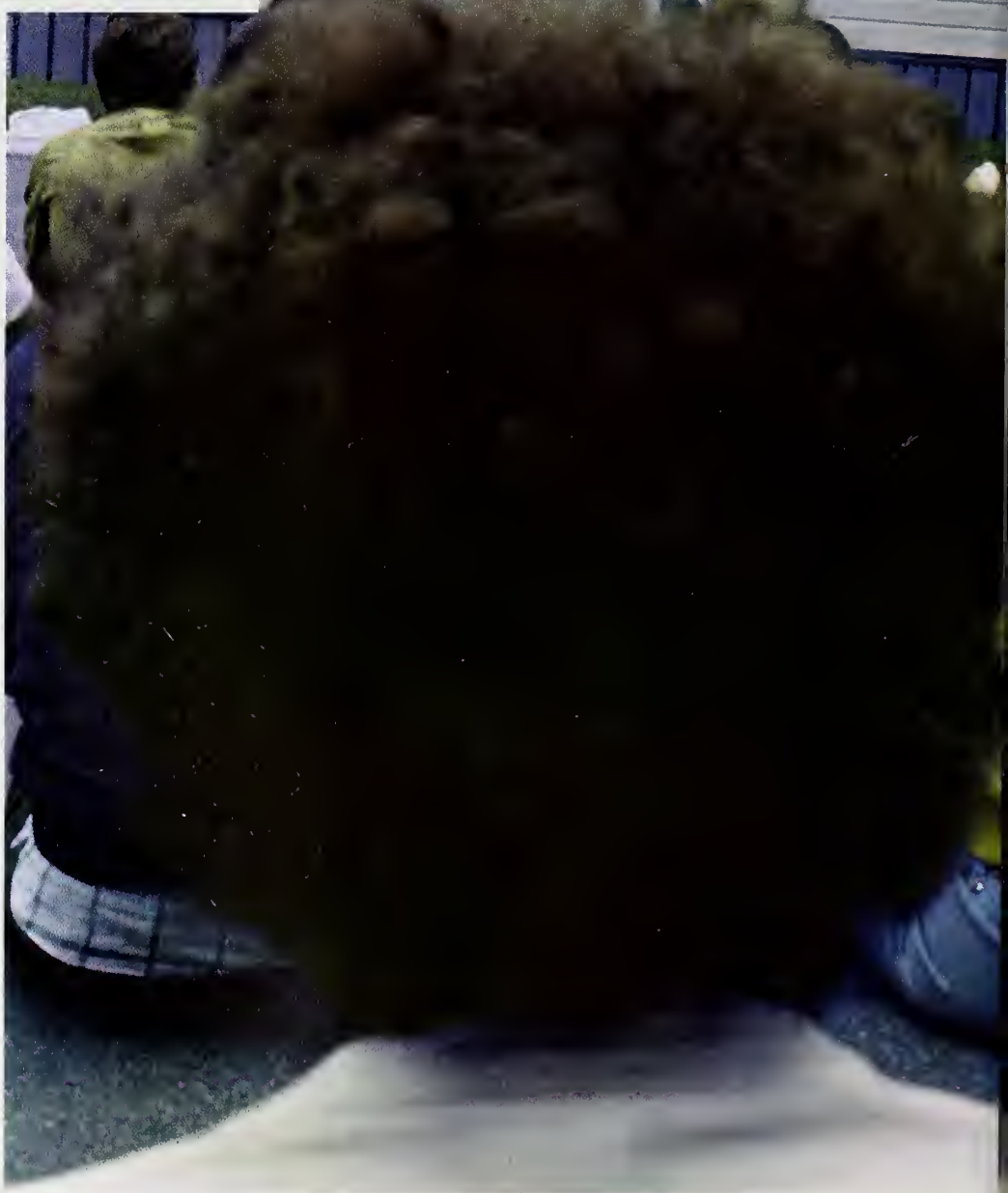


"The helicopter provides an indisputable difference in remote and difficult conflict by overcoming particularly rigorous combinations of enemy, terrain and weather."–*LTG Harry W. O. Kinnard, former Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile)*













RECEPTION STATION BLUES

Story and photos by
SSG Duke Richard

The Reception Station Is:

. . . "last name, first name, middle initial," "no, people, if you don't have a middle initial, don't write it down", "anyone who doesn't know their last name, see me."

. . . "then write your roster number, your social security number . . . "

. . . learning that you are no longer a "Mr." Now you are a "recruit," "gentlemen," "NG," "RA," "US," or "people."

. . . paying for a haircut you don't want and losing in 50 seconds what took months of careful grooming.

. . . meeting a drill sergeant even bigger than you were afraid he'd be, who makes matters worse by standing on a platform to talk to you.

. . . taking more tests in one day than you took in four years of high school.













. . . being interviewed by a pretty girl and wanting to ask "what's a nice girl like you doing in a place like this," but not daring to because she probably outranks you anyway.
. . . learning that "police" and "detail" don't mean what you thought they meant.
. . . being told you're "SORRY" when you don't feel the least bit apologetic.
. . . dressing up, dressing down, falling in, falling out, loosening up, tightening up, straightening up, listening up, sounding off and moving out.
. . . finding out the guy giving you all the orders wasn't a sergeant after all, but is a "Private E2," whatever that is.
. . . getting clothes that don't fit, but being told that that they will fit perfectly in a very short time.
. . . being one of more than 1,000 men a week going through this reception station and feeling like it.















. . . carrying a bag of clothes that the man said was worth over 200 dollars, but must have meant 200 pounds.

. . . wishing the drill sergeants wouldn't chuckle every time they mention "when you get to the hill."

. . . leaving for "the hill" and wondering how you did everything you did in only three or four days.

. . . being one of about 50 men on a truck that probably seats 20 comfortably.

. . . wondering whether you're glad or sad it's over with, but realizing you'll know as soon as you get to "THE HILL." AD

Artillery Firepower in Vietnam —

It Begins in OKLAHOMA

MAJ Allan A. Myer
and
PFC Lawrence K. Beaupre

"Redleg 11, this is Redleg 74, Fire Mission, over—Grid 422412, over—Direction 1500, over—Receiving small arms fire from estimated squad along river bank; VT in effect, adjust fire, over—"

In the battalion fire direction center the chief fire direction computer plots the target on the S-3 situation map. The battalion fire direction officer (FDO) inspects the plot. It is determined that the target is within range, that friendly maneuver forces will not be endangered, and that friendly villages or hamlets will

MAJOR ALLAN A. MYER is on the staff of U.S. Army Field Artillery School. PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LAWRENCE K. BEAUPRE is assigned to U.S. Army Field Artillery Center, Fort Sill, Okla.



not be fired upon.

The FDO issues the fire order:

"Charlie Lot x-ray. Charge 6. Three rounds. Target Alfa Foxtrot 4256."

The horizontal control operator enters the fire mission into the gun direction computer (FADAC), and a chart operator plots the target on a horizontal control chart utilized as a "check chart."

The initial fire commands are transmitted to the firing battery:

"Battery adjust. Shell HE. Lot x-ray. Fuze quick. Center one round. Battery three rounds VT in effect. Deflection 3104. Quadrant 431."

And at the firing battery site, the 105mm howitzers, which had been airlifted into their battery positions just minutes before by CH-47 helicopters, are fired. The sound roars like thunder through the nearby mountains. Faintly, but unmistakably, the explosion of the projectiles can be heard in the distant mountains.

There was no enemy at grid 422412—just rocks on a hillside in southwestern Oklahoma.

The men in the fire direction center, like the battery officers outside, were students completing the Field Artillery Officer Vietnam Orientation Course (FAOVOC) at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Their "battle" was just a field problem.

But in a few days or weeks the war will be a very real one. The mountains might be the Central Highlands of Vietnam instead of the placid Wichitas of Oklahoma. And the students will be battalion and battery officers directing and controlling artillery support for real in-







fantry units committed against a real enemy.

FAOVOC is a five-week curriculum for Vietnam-bound officers who have been away from field artillery for 18 months or longer. It is designed to provide new and refresher training in the techniques of the tactical employment of an artillery battalion in a counterguerrilla environment.

"We try to teach the lessons that have been learned by hard experience in Vietnam," says a member of the Gunnery Department at Fort Sill's U.S. Army Field Artillery School.

For example, students gain expertise in the "6400 mil environment," that is, firing in any direction quickly and accurately. They learn how to use the newly developed slant scale graphical firing table, which improves accuracy and increases range transfer limits. They receive instruction in safety and maintenance pro-

In battalion fire direction center, officers consult situation map. Their orders go out to firing battery executive officer.



cedures unique to Vietnam. They learn how to maneuver and emplace artillery in an extensive network of rivers, canals, streams, irrigation ditches, rice paddies and swamps. They learn the techniques of airlifting artillery into a position, firing quickly and getting out. They learn the importance of establishing a defense perimeter. They learn field fortifications and cover, concealment, dispersion and camouflage.

In short, they learn what to do in Vietnam.

At the end of the course, students participate in a field problem. They staff the battalion and battery officer positions while a 105mm howitzer unit from III Corps Artillery provides the support. Instructors supervise, but students make all the decisions.

Only in the event of a grave error or a violation of safety requirements does an instructor reluctantly step in. Otherwise, student errors are critiqued at the end of each of the two phases of the problem, a day occupation and a night occupation.

"We control the problems through messages that create certain types of situations, such as enemy contact or casualty reports—things that cause the students to generate a fire mission," says CPT Frank Johnson of the Tactics/Combined Arms Department. "We try to get the students to think and react as if they were in an actual combat situation.

"We let the students run this thing themselves. If they are going to make mistakes, this is the time to make them. Next time it'll be real."

FAOVOC is kept current and relevant in a variety of ways—through queries to the field, liaison visits, combat command reports and, probably most important, through the experience of the instructors, all of whom are veterans of one or more combat tours in Vietnam.

"We try to keep up to date and teach the most common and most current usage," says CPT Donald Ely, an instructor from Tactics Combined Arms. "For example, we teach the absolute need for overhead protection. Now this is common sense, but to a new officer going over there it might not seem to be high priority. But it is. It's tactical doctrine—nobody sleeps until there is overhead cover."

Within 60 days after completing the course—and sometimes within hours—FAOVOC graduates are manning key battalion and battery positions in combat artillery units in Vietnam. How well they do depends, to a great extent, on how well they learned what to do at Fort Sill.

"Experience is the best teacher," says CPT Johnson, "and we give them free experience. In Vietnam nothing is free."

Builders for

If you were to describe a typical Army Engineer, you would have to color him a split personality—wearing sweat-soaked fatigues and herding a mammoth machine over some mountain or jungle roadway, surveying, clearing, building, mining, bridging—or running a public meeting, planning a river-basin development, consulting with public officials from city hall to Congress.

In the first case, his role is purely military; in the second, he carries out the Nation's biggest natural resources management endeavor—the Corps of Engineers' Civil Works program.

"The Army's Civil Works program employs about 30,000 civilian employees, an equal number of contractor employees, and about 200 Army officers," according to Brigadier General F. P. Koisch, Director of Civil Works. "The civilian employees account for some 400 different occupations. They range from wood-model maker and hopper-dredge master to dot etcher and hyacinth-removal plant operator. Their tasks involve such odd sidelines as the care and propagation of sea-cows and Argentine flea-beetles, both employed in the battle against waterway-clogging hyacinths."

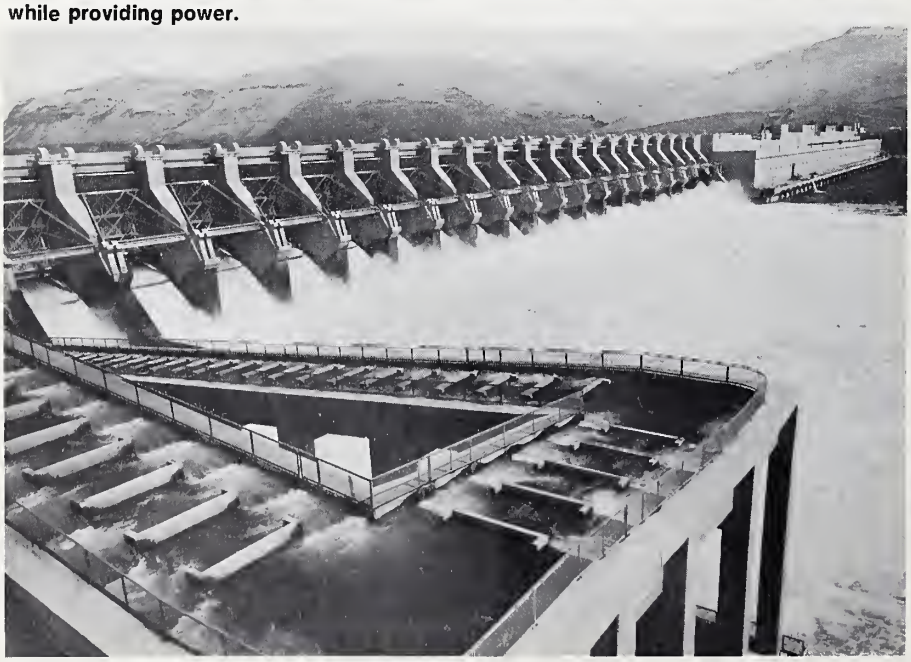
Early Start. The Army got into this work soon after the Nation was formed. The military engineers who came from France to help fight the Revolutionary War were about the only trained professional engineers in the country. The new government also employed Army Engineers for many tasks of internal development—and this has continued ever since.

What is the Nation getting in return? General Koish will tell you that water-resource investments are among the best made by the American people.

"The Engineers have given the Nation about 4,000 resource projects of many kinds—flood-control systems, harbors, dams, waterways, power plants, beach preservation, and hurricane barriers, among others," he points out. "So far, more than $20 billion have been invested in these activities, with another $10 billion worth of work authorized by Congress but not yet carried out. The job has been growing in recent years. Currently, it is moving at the rate of about a billion dollars a year to keep pace with expanding needs.

HAROLD E. MINER is Assistant for Policy, Technical Liaison Office, Office of the Chief of Engineers.

Building dam so fish can get to spawning ground—as in the foreground, left below—Corps of Engineers aids conservation while providing power.





the Nation

Harold E. Miner

"The Corps has built about 500 harbors, large and small, along both oceans, the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes," the general continues. "All our foreign commerce and trade comes to us through these. We could not have become a great Nation without them.

"Army Engineers have provided about 20,000 miles of waterway that reach throughout the middle of the country. They carry about a sixth of the Nation's domestic freight traffic, at lower cost than any other form of transportation.

"In the past 30 years, the Corps has invested over $5 billion on flood-control projects which already have prevented nearly $16 billion in flood damage. That's a three to one return on the investment to date, and the investment is only beginning to pay off. The projects will remain in place for years, decades, generations; and their record of lives saved and losses prevented will continue to grow as long as they last.

Water Resources. "The Engineers have provided some 300 man-made lakes attended by more than 200 million water-sport enthusiasts last year—more than the number visiting all the national parks combined, or all the national forests. Attendance at these lakes was greater than at all organized baseball, football, basketball, hockey, boxing, wrestling, track and field, auto racing, and soccer contests put together."

In still another area, power plants have been provided at 45 of the more than 4,000 projects of the Corps. These have an aggregate capacity of more than 10 million kilowatts or about a quarter of the total hydroelectric generating capacity of the Nation.

In the lower Mississippi Valley alone, some 30 million acres of former mud flats and willow swamps, flooded every spring, have been converted into protected and flourishing farmlands, dotted by towns and industries. Aided by the Engineers' works, this has become the fastest-growing region in the country. Other regions—notably the Gulf Coast and the Arkansas River Basin—have also been transformed into rapidly developing regions.

Army Engineer civil-works projects include some of the world's biggest and most unusual engineering feats, General Koish reports. "The world's biggest dam—in fact, the biggest man-made structure—is the Army's

New Poe Lock at Soo Canal was recently dedicated, center. At the Narrows Dam and Reservoir, Little Missouri River, lake elevation is 563 feet.





Engineer works provide recreational facilities. Right, hydraulic engineers measure flow in Niagara River. At Chamberlin, S.D., fishermen bring in a catch, below, while at Medicine Creek, S.D., others fish through ice on lake created by Engineers.





Fort Peck Dam in Montana, 4 miles long, 250 feet high, and a half-mile thick at the base.

"An Army Engineer structure kept the Mississippi from deserting its bed above New Orleans a few years ago, and seeking another route to the Gulf. Another has kept Niagara Falls from eating itself away; still another keeps Lake Superior from draining itself dry through the Soo Canal.

"Army Engineers played a big share in building the Panama Canal and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

"They built the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Capitol dome, and many other famous and beautiful structures in Washington, D.C.

"They have built most of the Nation's lighthouses; and they helped build and, for a while, helped operate its first railroads."

All this civilian work is divided among 39 Engineer districts, spanning the entire country. These districts also carry out all Stateside military construction activities of the Corps, which form a separate program currently about equal in size to the Civil Works program.

Thus the Corps, and through it the Army, is kept in continual contact with the American construction and engineering industries, and abreast of the latest technology. This relationship is invaluable in time of emergency. Army Engineers are regularly called on for overnight mobilization of the large-scale construction capability for rescue and rebuilding work in all of the Nation's major disasters, as they would be in time of a national-defense mobilization. AD

New language for soldiers could very well be, "do not fold or mutilate for I am the Army's latest . . .

Tool On The Battlefield

Army Digest Staff
in cooperation with
Office, Assistant Chief of Staff for Communications-Electronics

Under cover of darkness, a large enemy force moves up on a small friendly outpost, intending to overrun the position at first light.

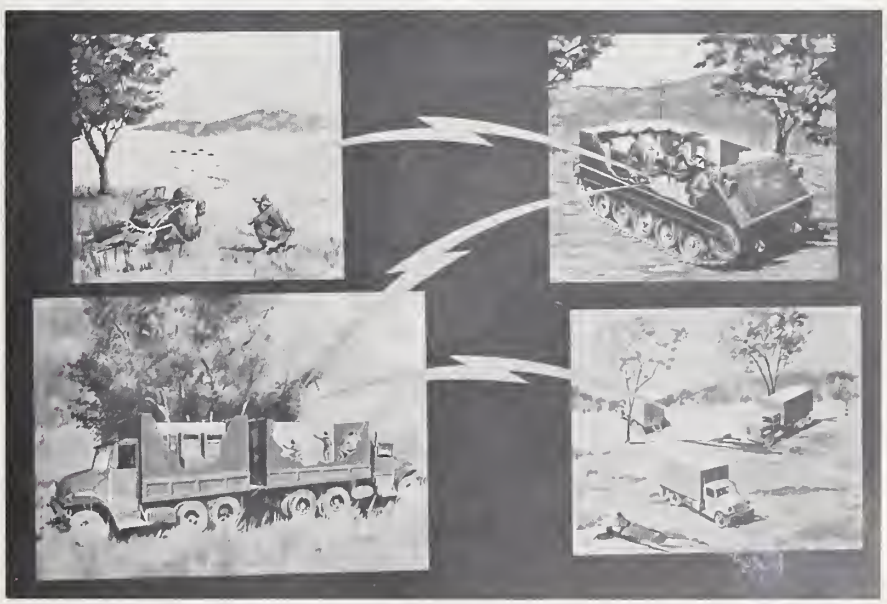
A forward observer detects the movement. Using a hand-held laser range-finder, he pinpoints the location and sets the switches of a small electronic device connected to the battalion computer. He then presses a button flashing a digital message that sets in motion the complex computations needed to neutralize the advancing enemy.

The computer verifies the message, plots the target, displays the call for fire, takes into consideration the temperature, windage, ammunition, available fire units, translates coordinates of the original message to those needed by the artillery unit selected for the mission and formulates the required mission order. Time elapsed from the pressure of the FO's finger on the button to the mission fired—a few seconds.

For better than a decade, the Army has been analyzing, testing and evaluating concepts which will bring automated systems onto the battlefield. A program called Automatic Data Systems within the Field Army (ADSAF) is the result.

The military operations and intelligence functions to be automated became the Tactical Operations System (TOS); automation of fire support was designated TACFIRE and logistics and personnel administrative functions became the Combat Service Support System (CS_3).

The Headquarters portion of TOS is a modern-day version of the com-



"The military operations and intelligence functions to be automated became the Tactical Operations System."



Logistics and personnel administrative functions became the Combat Service Support System (CS_3).

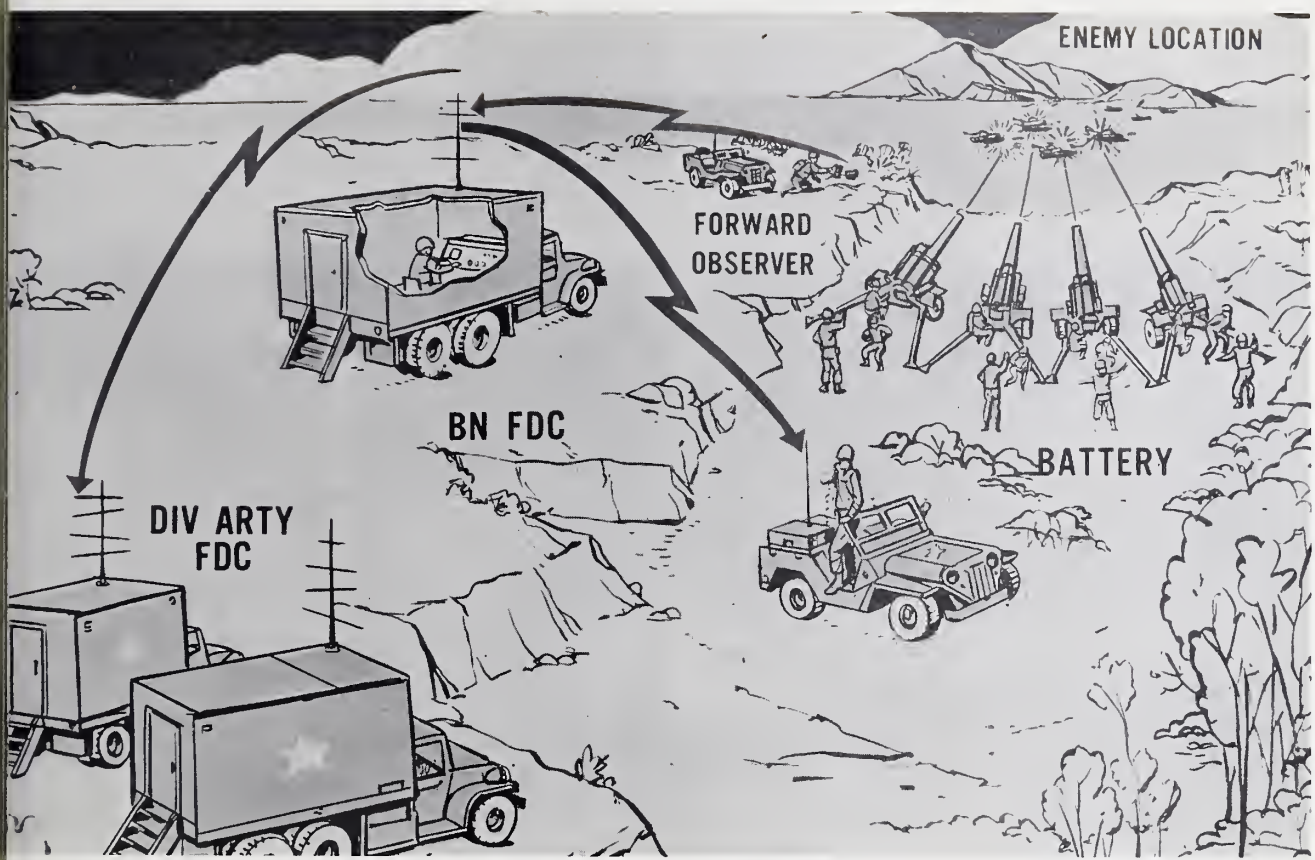
mander's Tactical Operations Center or, before that, the War Room. It differs in that a powerful computer can now store great masses of information relating to logistics, transportation and personnel, and instantaneously reflect changes to match the fluidity of battlefield conditions.

Where TOS is used to deploy maneuver elements, TACFIRE is employed to direct immediate and accurate artillery, aerial, and missile fire.

The Combat Services Support System (CS_3), although less dramatic, provides the most efficient method yet for supporting the soldier in the field. It eliminates the drudgery of posting, calculating supply levels, adjusting financial records and updating medical/personnel records. CS_3 allows logistics and administrative personnel to direct their efforts to resolving problems of immediate concern to the soldier.

Field Army Use. Outside the ADSAF program, there have been notable successes with computer techniques applied to Field Army problems. One of these is the Field Artillery Digital Automatic Computer (FADAC). Together with modern techniques for determining exact location of batteries, FADAC has greatly increased the probability of single round hitting the target. When one considers the firepower of a whole field army, this improvement contributes significantly to the conservation of combat resources and the successful outcome of the military operation.

The needs of combat aviation generated another successful application of computer technology. The



"Automation of fire support was designated TACFIRE."

Army Tactical Airspace Regulation System will free controllers from the tedious and time-consuming task of keeping track of all aircraft in tactical airspace. They will be able to devote more time to locating downed planes and assisting aircraft in trouble.

In its combat surveillance and target acquisition roles, the computer will take information from radar, photography, acoustic devices, infrared devices, direction finders, night vision systems and personal observations to give the commander an immediate means to identifv the enemy and his resources. This information will assist the commander to make decisions and offer additional security to the troops.

Aside from its capability for storing a great deal of factual information and manipulating that information as desired, the computer can be used for a certain amount of "wargaming." Working with the data systems, the commander may try several alternatives to determine the best course of action before committing his forces.

The use of computers to perform functions related to fire-support, operation/intelligence, logistics, and personnel administration provides the Army with a powerful tool to meet its challenges.

However, man's supremacy over the machine remains intact, for the computer can manipulate only what man provides to its "memory." The machine cannot evaluate such intangibles as morale, will, intuition and inspiration which, historically, are fundamental to military success. AD

Operation REAP

Summer Camp— with a Difference



Campers at Fort McClellan learn workings of engine as part of summer recreation-education program.

It was like going to a summer camp —but with a tremendous difference. Two hundred boys and girls, aged 14 to 16 and all from poor families, spent four weeks at Fort McClellan, Alabama, as the climax of many weeks of planning for "Operation REAP" (Recreational and Educational Advantage Program).

Living for four weeks in Army barracks, the 200 took remedial classes in reading and mathematics, studied art and music, learned about engines and sewing. As do youngsters in summer camps elsewhere, they took part in all sorts of sports from softball to pie eating to chasing a greased pig.

Their activities were watched with deep personal attention by the Third Army Commander as well as Department of the Army and Department of Defense officials.

Operation REAP captured this attention because the Army, as one way of increasing involvement in domestic action, has placed increased emphasis on such summer encampments this year.

A special pilot project was staged by Department of Defense with Army support at Fort Meade, Maryland, where the city government of Washington, D.C., sponsored an educational and recreational six-week encampment for 140 underprivileged youths. Still other posts made similar efforts. It appears likely now that the program will top that of last year, when 72 Army installations played host to 56,636 youngsters for tours and encampments.

Domestic Action Program. Thrust of the Department of Defense-sponsored Domestic Action Program is broad. It includes channeling of spending and procurement with unemployment and social benefits in mind, while doing business with those committed to equal opportunity.

Preparing servicemen with skills that will help them achieve in civilian life is another area. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird expressed his hope that "all Department of Defense personnel will come to consider the domestic action implications of their daily decisions as a matter of habit."

This spring Department of Defense offered guidelines for local installation support of the "President's Youth Opportunity Programs." By summer, an Army regulation on the same subject was in print. Objective outlined in the regulation is to help

local civilian and federal agencies "in providing for the welfare and recreational needs of underprivileged children." It sets forth guidance applicable to all Continental United States, Hawaii and Alaska installations.

The new authority does not require post commanders to join in community projects, but it does encourage them. So far, the projects have been left to local initiative, on post and in surrounding communities. In this respect, the Fort McClellan project was an eye-opener.

Planning began in January. Post commander Colonel William A. McKean proposed the idea at a meeting of community leaders. Plans were agreed on between Fort McClellan and the Community Improvement Board of Calhoun and Cleburne Counties, an Office of Economic Opportunity affiliate. The Reverend John S. Nettles, pastor of a local church, directed the program. Twenty-six college seniors or recent graduates worked as camp counselors. Army cooks prepared meals; campers pulled KP. Some installation personnel assisted in the program on a voluntary basis. Local businessmen made donations for field trips. The local-sponsoring agency reimbursed the Army for field rations, expendables, food, transportation and utilities.

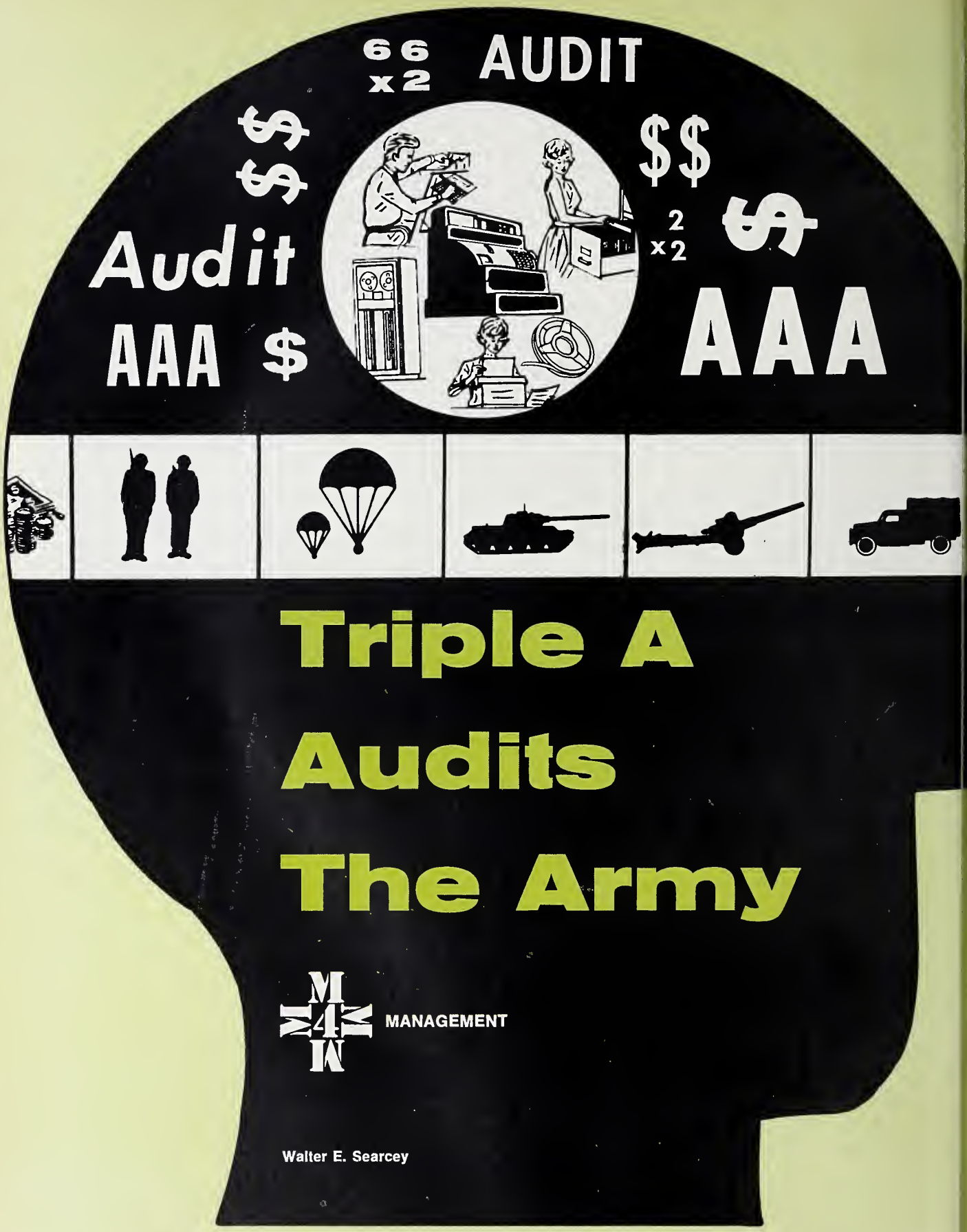
"The constant theme of this camp," Reverend Nettles said, "has been 'Stay in school and get out of poverty,' and I think we have had some success in impressing the importance of this on these young people. But if I had to summarize the accomplishments of Operation REAP, I think it would be in the area of the attitudes that have been displayed on the racial issue. This encampment has made it possible to bridge the gap between black and white citizens of our community. I think that if nothing else transpires, this itself will be a great accomplishment."

Fort McClellan's Operation REAP is just one small footbridge. Last year there were only five summer encampments nationwide. This year camps were broadened in scope to include education as well as recreation. With the DoD directive and Army Regulation 28-19 in wider circulation, next summer more such bridges can be expected.

—PFC Seth Lipsky. AID



Smoke grenade demonstration by Army adds excitement to Operation REAP summer camp activities.


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Triple A
Audits
The Army
MANAGEMENT
Walter E. Searcey

Have you met any auditors lately—Army auditors? It's not very likely because there are only about 800 to cover the Army's vast operations worldwide. Yet they cover your activities—from before you enter the Army until after your discharge or retirement. There's nothing personal in this all-encompassing interest. It's just that auditing is primarily concerned with how well the Army uses its resources—and you are the most important of those resources.

Auditing within the Army is the responsibility of the U.S. Army Audit Agency, known to many as "Army Audit" or "Triple A." Headquartered in suburban Virginia near Washington, D.C., the Agency carries out its operations through district and subordinate offices in the United States and overseas. Audits are conducted by a predominantly civilian work force of trained, highly skilled professional auditors. They are on duty wherever the Army has commitments, including Vietnam.

The man who does the auditing is usually a college graduate with training in accounting. Most auditors travel extensively and are in one location on TDY status for periods ranging from a few days to five or six months. Today, you might find him in a business suit, working in an office, and conversing with a general officer. Tomorrow he may be using an oil drum for a desk as a technical inspector calls out to him the defects on a tank. A few weeks from now, he might be in fatigues and boots sloshing through the mud of a training site, trying to locate a company headquarters. Wherever the Army goes the auditors won't be far behind.

Long-Term Service. Prior to World War II, responsibility for auditing in the Army rested with the old technical services and various commands. In 1946, audit services were consolidated and the U.S. Army Audit Agency was established as an independent command initially under the Chief of Finance, later under the Comptroller of the Army.

Although the Agency may not be considered by many to be an old-line organization, auditing has been with the Army almost from its beginning. General George Washington reported to the Continental Congress that "The establishing of some office for auditing accounts is a matter of exceeding importance to the public interest. There should be some control, as well upon discretion as honesty, to which may be added, that accounts become perplexed and confused by long standing, and the errors therein not so discoverable as if they underwent an early revision and examination."

Auditing has come a long way since Washington's day. Although still concerned with the accuracy of accounts, the profession as a whole has focused its attention on in-depth examination of operations and management. This change in audit concepts occurred largely during the past 15 years.

Army Audit Agency has been in the forefront of this evolution. No longer restricted to examining financial and property accounts, its audits cover virtually all Army responsibilities including supply, personnel, training and readiness. Most audits concentrate on determining whether resources (men, money, materiel, facilities) are efficiently and effectively used in accomplishing the major missions of the unit, installation or activity.

Four-fold Role. Auditing serves the Army in four ways. It prevents deficiencies, protects from criticism, reduces costs, and assists in improving operations and mission capability. The fact that an activity will be audited causes most people to be a little more careful in performing their duties. Prevention also comes into play through the detection and correction of small problems before they become big ones.

WALTER E. SEARCEY is Program Director, Headquarters, U.S. Army Audit Agency.

Protection is mainly concerned with outside criticism. The more the Army knows of what is right and wrong with its operations, the better it can ward off unwarranted criticism. Even if the criticism is justified, it's advantageous to be able to say "Yes, we are aware of this problem. Here is the audit report, the results of subsequent inspections, and the actions we are taking to correct the situation."

Reductions in cost or cost savings are inherent in many recommendations made by the examiners, but most savings are intangible and can't be readily computed. Over the past several years, computable or identifiable savings have run at a ratio of about eight dollars saved for every dollar spent by the Agency. Auditing serves the Army best by assisting managers to identify inefficient operations that affect mission accomplishment.

As you can see, the Army auditor is constantly with you. If you talked to a recruiter before entering the Army, your name may have been included in a test to see whether recruiting procedures were properly carried out. You may have been included in samples drawn to determine whether you were trained in accordance with Army standards.

Throughout your service, the auditor will be checking to see whether you have enough supplies, or too many, and whether you are maintaining that equipment properly. After discharge or retirement he will still be with you, asking the Army whether you were identified properly in the Reserve pool or whether that retirement pay was computed correctly. Because of the wide range of his professional interest, it's tough to get away from an Army auditor. He's part of the Army. So if you should see one around, strike up a conversation. You may find it interesting. AD

The Messages and Packages Gang





It is a Saturday morning in Monterey Park, a community of 48,000 in the suburbs of Los Angeles. About 50 teenage girls in minis and bellbottoms begin arriving at the community center by twos and threes.

The girls are members of the "Messages and Packages to Our Local Servicemen in Vietnam" project. They have come to stuff and wrap packages for the local boys who are fighting in Vietnam. To many of the girls, the labor is a personal thing, for they have brothers or cousins over there.

Although most of the participants were born during the Korean War, one "kid" in the program has seen both World Wars and the Spanish-American War as well. Grandma Mabel Richards, 77, assists by cutting out the jokes and cartoons that are enclosed in the packages.

This morning, the 50 girls will prepare 189 packages for servicemen, to bring the 28-month total to more than 5,000 packages sent to 450 soldiers.

The packages, slightly larger than a shoebox, contain paperback books, chewing gum, candy, local newspapers, writing materials, canned goods, jokes and cartoon clippings, letters from city officials and anything else that might boost the spirits of a fighting man.

Amid a hubbub of giggles, crinkling paper and clanking cans is Bud Cimino, moving from table to table coordinating the activities. Cimino is the driving force behind the project, the idea resulting from a pledge he made after 20 years in and out of hospitals recovering from wounds in World War II. "One night while at the hospital, when I was in such bad shape I never thought I would see the morning, I asked God to please spare my life as I had so many things that I wanted to do," he recalls.

The idea for the Messages and Packages for Servicemen Overseas then was born. With the help of the young people of Monterey Park, the dream began to take shape. Two and one-half years ago the first shipment of 12 packages was made. The project is kept going through the gifts and financial help of local citizens.

Gratitude. Response from Vietnam and Korea has been gratifying. More than 3,000 letters have flooded the organization's post office box from pleased recipients. When General William C. Westmoreland was COMUSMACV, he wrote: "Your Christmas greeting has been received and is greatly appreciated. All of us are grateful to you and the Teens of Monterey Park for the excellent support." The general also sent a tape recording that was played during the town's salute to its volunteer helpers.

More than one soldier sent his hard-earned medals to the gang. One wrote: "You and the teens deserve the medal as much as I do."

Acting upon the request of a local serviceman, the









Reading clockwise, girls start baking goodies; rosaries going into packages are blessed; recipient in Vietnam opens a package; visiting soldier helps inspect packages; boys pack boxes and girls complete the packaging.

"Messages and Packages Gang" also has collected clothes and food for a Vietnamese army battalion.

The gang puts in long hours that could otherwise be spent in just knocking around, but they feel amply rewarded when they receive letters that read: "Thanks to you all; made the day much more enjoyable and gave me reassurance that there are many back home who think of their fellow men fighting for them." AD

Lines for the Face of the Army



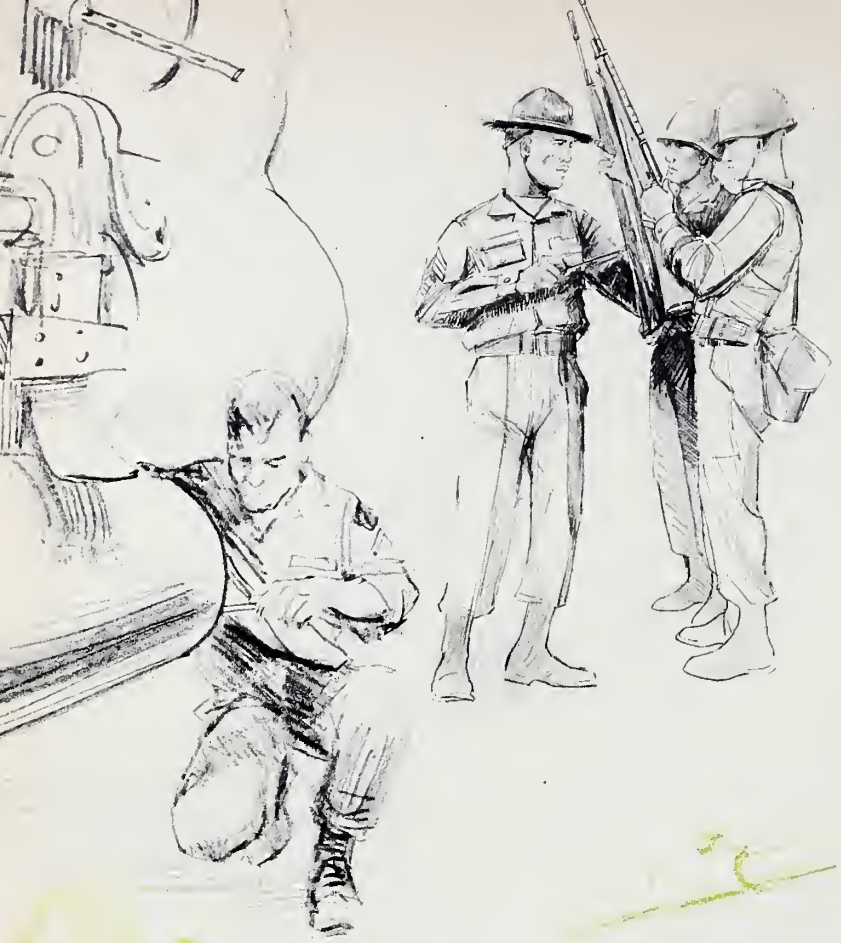
Sketches by
SP6 Bill Dolan
and
SP6 Bob George

In the soldier are many soldiers.
in his faces at ease and intent,
is the face that changes with challenge
and grows deeper with growth;
his are the fearful eyes full of courage.
Pity is not for fear
nor brave men.
In the man are many men

and in the soldier, soldiers.
His day is any day, but every day;
his duty, any duty.
His is any place; wherever
his country goes, he goes.
His time is any time; whenever
his country rises, he rises.
In the man are many men

Specialists Bill Dolan and Bob George are assigned as illustrators with the U.S. Army Command Information Unit.





and in the soldier, soldiers.
His land is the land of his home
and any land of freedom's soil;
his freedom is the world's freedom,
the world of himself
and the outer world he lives in.
The life he leads is as the worlds are led.
In the man are many men

and in the soldier, soldiers.
His country's concern is his concern,
the course it sets, his;
if blood is shed, the blood is his
and the enemy killed, his
to live with. What he does,
he does for love.
In the man are many men

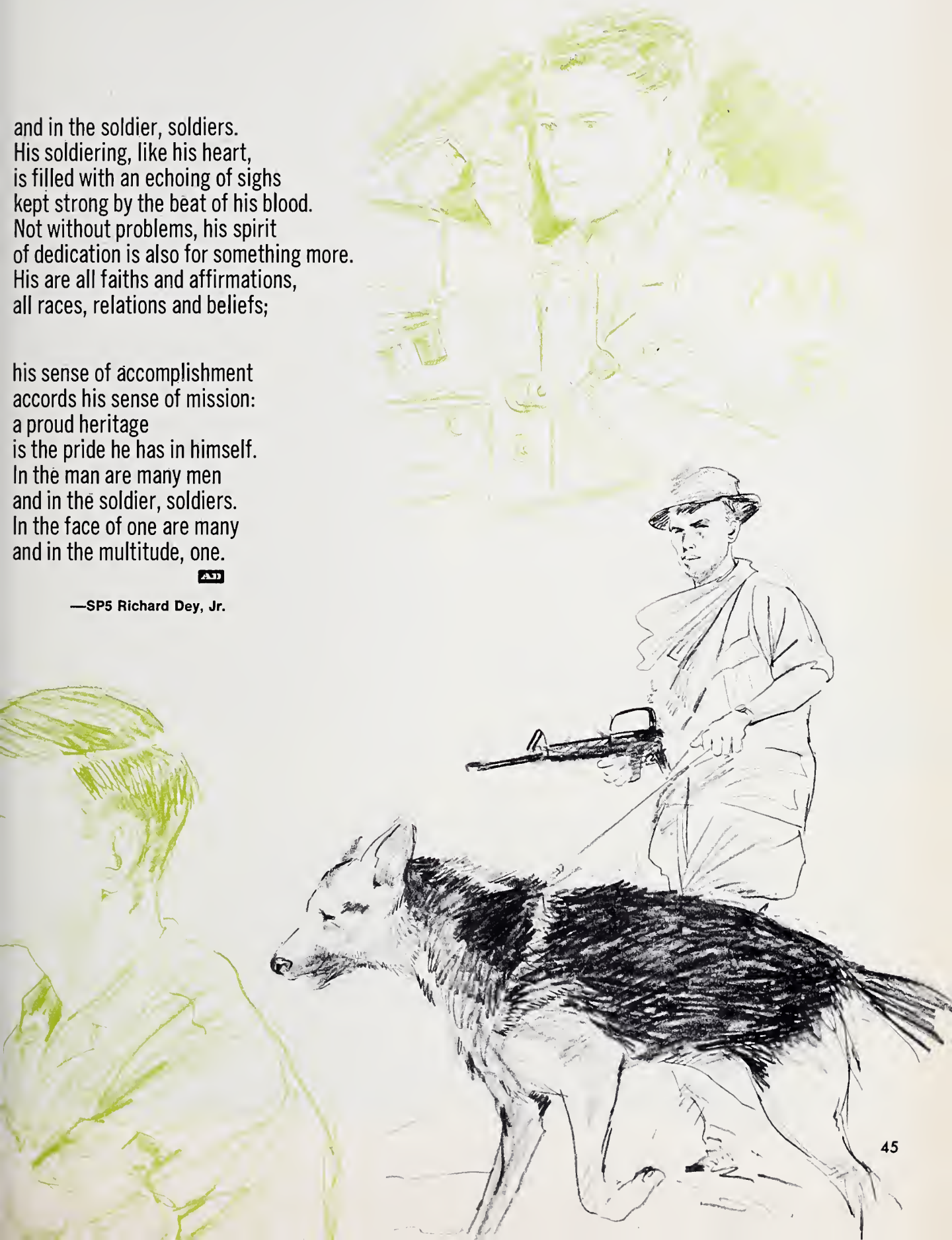




and in the soldier, soldiers.
His soldiering, like his heart,
is filled with an echoing of sighs
kept strong by the beat of his blood.
Not without problems, his spirit
of dedication is also for something more.
His are all faiths and affirmations,
all races, relations and beliefs;

his sense of accomplishment
accords his sense of mission:
a proud heritage
is the pride he has in himself.
In the man are many men
and in the soldier, soldiers.
In the face of one are many
and in the multitude, one.

—SP5 Richard Dey, Jr.



THE ARMY'S NAVY

Photos by SFC Anthony Evanoski

Does the Army have a navy? You bet it does—and its home port is Fort Eustis, Virginia.

Most of the boats operated by the soldier-sailors are small harbor types, tugs, Landing Craft Mechanized (LCM), Landing Craft Utility (LCU). One vessel, the *USS Hickory Knoll,* is a sea-going freighter. Another is a mockup, appropreately named *Neversail* which is used as a training classroom for students of the Transportation School's Seamanship Training Section.

The *Neversail* bristles with lines strung from its many cargo booms, from which students learning to be stevedores and boatswains swing cargo into the hold. They operate the winches, store cargo, chip paint and, in general, learn to be sailors.

While one class is working on the *Neversail,* another may be out on a tug, learning the basics of navigation under the watchful eye of a seasoned warrant officer skipper. Others may be operating LCMs or LCUs ferrying cargo from freighters to the docks or to shore.

An average of 5,000 officers and enlisted men go through maritime training at Fort Eustis every year. They leave there to man Army tugs and harbor craft in Vietnam, Korea, Europe or wherever the Army sails.

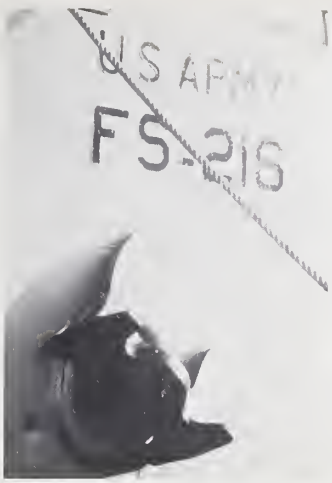
Operating a navy is not new to the Army. During World War II, the Transportation Corps had the responsibility for movement of cargo on the high seas. In addition, it had mine-laying functions, air-sea-rescue missions, and laid submarine cables. The Corps provided some 200 different water craft to fulfill these missions. Harking back to the Nation's beginnings, the first ships of the Continental Navy during the Revolution were manned by Army personnel.

In today's seagoing Army, some 300 harbor craft are skippered by warrant officers, most of them graduates of the Fort Eustis school.

So, the next time you hear someone in Army green using salty nautical language like "port side," "belay there," "avast," "fantail," "line" instead of rope, or "heave to" in lieu of "whoa," he's not trying to put you on. He's just another member of the Army's Navy.







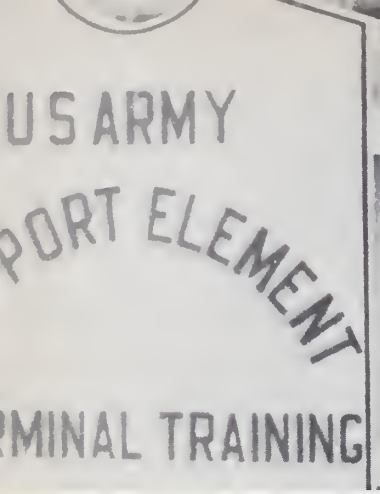
Tugs are seagoing classrooms for soldiers learning to be sailors—they prepare for hazard of fire at sea—perform time-honored "clean sweep-down fore and aft"—learn the art of splicing—operate fire-fighting equipment.










US ARMY
PORT ELEMENT
RMINAL TRAINING



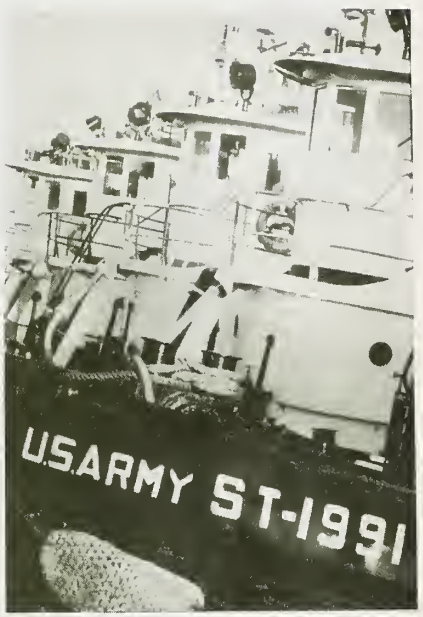










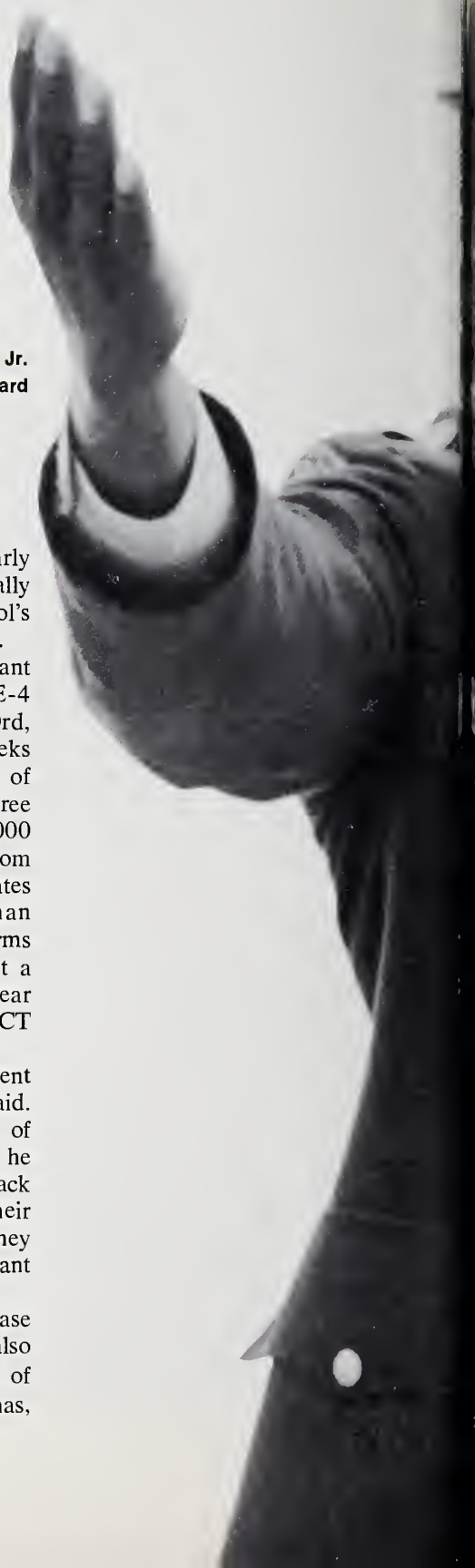


Students also attend classes ashore, marching in file. They learn fire-fighting techniques, ship rigging on a classroom model. On shipboard they chip paint, handle cargo on "Neversail." Nearby, a tug eases ship into berth while Army's navy awaits call to berth other ships.

AD

"And If They Can't Hack It, I Burn 'Em Away"

SP5 Richard A. Dey, Jr.
Photos by SSG Duke Richard



MSG Walter E. Jackson, Chief Instructor of the Drill Sergeant School (DSS), Fort Ord, California, has been in the profession of "push-in' trainees" for a long time; at Fort Ord, in a Basic Combat Training (BCT) outfit, since 1962. And if, as it is widely believed, the drill sergeant is not only the Army's best image but also the Army's grass roots and best philosopher, then "Sergeant Jack" is very possibly the master drill sergeant of them all.

After 17 years of service, his bearing reflects how he feels—proud. He's trim and his appearance is as sharp as the campaign hat he proudly adjusts every time the wind gets under it and scoops it to one side.

From the beginning of the Fort Ord DSS, MSG Jackson has been there, involved in one aspect of its operation or another. In 1964, he went through its first class and graduated as the Honor Graduate. After duty as an instructor in the course, "Sergeant Jack" went to Vietnam as a combat infantryman, returning a year later to become Chief Instructor, Drill Sergeant Course. Last May, he took over as Chief Instructor, DSS. After nearly eight years of experience, "He really runs the whole show," the school's CO, Major Richard A. Iori, said.

Six Week Course. Drill sergeant candidates, selected from E-4 through E-7 personnel at Fort Ord, go through an intensive six weeks of training. A new class, usually of about 30 men, starts every three weeks. Altogether, more than 2,000 drill sergeants have graduated from the school. Today, most candidates wear the Combat Infantryman Badge and are either combat arms NCOs or specialists. For at least a year after graduating, they wear their hat in the Fort Ord BCT battalions.

"We have about a 35 percent washout rate here," MAJ Iori said. "Most fail either the PT or one of the academic tests. "However," he continued, "they can come back after 60 days if the reason for their dismissal was academic and they give their assurance that they want to try it again."

DS candidates train in every phase of BCT. Considerable time is also spent in leadership courses. One of the greatest difficulties a trainee has,





"When I entered the Army, all I wanted to do was drink and fight. I had the worst possible attitude. But I had two NCOs who helped me make it through basic training. And I listened to what they had to say because they were flat good."



"After basic, I went bad again and stayed bad till the end of my first hitch. Everytime I earned a stripe, I lost it because of some fight I had gotten' in. Counseling? Guidance? There wasn't any around. That's why so many like me went bad. Because nobody cared. And that's why I devoted myself to being a drill sergeant—because I had two good ones, because it's all important."

is learning to speak in front of groups. "They get butterflies in their stomachs and those words just won't ring out," MSG Jackson said.

Head TAC, SFC William Wascher feels the two most difficult parts of the training are Techniques of Military Instruction and Drill and Ceremony "because, in each case, they have never had to teach before.

All the training," he continued, "is actually in two parts: a review of what they learned in BCT and how to teach that learning to others."

For example, out "Beach Range Road" where Fort Ord's short distance rifle ranges are spread out among the sand dunes bordering the blue Pacific, the candidates requalify with an M-16 while, at the same time, they learn to analyze targets and adjust sites so that, in turn, they can show the trainees.

Inspection affords another example. On the floor of an old maintainance garage, there are six prearranged, pre-gigged stations where a dummy in uniform stands at attention in front of a bunk with full field gear laid out, and wall and foot lockers in open display. More than 70 gigs are planted and to pass the test, each candidate must spot at least 45 of them. "It's nothing more than the procedure of a routine inspection," laughed MSG Jackson, "but some men fail it because they find it difficult to talk with a dummy."

Leadership Instruction. Not all training time is spent on the rifle range and inspecting dummies. "The drill sergeant will be dealing with people," MAJ Iori explained. "Here, he learns how to cope with leadership problems. He learns how to handle the troops. If I thought there was one thing the drill sergeant had to learn, it would be to know enough never to lose his cool."

In the Leader-Subordinate Class, the dangers of over-familiarity, such as arguing and gambling are discussed. Characteristics of leadership, and how to recognize and develop potential leaders, is another topic.

They learn that "motivation is the heart of learning in the learning process;" that the success of BCT itself, and, in many cases, the very lives of the men they will train, depends, as any mission does, on will and desire—on motivation.

Though for many drill sergeants, the understanding of psychology is home-spun and instinctive, and need not be anything more than that, a block of instruction is devoted to human behavior. Military psychology, it is explained, is designed to help the leader and to assist him in understanding not only his men but himself as well.

Since the Army is made up of people from every walk of life, personality is discussed with special attention paid to the underlying influences of heredity, environment and experience. Candidates are made aware of the possible psychiatric problems and emotional instabilities buried within fears and behind the faces of the uncoordinated and slow-to-learn. In small groups, the future DSs are given problems likely to be encountered and, by discussion, asked to arrive at the best possible solutions.

This instruction is geared to enlarge the drill sergeant's insights into human actions, to help him understand the capabilities and limitations of his trainees, to realize how far one can be pushed.

When the candidate graduates from the Drill Sergeant School and dons his new hat, he is expected to be a master of all those things it takes to turn a civilian into a soldier. "Keep up the fire!" "Sergeant Jack" tells them—with a grin as wide as his own hat.





"When I was ready to get out of the Army, I was still bad just like many of these kids who come in today. But then a chaplain got hold of me and said, 'Jack, take yourself apart and you'll find you're a Nobody. Then, put yourself back together and build yourself into a Somebody.' That's what I did and that's why I'm where I'm at."













"The course is tough. To get through it, the guy's got to have motivation—which, as I see it, is pride."



"If a student begins to look 'sorry,' I tell him, 'Look. How would you like to be on the receivin' end of a bad drill sergeant?' "

"And if they can't hack it, I burn 'em away. Sometimes, I'm like a father. But I always make them toe the line."



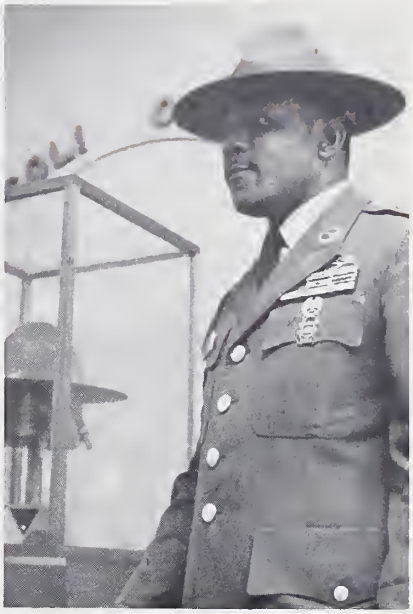








"To train men, you have to know something about them—and yourself."



"The best reward in this job is self pride in seeing a product turn out, in seeing a job well done and knowing you helped. What other reward should a professional soldier want?" AD



"Keep it tight. Keep that line tight. You can't let the job or the heckling that comes with it get to you. Because, if you take just one swing at a man, or lend him money, or get caught doing anything we teach here not to do, your hands are tied and there's nobody in the whole world who can undo them."



Celluloid Soldiers

SP5 Tom P. Gable, Jr.

Their magazines are packed with celluloid and most of their shooting is done with 35mm cameras. They also carry the more common bullet-filled magazines and a rifle. They hump it like the grunts. They shoot for history and posterity. They are the "celluloid soldiers" known as Army combat photographers.

Their exploits may seem more foolhardy than glorious—yet more than one unit commander has marveled at the way they shoot film with one hand and their rifle with the other.

Foolish, daring or artistic, however it is described,

SPECIALIST 5 TOM P. GABLE was a news writer on the staff of Headquarters, 9th Infantry Division.



the work of combat photographers from 9th Signal Battalion is prized by Army historians and newspapers alike. Their pictures show the men, equipment, terrain, the manner of waging war in the watery, trackless Mekong Delta, the faces of life and death, the anguish of men at war.

To capture all of this, the photographers follow maneuver battalions into humid fields and paddies. They sometimes fight, and one man has died, while searching for the pictures to tell their story. Each man knows what he is looking for.

"I try to get action, combat, men fighting," said Specialist 5 John Gardenhire, 20, of Modesto, Calif., a veteran of five months in the field. "I look for the unusual, the shots that dramatize what men face in Vietnam. Sometimes you watch and wait for days and don't get a thing, then sometimes it just drops in your lap."

One series of photos "dropped in" on Gardenhire during an operation with the 2d Battalion, 60th Infantry, when Colonel John Geraci, 1st Brigade commander, was shot down nearby. Rushing over, the photographer captured the colonel and his men on film as they exchanged fire with VC snipers, crawled through slimy paddies and raced for evacuation. His picture of the mud-covered Recondo commander, known as "Mal Hombre," cradling an M-16 and shouting orders, was reproduced worldwide.

Difficult Choice. Specialist 4 Peter Kiss, 20, of Warehouse Point, Conn., also humps it in the field. He shoots motion pictures, which means he must get continuous action. Sometimes the choice is difficult, whether to duck, shoot continuous action with his camera, or help out with his M-16. Sometimes the rifle is the only choice.

"One night we were moving toward a rendezvous point when snipers hit us from the rear," Kiss recalls. "We moved toward a treeline but got hit from there. Two Hoi Chanhs told us there were 100 VC in bunkers. We were a small unit and they came after us.

"There was no cover. Fire came from all sides. I really thought we were done for. But we fought back and about 15 minutes later got some helicopter support. Then we pulled out. I have never been so happy. We later found we had walked by six large booby traps. Another unit followed through later and got hit badly."

Getting action, or continuous action, isn't the only problem faced by Army combat photographers. Just as with the infantryman, it becomes a constant fight to keep equipment dry—and a camera is far less sturdy than a rifle.

"It is almost impossible to keep cameras clean in the Delta," says Specialist 5 Larry Lee, 20, of Livonia, Mich. "When something sudden happens, you sometimes forget you have a camera until you hit the muddy ground. We have to be very careful. All equipment



"Mal Hombre" is what SP5 John Gardenhire calls his study of a rifleman in the mire. Top left

Dramatic picture of soldiers bringing out a wounded comrade was made by SSG Paul Halverson. Bottom left

Tenseness of men awaiting enemy attack is portrayed graphically in another Halverson photo. Left

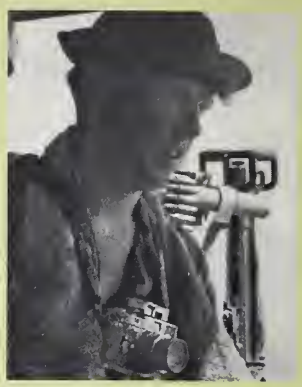
takes a beating—especially cameras."

Action, Camera. Although the first thought at the sound of rifle fire is to look for cover, Lee maintains that is the best time to take pictures. "It's then that most of the action takes place," he says. "Everyone is hustling into position and firing. Once they are in position, action slows. The men may be firing continuously but there is not as much drama as when they are sprinting and firing at the same time. But when the first enemy fire erupts, the action is there, and plenty of it."

Specialist 4 Mike Laley, 20, of Grosse Ile, Mich., agrees that action is more dramatic but adds that shots of the men struggling with the Delta mud and water help illustrate what kind of war it is—dirty, muddy, rough.

Mood Shots. "The soldier pitted against the environment makes for excellent mood or feature photos," Laley says. "Also, anything that shows enemy equipment or defenses has news value and interest. This war differs from any other fought by Americans. The enemy is different. We have to show it."

"The men do a great job," comments Major John A. Hedrick, 27, of Austin, Tex., former battalion operations officer. "That includes not only the men in the field who shoot the film, but the men who develop and print it. It's a big job and they all perform like professionals."



With his camera at the ready, SP4 Mike Laley, 9th Signal Battalion photographer, rests before taking off for another landing zone.



SP4 Laley captured this study of his colleague, SP5 Gardenhire, during a pause while both await another photographic task.

"Freedom's Glory" is the title SP4 Laley gave to his star-spangled picture.



MOTHER DORCY

Maker of 1st Cav Traditions

They usually call it "The Horse Blanket" or the "Flying Horsemen's Insignia," and wherever they go, men of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) are famous for slapping decals of their big, bright shoulder patch on anything and everything.

"I've heard it called the "Old Blanket Roll" and everything else under the sun," says Mrs. Gladys Dorcy. "But the truth is . . . it shocks me . . . it means something."

Mrs. Dorcy, vibrant and quick-witted at the age of 84, knows very well what the 1st Cavalry Division patch means. Not simply because she is an expert lecturer who has fascinated audiences for many years with tales and history of heraldry; nor because she has been associated with the 1st Cav for half a century, nor because she is known as "Mother Dorcy," the honorary Mother of the 1st Cavalry Division; but mainly because she and her husband designed the patch in the first place.

It all began in 1916 when Captain Ben H. Dorcy of the U.S. Cavalry married Gladys Fitch, the daughter of gold rush pioneers from Santa Cruz, Calif., who became an opera singer known as the "Golden Gate Soprano." Four years later, Mrs. Dorcy was living in a tent near the Mexican border with "no one to sing to but the horned toads."

Her husband was commanding the 7th Regiment, a cavalry unit protecting border ranchers from Pancho Villa's raids.

At the time, the Army was forming a division from separate regiments and word came that the government was seeking designs for new insignia. When he learned that his regiment would become part of the 1st Cavalry Division, Captain Dorcy, who made a hobby of heraldry, decided to submit a design. The Dorcys pooled their efforts. They took an elegant but tattered dress cape and created a gold shield with black diagonal and horse's head. Their design was formally approved the following spring when the 1st Cavalry Division was activated.

Although her husband, then a colonel, died in 1926, Mrs. Dorcy continued to dedicate her life to the 1st Cavalry. She started a stream of correspondence with members which continues today. Further developing her knowledge of heraldry, she began lecturing to military and civilian audiences. During World War II she served as a volunteer with the U.S.O.

In 1950 she was named Honorary Mother of the 1st Cavalry Division, and in 1959 was awarded a certificate of achievement. Presidents Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson and countless general officers have at one time sent her letters of appreciation.

On Mother's Day, 1961, Mrs. Dorcy arrived in Korea where she spent 10 days greeting troops of the 1st Cavalry. Outpost Gladys, along the demilitarized zone, was named in her honor.

She now resides at the Army Distaff Home in Washington, D.C., and frequently visits wounded Vietnam veterans at nearby Walter Reed Army Medical Center. On special occasions, she will write messages to men in the field through the columns of post newspapers. If there is a 1st Cavalry reunion, chances are Mother Dorcy will be there.

Significance. Often at such gatherings, old friends and acquaintances will ask her to explain the shoulder patch they have worn for years.



"We chose the shield because it is an indication of a knight or a man of the Army," Mother Dorcy remembers. "The shield is what a man holds in front of him and it is a natural place to show what he stands for. We used the ancient Norman French shield because it denotes an era of chivalry, of accomplishment, and of individual ability.

"The diagonal stripe in the old days represented a leaning ladder used by men to scale castle walls to gain the victory. The basic meaning is 'On to Victory.' Naturally it was yellow because that's the cavalry's color. And of course we still had horses then, and a horse's head indicated who we were—the Cavalry. It's a thoroughbred. Look how his ears are pricked. Straight up—Raring to Go. Alive. That's a 1st Cav man."

Sooner or later someone asks why the patch is so large.

"It's the biggest!" she replies. "We had West Texas sandstorms blowing across the parade grounds at Fort Bliss and regulations said that the shoulder patch should be made so it can be readily seen. So we decided we'll *make* them see ours. You can see it half a mile away."

"It is to be worn by big men," she concludes, "who go big places and do big things. That's the 1st Cav."

PERSONALITIES ON PARADE

It Takes All Kinds

Including Diverse Nationalities



Fort Polk SGT Ibrahim Assily, a former Jordanian travel agent who is now clerk and driver with 1st Battalion, 1st Basic Combat Training Brigade, Fort Polk, La., gave his clients such a convincing line that he decided to come to the United States himself. He attended the American University in Beirut for three years. When his travel agency employer sent him to this country, the sergeant jumped at the chance "to come to the United States for the feeling of freedom here, the work opportunities and the environment." He was working in the agency's Cambridge, Mass., office when he was drafted.

Sergeant Assily speaks English fluently, in addition to Arabic, Italian and French.

He recently became an American citizen in anticipation of going to Vietnam. The sergeant also has some thoughts about that. "I want to have obligations to the same cause as the soldiers I'll be fighting with. Besides, I want to remain in the United States."

Forts Carson and Bragg There are few survivors of the famous Philippine Scouts, once part of the U.S. Army. Many perished along with their American comrades on the infamous Bataan Death March or in prison camps during World War II, and since then time has taken its toll. Today, however, there are at least two former Philippine Scouts now serving in the U.S. Army half a continent apart.

Specialist 4 Anthony Pablo with the 195th Maintenance Battalion at Fort Carson, Colo. and First Sergeant Jesus Rabano of Company A, 1st Battalion, 1st Basic Combat Training Brigade, at Fort Bragg, N.C., still have vivid memories of their ordeals.

Specialist Pablo earned the Distinguished Service Cross during that trying march. "At night we had to find our own food. We ate sweet potatoes, sugar cane, root banana, iguana lizard and the meat and eggs from the python.

"We had to hunt for food at night because if we broke the line during the day we would be shot."

1SG Rabano



SP4 Pablo



Of his experiences at O'Donnell concentration camp, he remembers, "Our only water came from the tree leaves when it rained. This is when I became the weakest, I almost died at the concentration camp and my release came not a day too soon."



Fort Carson Although members of the Sikh Indian religious sect have long served with the British army, Specialist 4 Baldev Purewal, a 5th Medical Battalion laboratory technician at Fort Carson, Colo., is unique in the U.S. Army.

SP4 Purewal has been accepted into the Army along with the conditions of his religion, authorizing him to keep his turban and sword. The Sikh religion also stipulates that he must never cut his hair or shave.

The soldier from the other side of the globe speaks Punjabi, Hindi and English fluently. His English pronunciation rates as "pure midwest." Only nine years old when he came to this country, he became an American citizen and was attending a pre-medical course when he was drafted. He qualified for his present assignment after graduating from Lab Technician School at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.



Hawaii The Army can be a family affair as proved by the Seminavages of Honolulu, Hawaii. Jacqueline entered the Army in October 1967 and recruited her identical twin sister, Shirleen, early this year.

Both have clerical military occupational skills; both dress alike and have similar tastes. There is a difference; however, Jacqueline is Specialist 5 and Shirleen Specialist 4. Jacqueline is a clerk typist at the WAC headquarters at Fort McClellan. Shirley, who recently completed clerical training at the WAC School, is being assigned to Fort MacArthur, Calif. Both plan to make the Army a career. It's already a family tradition. A brother was recently discharged from the Army, while their father is a retired sergeant.



Camp Howze In Army parlance it's a "rare spec"—the slot as living symbol of the 2d Infantry ("Indianhead") Division—since not many can qualify. Only recently it was filled by Sergeant Mike Aguilar, an Apache Indian.

Sergeant Aguilar recalls how he was selected. "Major General L. G. Cagwin, division commander, and the inspecting officer went down the ranks inspecting men and weapons. When they came to me, they asked, 'Are you an Indian.' I said yes, and they moved on to the next man."

A few weeks later following duty at a division guard post overlooking the Korean DMZ, Sergeant Aguilar found himself at Camp Howze decked out in full tribal regalia and presiding over an archery contest at a nearby village. Unfortunately, he had never used a bow and arrow. "They told me I could shoot a couple of arrows to open the contest," he relates with a smile. "I ended up in the first match. I didn't win, but it was a lot of fun."

In addition to his duties as living symbol, Sergeant Aguilar handles hometown news releases for the Division information office.

The sergeant, who hails from Los Angeles, has six brothers and seven sisters. One of his brothers has already served in Vietnam.



Fort McClellan Emperatriz Aldana-Vasquez enlisted in the U.S. Army because she had "strong feelings about the war in Vietnam." A native of Lima, Peru, she "heard on the radio all about Vietnam and thought I could help over there." She traveled 2,500 miles from Lima to Fort McClellan to enlist but her transfer to Vietnam has been delayed until she becomes a U.S. citizen. In the meantime, she is serving as an assistant librarian in the WAC School library.

When she visited her family and friends during Christmas leave, everyone she met did double takes because they had never seen a woman in uniform before.

She is already well on her way to becoming a self-styled WAC recruiter in Peru, where many of her friends are interested in enlisting in the Army.



The RUNAWAY

Major Don F. Snow

As the command and control helicopter prepared to settle on the refueling pad of Blackhorse Base Camp near Xuan Loc, my earphones crackled with a report from the commander of a tank company a few miles away.

"My lead vehicle has hit a mine. I need a dustoff for one seriously wounded U.S.—urgent!"

I spoke into the lip mike. "Let's get going—we'll make the dustoff." Then, on the command net, "Three-zero, this is three. I'll make the dustoff. Break. Four-six, this is three. I'll be at your location in zero five. Have your man by the road where I can pick him up."

Minutes later we dropped into the heavily wooded valley through which the tank company had been moving. Just as the herringboned column came into sight the radio jumped into action again.

"Three-two, this is four-six. Is that you cutting across the field?"

No answer. I thought I might be able to get him from the air, but that didn't work either.

I could see where the mine had blown an eight-foot hole in the ground under three-two. Now the 52-ton vehicle had made a right turn and was circling the fields at 25 miles per hour. As the chopper circled and started down to make the pick-up, another report came from the company commander.

"Three, this is four-six. That guy you're going to pick up is the driver of three-two. The rest of the crew jumped when the mine blew. That damn tank is going by itself. Break.—One-six, follow that tank. It's cutting a big circle."

The chopper was just touching down when I looked back to see if we were clear. I saw two soldiers running toward the runaway tank as it headed straight for our helicopter. I also saw a small yellow dog sitting on the gunshield. He smiled at me and seemed proud to be the sole rider on the tank.

"Take off. Take off! TAKE OFF!" I shouted to the pilot through my mike. No response. His intercom had failed. I looked back. Both men had caught the runaway and were scrambling aboard. One jumped into the driver's compartment and waved frantically at us to move.

I looked forward. A small group had picked up the wounded man, started toward the chopper, then set the stretcher down and began jumping, waving and yelling at us. I saw the tank closing fast. The would-be driver was standing on the left fender, signalling us to move out. The second man jumped off, then the other gave up and stepped off, turning back only to toss the little dog outward.

Getaway. About this time my pilot looked back and saw tracks, hull and turret looming closer. We were airborne in seconds. In fact, less than two minutes had passed since we had landed. As we lifted off, another tank backed out of the way, the wounded man was moved forward, and three-two bounced across the road to begin the second lap of what might become the longest unmanned thrust in the history of warfare.

As we made our own circle, I noticed an armored personnel carrier moving away from the pack in pursuit of three-two. As it drew alongside, two men jumped to the driverless tank and wrestled with its controls, then jumped back to the APC. Their breathless report came over the headphones. "Four-six, this is one-zero. The controls are blown to hell and the fuel shutoffs are shot. Guess we'll just follow this thing for the next 200 miles while it runs out of diesel."

Again we touched down, and four soldiers carried the wounded driver to our chopper. The man's shirt and trousers had been blown off. He looked pretty bad. We sped him to a medical aid station in less than three minutes and returned to the "action" area.

The tank had run wild for three laps and finally had come to rest in a ditch too steep for it to climb. Four-six had his column back in order. All that remained was to drag the wayward tank to the base camp.

When the company returned to the base camp I went to see the company commander and found him in the shower. He mumbled about "that damn tank" and I told him I was sorry about the driver. "Are you kidding?" he asked. "That guy is over at the club drinking beers that his buddies are buying him." The marks I had seen on him were not holes at all and, aside from being a little shaken, he was in good shape.

As I left, the little yellow dog was lying contentedly in front of the orderly room. He also was in fine shape and smiled at me again as I passed. And I'd swear I saw him wink. AD

MAJOR DON F. SNOW is Operations Officer, First Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment.

What's In a Name?

Armor



Even in war, individuality finds expression—on tanks, helicopters, helmets where soldiers inscribe the sentiments and slogans that endow inanimate materiel with a personality all its own.

Battlin'-Bob, Psychedelic Flower, Old Faithful, Rebel Rouser, Banshee, Twee-Twee, Little Smokey, Canticle, Deuces Wild, Stacked Deck—these are some of the names painted on tanks and armored personnel carriers that carry the Black Knight troopers of the 3d Squadron, 5th Cavalry, into battle.

The Top Twenty song list is represented by such titles as Pusher Man, God of Hell Fire, Crimson 'n Clover, Here Come de Judge and Iron Butterfly.

The cavalry's sense of humor is evident in such designations as Malfunction Junction, Boom-Boom, You Better Hush, and Cheap Thrills.

Aviation

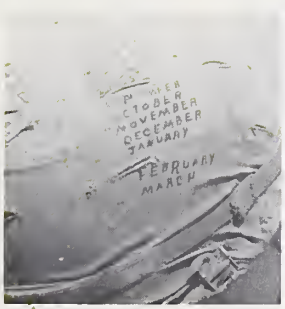






These helicopter artists are not Goyas, Dalis or even Al Capps. The quality of their artwork runs the gamut from the very professional to the enthusiastic amateur. Mostly, it is done by the Army mechanics and pilots in Vietnam who depend on the choppers for their very lives. Reflecting this bond between the men and their machines are the improvised emblems. Subject matter may include unit insignia, best girl friend, "kills," and cartoon characters.

Hats and Helmets







Headgear, too, reflects the personality of the wearer. Worn jauntily on the back of one's head, the hat might indicate an outgoing type; jammed down over the eyes, the determined type. As one writer put it, "everything in life depends on the cock of the hat." Warriors in Vietnam have gone a step further, however, in decorating their steel pots. Helmets often are inscribed with graffiti, religious sayings or simply a record of Days To Go. AD

Polishing Up At Charm School



"Charm School," as its graduates call it, is the three-day in-country training given every new member of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). Instruction ranges from weapon firing and rappelling to civil affairs.

"But I've had all of this back in the States. Why are they making me go through it again?" is the complaint most often heard prior to arrival at the Division Training Center (DTC).

For those who have had similar training before arriving in Vietnam, the program is a refresher course in "Charlie's" tactics and weapons. It is essential for new arrivals who have never had training of this kind. For all it sets the tone and mood for a tour in Vietnam.

The most important day at the DTC is the one spent on the firing range. Following a 30-minute march to an area beyond the perimeter, the training company is divided into two sections. One group goes to the firing line to zero its weapons, while the other positions itself at the grenade pit.

"Nice toss! Keep your head down, Number Seven! Start passing out grenades to the next eight men!" are often-heard words from the NCOIC at the grenade pit.

With weapons combat-ready and confidence gained in throwing a "frag" (fragmentation grenade), the training group is taught the basics of squad tactics. A short, practical application of these tactics, complete with the sounds of combat, ends with live-fire at silhouette targets.

A direct-fire artillery demonstration, with a 105mm howitzer battery deftly placing rounds in view of its audience, fills most of the afternoon. A volunteer from the training company is even allowed to direct a fire mission.

Night Operations. With nightfall, an air of apprehension and tenseness prevails throughout the entire group. The green line is to your back and "Charlie" is known to be operating in the area. Foxholes are manned around the perimeter while others from the training group position themselves on the rifle range for night firing. Everybody gets his chance on the line and in the foxhole.

"Man, if anything moves out there I'm emptying my M16 on the area." "Hey! Quit making so much noise. They'll know where we are." "I'll sure be glad to get back inside the green line," is heard from every foxhole around the perimeter.



They learn how to rappel; they develop marksmanship skill on rifle range; they learn how to smell out booby traps; and they learn about all types of small arms.





Rappelling from the Division Training Center's tower is the highlight of another day at "Charm School." Techniques taught range from inching down to free-falling. Everybody is required to tie himself into a Swiss-seat and descend from the tower.

"Groovy." "Climbing that ladder is the worst part." "It's not so bad." "They'd better give me jump pay," are common comments of future Skytroopers fresh from the rappelling tower.

One full day is devoted to briefings on enemy weapons, history of the division, civil affairs, communications, Medevac, trip flares and claymore mines.

Other instruction at the DTC includes mines and booby traps, different types of leaves, and early-outs.

Instruction is given by NCOs who have spent time in the field with infantry units and by officers specialized in various fields. Personal experiences are used to emphasize a point.

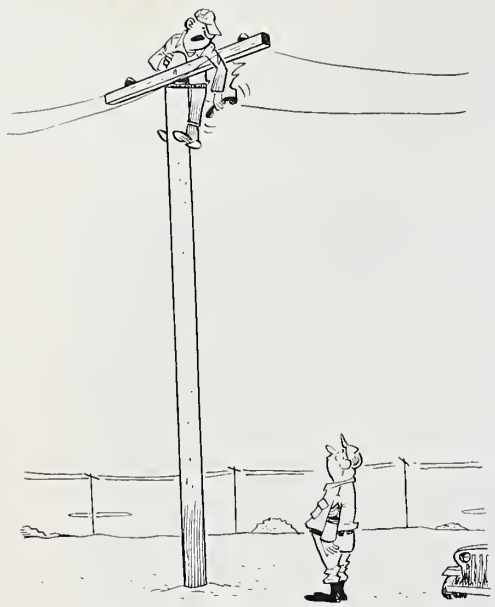
The morning after the third day at the DTC, the graduates are loaded onto a bus and taken to the airport where they fly to their various units to apply the techniques newly polished at the 1st Cav's "Charm School."



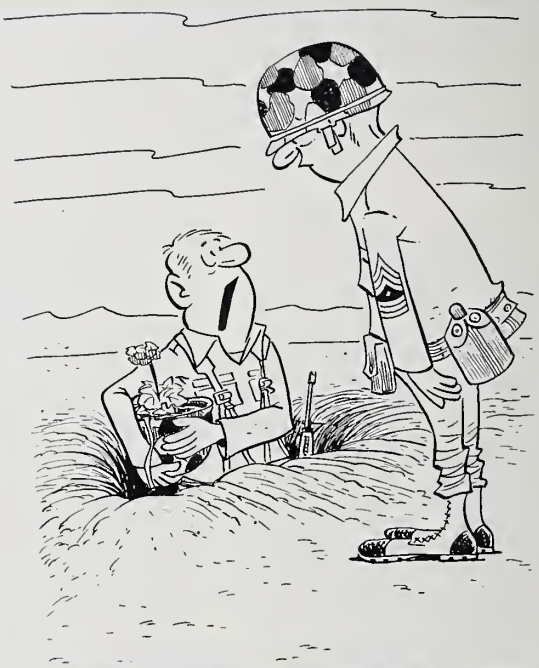
Cleaning rifles is essential to the infantryman.

HUMOR

Send your **original** cartoons to Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Provided work was done on off-duty time, accepted cartoons earn $10 upon publication.



"It's for you"

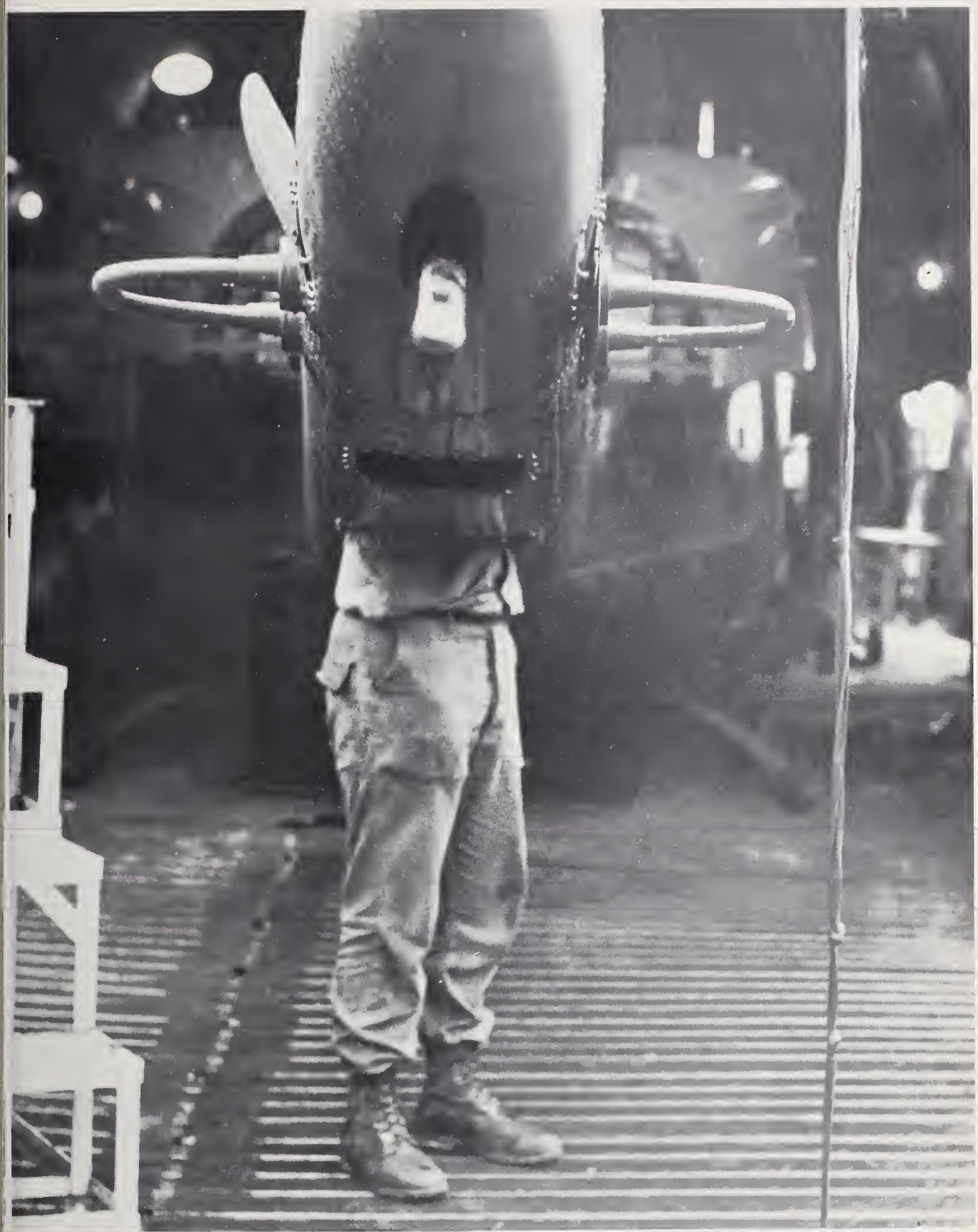


"Are you suggesting I destroy my geranium?"





"That'll give you some idea of the protection your helmet provides."



WHAT'S NEW

INACTIVATION

Elements of the 9th Infantry Division scheduled for redeployment from Vietnam to Hawaii will be inactivated. Involved are the Division base and the 1st Brigade, comprising about 6,000 personnel who will be either reassigned or discharged. Already, elements of 2d Brigade have been returned to CONUS for inactivation as part of overall troop reduction announced by President Nixon at Midway. Army expects to save $40.4 million in FY 70 through this latest action.

RELEASE

Army will release between mid-December 1969 and March 1970 some 1,490 RA officers who had been involuntarily retained on active duty because of an overriding need to assist in the Southeast Asia buildup. Some 900 were captains. Generally, other RA officers and warrant officers who have completed all contractual service obligations and who apply for resignation or voluntary retirement after July 17, 1969, and until December 15, 1969, will be approved for release not earlier than March 31, 1970.

ENROLLMENT

Number of Negro cadets at Army, Navy and Air Force academies is largest ever and has nearly doubled over 1968 as a result of intensive recruiting begun by DOD in 1964. Forty-five Negroes entered this year's "plebe" class at the United States Military Academy, more than four times the number enrolled in the summer of 1968.

APPRECIATION

Every soldier being separated from Army and who has met criteria for honorable discharge certificate will receive a Certificate of Appreciation, signed by the Chief of Staff, as a "testimonial of esteem and gratitude for faithful performance of duty." Plan went into effect July 18, but certificates will not be available for issue until November.

WARNING

Soldiers should be wary when purchasing credit life insurance. Make sure it does not include a clause which would preclude payment for death due to armed conflict or military aircraft accidents. Recently, two servicemen who had bought such insurance to finance automobile purchases were killed in Vietnam; their insurance did not liquidate their debts as they had intended it to do.

OPPORTUNITY

Retired officers and EM are eligible for more than 270 ROTC instructor positions open in 108 high schools in 30 states. Application is made directly to schools, which pay instructor at least difference between his military retired pay and active duty pay. Prior to acceptance, applicant's service record is reviewed by local Army area headquarters.

NEW OPTION

Appointment to E-4 or E-5 after basic training now possible for persons with certain civilian-acquired skills, under new Army enlistment option announced recently. Pilot program is currently for medical personnel, but could be expanded in future.

LAW

● Twelve military judges of Army's Court of Military Review donned judicial robes and took the oath of office Aug. 1, as the Military Justice Act of 1968 went into effect. New court is highest appellate body within Army for review of courts-martial cases. Simultaneously around the world, other military judges in the field were sworn in. Also, high-level four-man team of legal officers was dispatched to Southeast Asia and Pacific to brief JAG officers on Act's greater legal protections for servicemen.

● Under new military justice law, rights under summary and special courts-martial, in particular, are expanded.

□ Summary court-martial (which can impose up to 30 days' confinement at hard labor) can be refused, even after defendant has refused Article 15.

□ Special court-martial (which can administer up to six months' confinement at hard labor) gives defendant right to qualified counsel. Additionally, special court-martial can adjudge bad conduct discharge only if military judge sits on the court and other safeguards are imposed.

REENLISTMENT

Former EM discharged in grades E6 and below can reenlist without the loss of a stripe up to two and one-half years after date of discharge. Previously, only 90-day grace period existed and that was further restricted to E6s and below who had served less than four years with pay. However, one grade will be lost for those reenlisting with over six years service who either:

● failed to honor signed intent to immediately reenlist, or

● did not take action to extend or reenlist when placed on overseas orders prior to discharge.

New policy does not apply to senior EM grades E7 through E9, who continue to lose a grade if they do not reenlist within 24 hours after discharge.

SPORTS SHORTS

● U.S. Tennis Star SP4 Charles Pasarell won open singles interservice tennis title recently at the Army-Navy Country Club in Virginia, defeating Air Force's Lt. Brian Cheney. However, USAF won open doubles and team titles. Pasarell's win of Riseley Bowl was repeat for Army; then-Lt. Arthur Ashe won it last year.

● U.S. Armed Forces Basketball Team kept perfect record by winning 1969 basketball championship of Conseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM). Earlier, hoopsters had copped 1969 National AAU Basketball Championship. Team includes Olympic and All-American star Army Capt. Mike Silliman, and has never lost a game in CISM competition.

● Armed Forces Track and Field Team, which included Olympic gold medalist Army CPT Mel Pender, also emerged victorious, winning 10 of 20 events in the 17-nation 1969 CISM Track and Field Championship. Team members broke CISM pole vault and shot put records, with Army's SP4 Neil Steinhauer taking latter event with mighty put of 64' 1 1/2".



AD Looking Ahead



Korea Today /

ARMY DIGEST takes a three-dimensional look at the Republic of Korea—the threat from North Korea, the economic miracle of the south and the UNC forces on guard along the 38th Parallel.



Army's Top Court /

The new U.S. Army Court of Military Review, highest appellate body in the Army for review of courts-martial cases, helps to insure that the individual soldier has a system of justice second to none.



Sergeant Major Of The Day /

A unique approach to morale and welfare uses the eyes and ears of an Army post's top enlisted men.



Oakland /

One Year Later

A nostalgic return to the Army's most widely known Far East processing station. A look into what it was, what it is and what it means to soldiers going through its portals.

☆ GPO 1969 399-199/1



Sharon Hillyer
Starlet with the
Skip Young
USO Show Unit

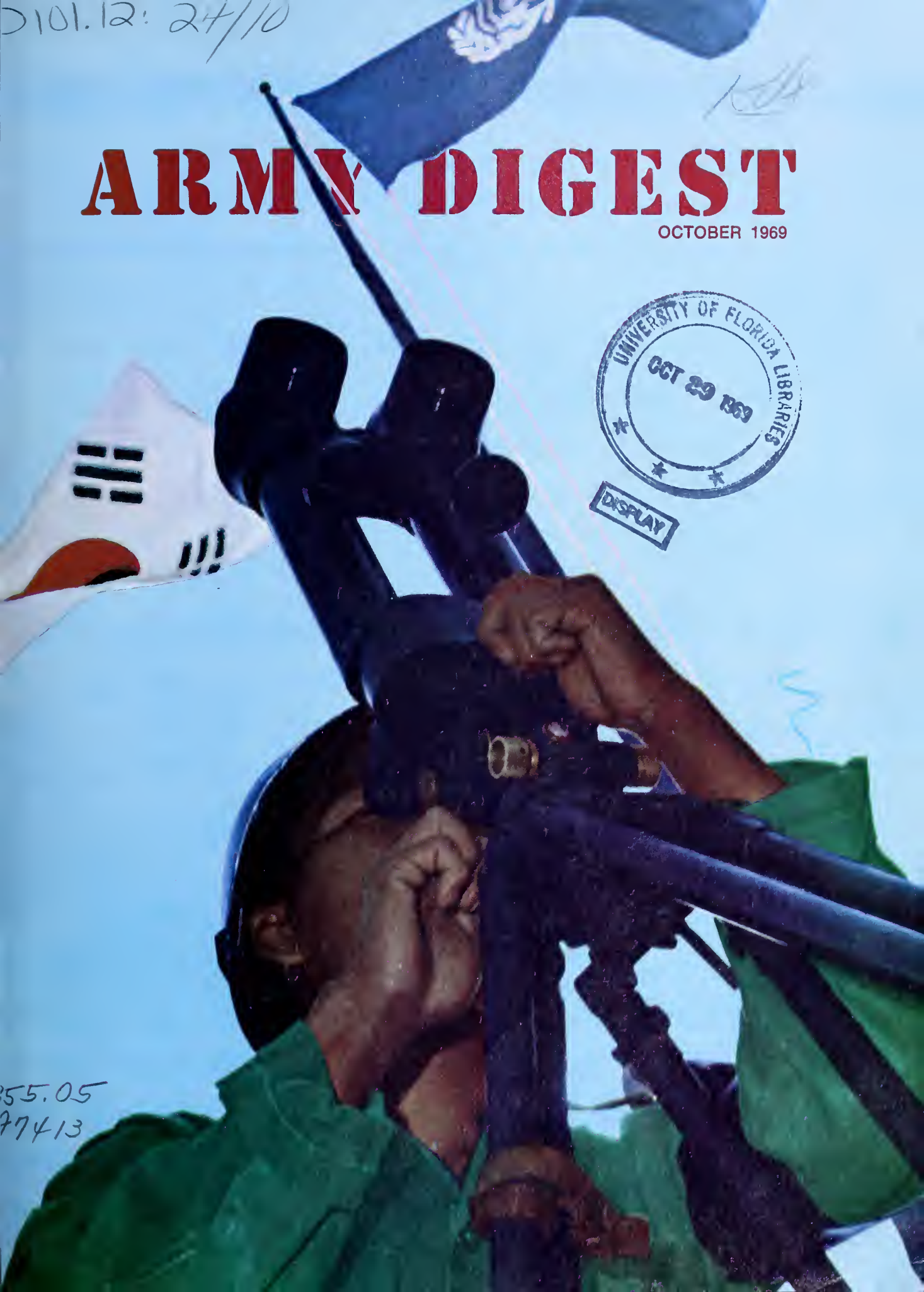

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ARMY DIGEST

OCTOBER 1969

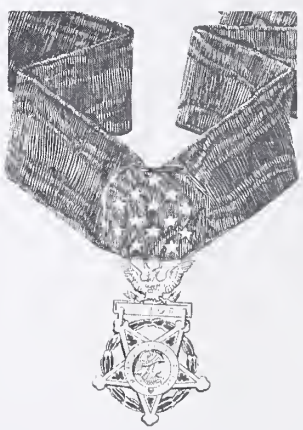
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Valor In Korean Combat





It is June 2, 1951, near Chipo-ri, Korea. Sergeant Cornelius H. Charlton, a member of Company C, 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, moves out with his platoon to attack heavily defended Chinese Communist positions on high ground. As they advance toward the ridgeline, the platoon leader is wounded and evacuated. Sergeant Charlton assumes command rallies the men and leads the assault.

Advancing up the slope, he personally knocks out two enemy positions and kills six with rifle fire and grenades. His unit suffers heavy casualties and is pinned down. The sergeant regroups his men and leads them forward, only to be hurled back by grenades.

Charlton receives a severe chest wound but refuses medical attention, as he leads a third daring charge which carries to the crest of the ridge. One Chi Com emplacement remains on the reverse slope, retarding the advance. Sergeant Charlton charges it alone, is again hit by a grenade but, undaunted, he rakes the position with devastating fire to rout the enemy. He later dies of his wounds. The courage, leadership and self-sacrifice of the sergeant from East Gulf, W. Va., are today commemorated in the Pentagon's Hall of Heroes, honoring those who have earned our Nation's highest award for valor, the Medal of Honor.

AD ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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COVER: Beneath flags of the Republic of Korea and United Nations Command, the border watch along the Demilitarized Zone continues, with U.S. troops aiding in defense of freedom's frontier. Credits: Opposite, courtesy General Electric Company; back cover, Tony Zidek; 13 (top and center) Navy Combat Collection, (bottom) Philippine Tourist and Travel Assn, Inc; 63, design by Eugene R. Wood, Jr., drawing by Mrs. Ann Genders.

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CYRUS R. VANCE, former Deputy Secretary of Defense, selected by Association of the United States Army to receive 1969 George Catlett Marshall Medal for outstanding service to the nation. Mr. Vance, who was also formerly Secretary of the Army and General Counsel to Department of Defense, served nine months as deputy chief of the U.S. negotiating team at the Paris peace talks. Award will be presented Oct. 15 at AUSA's annual Marshall Memorial Dinner in Washington.

HUMAN GOALS

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, declaring that "people are our most important asset," proclaimed "Human Goals" for the military. "Our nation," the Secretary said, "was founded on the principle that the individual has infinite dignity and worth. The Department of Defense, which exists to keep the nation secure and at peace, must always be guided by this principle." To attain these goals, he said, DOD should strive to:

- attract to service people with ability, dedication and capacity for growth;
- provide each individual with the opportunity to reach as high a level of responsibility as he is capable of;
- make military and civilian service in DOD "a model of equal opportunity for all regardless of race or creed or national origin" and to hold those who do business with DOD to compliance with policy of equal opportunity employment;
- help servicemen adjust to civilian life; and
- contribute to improving our society, including disadvantaged members, by greater use of human and physical resources while maintaining full effectiveness in performing primary defense mission.

HEARING

Cigarette filters, chewing gum, 45-calibre cartridges, cotton wadding discouraged for use as ear protection in lieu of standard ear plugs, says DA. Various sized ear plugs are available through supply channels, including disposable ear plug, and are required in areas of excessive noise such as weapons firing ranges, interiors of tanks, generator sets. AR 40-5 and TB-Med-251 describe details of wide-ranging Army Noise and Conservation of Hearing Program.

CITIZEN-SOLDIERS

Having added to long and distinguished record of citizen-soldiers in Vietnam, the 116th Engineer Battalion of the Idaho National Guard returned home to ceremonies at Idaho Falls where it received Meritorious Unit Citation from General William C. Westmoreland. "You, better than anyone," he told men of the battalion, "know that our National Guard and Reserves alike provide this Nation with a citizen Army which is vital to the security of our Nation, a citizen Army which can be quickly mobilized in time of emergency to fight alongside the other elements in our 'One Army.'"



Army Chief of Staff GEN William C. Westmoreland provides guidance on equal opportunity and treatment of military personnel:

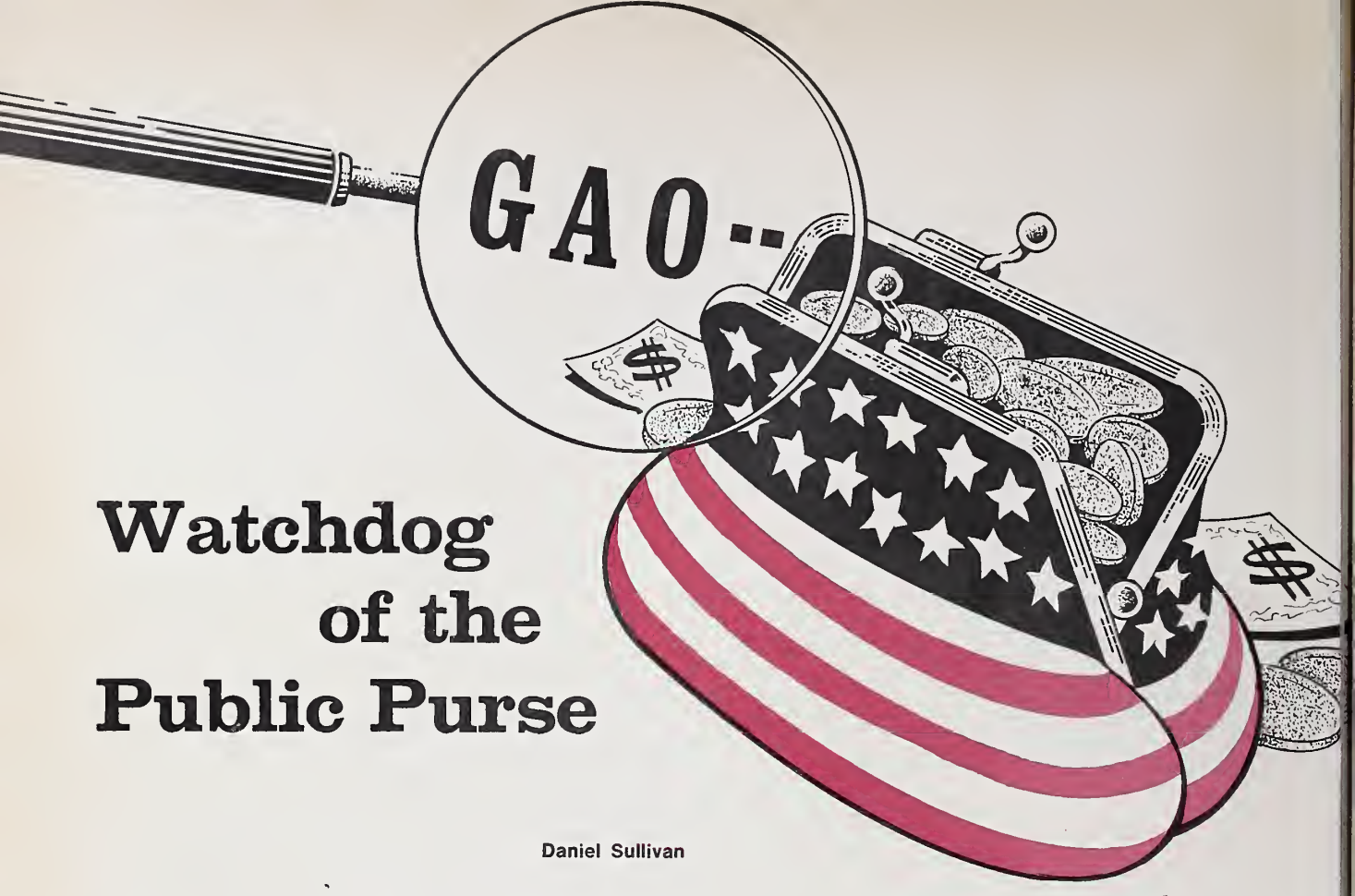
"I would like to make known my views on matters of equal opportunity and treatment of military personnel, recognizing that these are responsibilities of commanders and leaders at all levels.

We can all be proud of the Army's record in providing equal opportunities for all its people. The Army has probably made more progress within its ranks than any other major group in American society; however, there is a continuing need for a close analysis of potential problems in this area. Continued, aggressive command action is necessary to preclude any outcropping of racial turbulence that could adversely affect harmonious relationships. It is a continuing responsibility of commanders at all levels to assure every soldier equal opportunity and treatment.

The need for effective communication on these matters between commanders and soldiers on all levels cannot be overemphasized. Problems result not so much from what the stated policy is but rather from what the soldiers believe it to be. Consequently, there can be a great difference between fact and opinion. Our old ways of thinking about, and communicating on, racial matters must be re-examined. The standard indicators which we have relied upon in the past to assess morale and discipline are not sufficient today. As part of a society that is undergoing rapid change, the Army must become more sensitive to the soldier's desire to be recognized for his personal worth, dignity and pride.

Racial harmony will not occur automatically. Every month thousands of recruits take their places in the Army ranks; they come from varying economic and social backgrounds. They must be informed of the contents of Army Regulation 600-21 which deals with the subject of equal opportunity and treatment of military personnel. It must be clearly understood by all soldiers that the Army has made a firm commitment to continuing the task of removing every vestige of discrimination which affects the American soldier and his dependents. That same mutual trust and respect so manifest on the battlefield must pervade all Army installations and activities.

We of the Army are proud of our heritage and our contributions to the furtherance of our national goals. I expect all soldiers to take pride in ensuring fairness and equal opportunity for all as we pursue our important mission of providing security for our great country."



Watchdog of the Public Purse

Daniel Sullivan

If you spend public money (and you do as a soldier), there's a man looking over your shoulder, armed with a calculating mind and a sharp red pencil. He's out to save you—the taxpayer—money.

The clerk who throws away a half-used typewriter ribbon, the trainee who wastes government property, the supply sergeant whose stockages are out of line—all eventually get into trouble, and that trouble goes right up the line. The unit gets in trouble, the command gets in trouble, and, ultimately, the Army gets in trouble. Who brings it to light?—the GAO.

What is the GAO? The initials stand for the General Accounting Office, an important but often unknown "special assistant" of the Congress.

It's important for a soldier to know about the GAO—the organization that has access to all financial records of the Federal government, including those of the Department of Defense and Department of the Army. Its auditors keep a watchful eye on the government's "chain of supply and demand," and the money which holds it together. If accounts don't tally, the GAO investigators check it out with adding machine, computer and special audit.

In effect, the GAO is a watchdog, interested in the application, control and accounting of all public funds. It sees that your taxes are spent the way your representatives in Congress say that they should be spent.

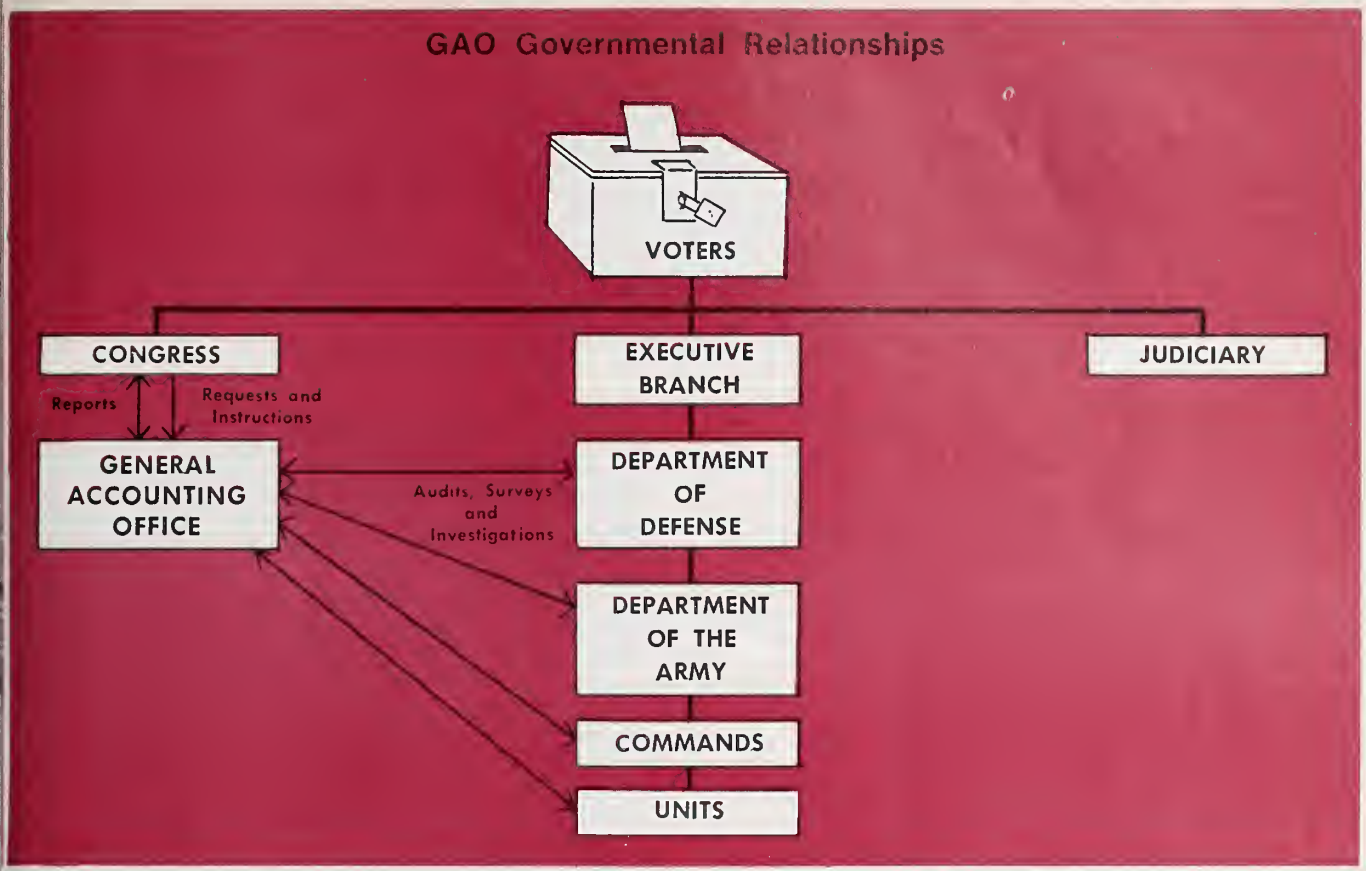
It is doing a first-rate job. In the last fiscal year, it recorded a "hard savings" of approximately $240,000,000—over four times its annual budget.

Many of the GAO's investigations are started at the special request of Congress. In most cases, its reports are made directly to Congress.

GAO was created by Congress in 1921. Staffed by auditors, accountants, analysts and management specialists, its Chief, the Comptroller General of the United States, is appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate, for one 15-year term and cannot be reappointed. By giving him this one long term, Congress insures that he is free from political pressures—to call the shots as he sees them. Currently the Comptroller General is Mr. Elmer B. Staats.

One primary concern of GAO is the auditing of accounts of government departments and agencies; government contractors and subcontractors; and recipients of federal financial assistance, such as loans, grants and the like. These audits are conducted to determine whether the government's money is spent legally, in an economical, effective manner. With certain exceptions, GAO has unlimited access to all books, documents, papers and records in accomplishing its audits.

DANIEL SULLIVAN is on the staff of Office, Chief of Finance and Accounting, Office of the Comptroller of the Army.



GAO also is responsible for settling the accounts of disbursing and collecting officers who handle public funds. It settles all claims for and against the government.

The Comptroller General is responsible for prescribing the standards and requirements for accounting systems, including those of the Army. Already, the Corps of Engineers accounting for Civil Works has been approved by GAO, and 10 Army industrial funds systems have been submitted for approval.

Decisions on Funds. The Comptroller General is required by law to render decisions about the legality of expenditure of public funds. His rulings have the validity of law. Some of his rulings have aroused controversy in the Army, especially a ruling requiring the loss of allowance for dependent wives who live with parents while their husbands are in Vietnam. But what he says, goes! Only the Congress can change it.

In special audits, surveys, and investigations, GAO investigators look at selected Army programs—sometimes right down to the unit level. These investigations have had a substantial effect on the Army:

- In 1968, GAO reported on its investigation of the management of research and development in the production of Army ammunition. Three recommendations came out of this investigation, which significantly improved the reliability of Army ammunition and tightened controls over the ammunition R&D process.
- Army supply and stock fund activities in Korea have come under GAO investigation. In June 1969, GAO released a report describing deficiencies due to inaccurate and incomplete supply and financial records and recommending corrections. The Army has accepted these GAO recommendations and is currently implementing them.
- United States construction activities in Thailand came under GAO scrutiny in 1968 and 1969. GAO made many recommendations to improve the organization and management of construction there.
- Army activities in Vietnam come under GAO scrutiny. It even maintains a resident team there. Many of their reports are classified, of course.

As an example of their activity, one unclassified report dealt with the difficulty in obtaining air support services for U.S. contractors in Vietnam. Their recommendations, when implemented, will save millions of dollars in air transport costs.

You may never meet a GAO auditor. But you can be happy that he is looking after your interests. He's there to see that your tax dollars are spent efficiently and effectively and that your wishes, as expressed through the Congress, are being followed by the Army.

Bridge to the Future

CPT Richard C. Maurer, USN

"I hope that you are able to keep the program going. I have a good job with the post office and there are a number of other men working here that attended the Transition Project while in the service. I will be forever grateful that someone in the Army took time to help the G.I. returning to civilian life help himself."

From a former Army corporal, now a postal worker.

"The Transition training course I received at Fort Lewis was a vital part of my job prerequisite. Without it I would either be unemployed or working for low wages."

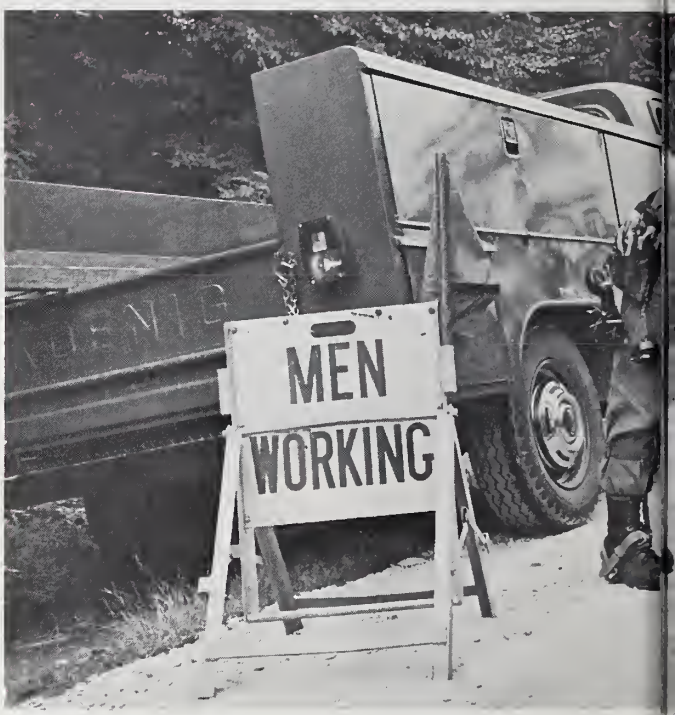
From a former soldier, now a civilian shipyard worker.

"After serving most of my Army career as a sergeant in clerical assignments, I was at a loss how to go about looking for civilian employment. The Transition counselor started me out in an afternoon on-the-job training program with a nearby bank. Upon retirement, I was able to start in the bank's newly organized training section with a starting salary of nearly $11,000."

From a post-retirement report by a former Army sergeant.



Fort Rucker, Ala., soldiers learn draftsmanship in Transition class.



The examples are true—and they are only a few of the accomplishments recorded by Project Transition, a program now underway to help separating servicemen bridge the gap from military to civilian life.

Transition is a unique and ambitious program of cooperation among the Armed Forces, American industry and labor, and a number of Federal agencies with a goal of helping soon-to-be veterans find productive futures as civilians.

In the brief span of one and one-half years, the program has achieved success and acceptance far beyond the most optimistic expectations. More than 400,000 Armed Forces members have met with Transition guidance counselors and more than 60,000 have received training to prepare them for civilian jobs.

Basic Services. Four basic services are offered to separating servicemen and women under the program:

CAPTAIN RICHARD C. MAURER, USN, is on duty in the Office of Transitional Manpower Programs, Department of Defense.









• **Counseling**—to help sort out the options available, including continuance in military careers.

• **Training**—by both private and public agencies in skills for which there are specific job requirements.

• **Education**—to provide opportunity to complete high school or prepare for college.

• **Job Referral**—to assist servicemen in linking up with civilian job opportunities requiring skills attained in military service.

Under Department of Defense guidance, each service manages its own program. Transition operates on a decentralized basis so that each installation can tailor its program to best fit the local situation and requirements. In the Army, the program is administered through the GED program in Army Education Centers.

Enlisted members with six months or less of active duty remaining prior to separation or retirement, are eligible for Transition assistance. Those with less than 181 days of active duty and those on active duty for training are excluded.

Transition services are currently available at 55 Army installations, all in continental United States. Plans are being developed by Department of Defense to extend the program overseas and to provide more information and counseling services to those separated immediately upon return from overseas.

Typical Cycle. The Transition cycle begins with an orientation session explaining the program. Individuals then complete a Career Plans Questionnaire indicating their background, future plans and aspirations. Those requesting Transition services are scheduled for individual counseling sessions. Here experienced counselors assist the individual to consider his future career plans objectively.

Counseling is the key to the entire program. The goal is to provide every separating serviceman at least one counseling session. Even those servicemen who believe that they have firm plans for the future are advised to talk to a counselor and look over the wealth of information available in the Transition library.

As an example of the working of the counseling serv-

Training for future careers in meat cutting, telephone installing, accounting, these soldiers prepare for civilian jobs under Project Transition. Top, Fort Belvoir students concentrate on programmed instruction dispensed by tape recorders.

ice, consider the case of the young serviceman at a separation center. He informed his Transition counselor that he planned a future in data processing, and had already made a $350 initial payment for a computer course. A review of the man's record raised doubts in the counselor's mind, and an aptitude test revealed that he was totally unqualified for the computer field. As a result, the youth decided to enter a junior college using his G.I. Bill benefits. The counselor assisted with arrangements and helped obtain a refund of his down payment.

Counselors analyze the individual's needs and desires for education or training. Those requiring further work to complete high school are advised about the advantages of the General Educational Development program. As appropriate, servicemen are recommended for vocational training. Whenever possible, this training is scheduled for off-duty hours but some of the more lengthy job entry skill-level training courses must, by necessity, be scheduled during duty hours. On-duty training is usually limited to a maximum of 240 hours at Army installations.

With the assistance of private industry, other government agencies, and by the use of on-post facilities, Project Transition officers have developed a variety of training opportunities. These vary from post to post, depending upon the available resources and the need for certain types of training.

Many large companies sponsor formal training courses, both on and off post, in such skills as auto mechanics, appliance repair, retail sales and TV repair. More than 50 large companies, such as General Motors, Ford, General Electric and Firestone, are participating on a national basis, while many thousand small companies provide on-the-job training at their place of business in a wide variety of skills.

Graduates of these training courses are not guaranteed job placement nor are they obligated to seek employment with the company that provided the training. But since industry normally provides training in skills for which it has job requirements, those who successfully complete a course are usually offered employment.

Services Available. Not every separating serviceman can or should participate in a training program, but most can take advantage of the counseling. Training priorities have been established, with participation in on-duty training courses limited to the physicially handicapped and to those individuals who do not have a marketable civilian skill as determined by the counselor. Unit commanders have been very cooperative in releasing personnel for training to the maximum extent possible.

Many separating servicemen have acquired skills that are readily convertible to civilian employment but they are not certain how to go about finding a good job. Others want to continue their education but have not really looked into the situation. Information, guidance, and job referral assistance are available in the Project Transition office.

With the assistance of other government agencies and private industry, counselors can provide information on education opportunities, general employment trends and often specific job openings. Many posts hold periodic "Job Fairs" where major companies describe career opportunities and arrange for employment interviews.

The program does not duplicate assistance provided to the veteran by other agencies, but rather, through it, the military services now play a part in helping "their own" begin the transition to civilian life.

Nor has Transition impaired reenlistment by skilled servicemen. Initial fears by some that the program would adversely affect reenlistment have proved to be groundless; to the contrary, an increasing number of installations have reported that the program has had a positive effect on retention. A Reenlistment Officer at an Army post, in a letter of appreciation to a Transition supervisor, recently wrote: "Because of your continued efforts and deep concern for the welfare of the enlisted personnel, and efforts to become familiar with the Army Reenlistment Program, we have been able to greatly assist each other in accomplishing our missions. Specific cases can be noted where retention of individuals can be attributed only to your referrals and truthful counseling."

Top-Level Support. Expressing his concern about returning servicemen, President Richard Nixon on June 5 created a Cabinet-level Committee on the Vietnam Veterans, and declared in an accompanying statement:

"Americans have long known that those who defended the great values of our Nation in wartime are of great value to the Nation when the war is over. It is traditional that the American veteran has been helped by his Nation so that he can create his own 'peace story,' a story of prosperity, independence and dignity."

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird has stated: "We can do no less than demonstrate to these men that the Services have a genuine interest in helping them begin their transition to civilian life. . . . To a great extent, the image these men carry back with them to their home communities becomes the image of the military services for the American people."

Again, speaking to the Veterans of Foreign Wars on August 18, Secretary Laird announced as one of the five human goals of the Department of Defense: "To help each serviceman at the end of his service in his adjustment to civilian life."

Project Transition marks an important step in that direction. AD



A New Life Begins

CPT John Kelly

Marking the beginning of a new life as American citizens, 24 foreign-born soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division were flown from Tan Son Nhut Airport in Saigon to participate in naturalization ceremonies at Fort DeRussy, Hawaii, on Law Day, May 1.

Representing 14 nations, some came directly from the battlefields of Vietnam; others left their typewriters and messhall stoves, in the first pause in months of routine duty.

Among the group was CW2 Dale F. Just of Holdrege, Nebraska, legal administrative technician in the Staff Judge Advocate Office at Lai Khe, Vietnam, the man responsible for bringing the group together. He helped inaugurate the project shortly after word came last December of a recent change in naturalization standards for servicemen in Vietnam. The new standards provided that any soldier who was serving or had served in Vietnam could be naturalized if he was in the United States, American Samoa, Swains Island or the Canal Zone at the time of enlistment or induction into the military.

After a warm welcome in Hawaii, all reported bright and early for their oral citizenship examinations. The tests would determine whether they would be naturalized at the appointed hour. Thanks to hours of concentrated study, and despite the many attractions of Hawaii, all were eligible for naturalization when that time came.

The unique outdoor session of the Federal District Court was held on the Fort DeRussy parade grounds. In the naturalization hearing and ceremonies that followed, United States citizenship was conferred on approximately 200 applicants, including the 24 Big Red One soldiers.

Among the distinguished spectators on hand was Hawaiian Governor John A. Burns; Hayashi Yoshimi, U. S. attorney for the district of Hawaii; and Major General Roy Lassetter, Jr., commanding general of U. S. Army, Hawaii.

After a colorful military ceremony which included a troop inspection by Governor Burns and General Lassetter, and a 19-gun salute from the guns of Battery A, 1st Battalion, 487th Artillery, 29th Infantry Brigade, the soldiers stood to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Following the oath, Captain Osvaldo Bustos-Moron, formerly an Argentinian, spoke for the group:

"We've all been brought together in Hawaii from the battlefields of Vietnam where we have been engaged with our fellow Americans in a major confrontation between the Free World and the Communist world," he said.

Governor Burns remarked, "May American citizenship be as rewarding to you as it has been for all Americans throughout the last 190 years."

The ceremonies are scheduled to be repeated with other groups of eligible foreign-born soldiers in the near future.

CAPTAIN JOHN KELLY is assigned to Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division.



New U.S. citizens, here receiving naturalization certificates to attest the fact, are former Cuban national PFC Jorge Ramirez and former Canadian SP4 Gary Walker.

Court of Military Review

COL George F. Westerman



"And I charged your judges at that time, saying Hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him.
"Ye shall not respect persons in judgment; but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man; for the judgment is God's; and the cause that is too hard for you, bring it to me, and I will hear it."

Deuteronomy I, 16-17

Among the far-reaching changes in the Uniform Code of Military Justice brought about by the Military Justice Act of 1968 is the provision for establishment of the United States Army Court of Military Review. In the following article, the Chief Judge outlines the role of the newly established court as the highest appellate body within the Army for review of court-martial cases.

—Editor.

On this passage from the Old Testament, each judge of the newly created United States Army Court of Military Review placed his hand when he was sworn in on August 1, 1969, at a ceremony in the courtroom of the U. S. Army Judiciary.

The new judges are: Chief Judge, Colonel George F. Westerman; and Associate Judges, Colonels Joseph L. Bailey, Joseph L. Chalk, Rodney J. Collins, John S. Folawn, Jacob Hagopian, Winchester Kelso, Jr., William W. Kramer, Abraham Nemrow, Arthur D. Porcella, I. Granville Rouillard, and Edward L. Stevens. Each is an experienced senior lawyer-officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps. All are assigned to the U. S. Army Judiciary at Washington, D. C. (although provision has been made for courts to be established elsewhere in the world if necessary.)

The oath was administered by the Honorable William H. Darden, a judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals, who had served as chief of staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee from 1953 until his appointment as a judge in 1968.

Appellate Courts. As set up under the Military Justice Act of 1968, the U. S. Army Court of Military Review is composed of four panels of three judges each, and constitutes the highest appellate body within the Army for review of court-martial cases. There is also provision for the court to sit as a whole (en banc).

All trials by courts-martial in which the sentence includes death, dishonorable or bad conduct discharge, dismissal of a commissioned officer, or confinement for one year or more will be automatically reviewed by the court, and general court-martial cases involving lesser sentences will be reviewed when directed by The Judge Advocate General. In the past, such appeals have been heard by the Boards of Review in the U. S. Army Judiciary.

A defendant's case may further be appealed to the United States Court of Military Appeals. This is a civilian court established in 1951 under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Its judges are appointed by the President for 15-year terms. It is the court of last resort—the "supreme court"—of the military justice system. (See November 1968 ARMY DIGEST.)

Changes at Trial Level. Also on August 1, important new provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice were brought into effect by the Military Justice Act of 1968. In addition to providing for the U. S. Army Court of Military Review, the Act made changes



COLONEL GEORGE F. WESTERMAN, Chief Judge, United States Army Court of Military Review.

of great significance in trial proeedures.

Prior to the new law, counsel at Army special courts-martial usually had no legal qualifications. Now the accused, if he so desires, can have a military attorney at all special courts-martial unless the convening authority certifies, in writing, that one is not available due to physical conditions and military exigencies.

A bad conduct discharge may not be adjudged by a special court-martial in the Army unless a verbatim record of trial is made, the accused is given legally qualified counsel and a military judge is detailed to the court. As has been true since 1951, a lawyer must be assigned as counsel in all general court-martial cases.

Under the new changes to the Code, if the accused wishes, he may request trial before the military judge alone instead of the court members, who correspond to the civilian jury. This is in line with the present practice in most civilian jurisdictions. Additionally, as of August 1, an accused will have an absolute right to refuse to submit to trial by a summary court-martial, the lowest trial court, consisting of one officer (who need not be a lawyer). His case may then be referred to a special or general court-martial for trial. In this manner a soldier may be virtually assured of representation in court, at no cost to him, by a licensed attorney if he wishes it.

Military Trial Judges. One of the primary purposes of the Military Justice Act was to make court-martial procedures more like those followed in U. S. district courts. The law officer of a court-martial has been redesignated as a "military judge." He also has been given functions and powers more closely allied to those of a Federal district judge, except that in a trial with court members, the members still determine the sentence. A military judge must be detailed to all general courts-martial, just as a law officer has been required on all general courts-martial since 1950. A military judge may now be detailed to a special court-martial at the discretion of the convening authority.

The military judge is now authorized to hold pre-trial sessions to consider such matters as the admissibility of a confession and other questions concerning evidence. This will save the time of court members who, up to now, have had to stand by while technical questions were being settled.

All general court-martial judges and many special court-martial judges are full-time jurists assigned to the U. S. Army Judiciary, with duty stations around the world. They are completely independent of local commanders. Some judges, who sit only on special courts-martial, will perform other legal duties as well and will be assigned to local commands as judge advocates.

Regarding their judicial duties, however, these judges will not be subject to the control of commanders, and will not be rated on their judicial effectiveness, fitness or efficiency by their local superiors. Judicial duties will take precedence over all other duties of these part-time judges.

The general court-martial military judges are almost all veteran law officers with many years of experience. Special court-martial judges were carefully selected after an exhaustive screening process from the ranks of experienced and mature lawyer-officers of the Judge Advocate General's Corps.

Prior to sitting on any cases, each of the new judges was required to successfully complete an intensive course for military judges at The Judge Advocate General's School, Charlottesville, Virginia. This course was patterned, as closely as possible, after the regular sessions of the National College of State Trial Judges.

Prospects and Outlook. The changes made in the Uniform Code of Military Justice by the Military Justice Act of 1968 are the most sweeping since that Code was enacted in 1951. These changes place the military system of criminal justice well ahead of most civilian systems, particularly insofar as the accused's due process rights are concerned.

As President Johnson stated when he signed the Military Justice Act of 1968 into law, "The man who dons the uniform of his country today does not discard his right to fair treatment under law. . . We have always prided ourselves on giving our men and women in uniform excellent medical service, superb training, the best equipment. Now, with this bill, we are going to give them first-class legal service as well."

With the statutory requirement for independent military trial judges and the establishment of the U. S. Army Court of Military Review, the Army now has the basic machinery to operate a system of justice second to none. Successful operation of this machinery can be assured only if it is implemented courageously, carefully and completely to carry out the intent of Congress. By so doing, there is every prospect that any existing criticism of the military justice system can be transformed into well-deserved public praise.

The Tide Turns In the Pacific

Return to the Philippines

OCTOBER 20, 1944



"I have returned. . . Rally to me. . . Rise and strike!"

It was October 20, 1944. General Douglas MacArthur splashed ashore from a landing craft onto the shores of Leyte and issued his rallying cry to the people of the Philippine Islands. Beside him stood Sergio Osmena, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, accompanied by cabinet members returning to their homeland after an absence of almost two and one-half years.

The seizure of Leyte, in the center of the Philippine archipelago, meant the splitting of that island chain and with it the immobilization of the main Japanese forces on Mindanao and Luzon.

Plans for the liberation of Leyte called for more men, guns, ships and aircraft than had been required for any previous operation in the Pacific. For the first time, ground troops from the Central Pacific and the Southwest Pacific were to join and fight under a single commander.

The invasion fleet matched the one that had sailed across the English Channel a few months before. Most of the 183 ships of Task Force 77 were warships while amphibious Task Forces 78 and 79 consisted of 518 vessels, mainly transports, cargo ships, and a wide variety of landing ships and craft.

A-Day. As it had been on D-Day in Europe, weather was a critical factor in the landings on Leyte. A severe storm had lashed the area from October 14 through 17, but the morning of A-Day was clear.

In one important respect, the Leyte landings differed from the problems encountered in the Normandy invasion. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, after studying the battle lessons of the Pacific Campaign and the devastating effect of naval and aerial bombardment on Japanese coastal fortifications, decided to adopt a resistance-in-depth tactic. The defenders abandoned most of their beach defenses and began to build strong fortifications in selected areas of the interior.

The state of the Japanese Army in the Philippines is illustrated by the remark made by the new chief of staff, Lieutenant General Akira Muto. Upon his arrival in the Philippines on October 20, Muto was told that the Americans had just landed on Leyte. He is said to have replied, "Very interesting, but where is Leyte?"

The invading allied forces had two important advantages. Japanese occupation forces had grown soft







and Japanese preparations for the impending invasion were inadequate. Later, however, strong reinforcements were sent to Leyte.

Filipino guerrilla forces made far-reaching contributions to the war effort. They were an extremely valuable source of intelligence; their activities forced the Japanese to divert large forces from combat zones. The guerrillas inflicted an estimated eight to 10 thousand casualties on the Japanese. Further, their activities bolstered the morale, spirit and loyalty of the Filipino people.

Prior to the landings, six battleships, three to each attack force, fired on the beaches. At 9 a.m. the battleships ceased fire. Cruisers and destroyers then moved in close to shore to deliver their bombardment. Some 140 planes flew a total of 500 sorties that day.

At 10 a.m., hundreds of small boats, flanked by rocket ships and destroyers, headed toward the beach.

By day's end, allied forces were ashore in force in spite of enemy resistance, difficult terrain and terrible heat. General MacArthur and the Free World forces had returned. Before another year had passed, the entire Philippines would be liberated. AD



When General MacArthur made good his promise to return, he was welcomed by many who had kept up the fight while awaiting him. Above, Leyte beach today.

Roving Eye and Ear—

SGM OF THE DAY



Army Digest Staff







"Hi! How are ya? How ya doin'?
"I'm Sergeant Major Whistler.
"How's everything goin'?
"Had any convalescent leave?
"Where ya from? Where's your home?
"Family been up to see you?
"Has your wife been here?
"What outfit were ya in?
"How long have ya been here?
"Hope to be leavin' soon?
"Any pay problems?
"Anything we can do for you?
"If you're having any difficulties,
let us know. Just call 4444.
"Take it easy now. . ."

He has what the doctor calls "a good bedside manner." His enthusiasm is untiring; he's enormously kind and Vietnam casualties in the crowded wards of the hospital at Fort Ord, Calif., like him. For many his visit is the day's highpoint. Their spirits are visibly raised by this sincere concern, which comes in a Class "A" uniform wearing the brassard of Sergeant Major of the Day.

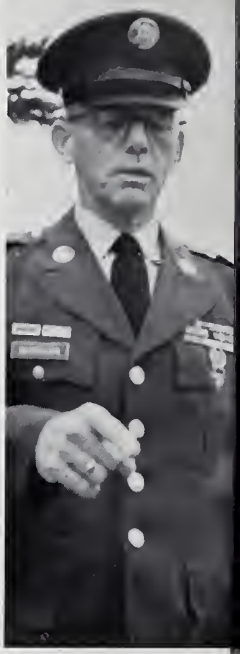
Most of the time the answers to his questions are short—"OK, Sergeant Major," "Yes," "No," "Springfield, Illinois," "the 1st Air Cav."

One sergeant had a pay problem —in the hospital nearly two months, his pay records were still lost, auto insurance payments were overdue. Within minutes, the sergeant major was on the phone arranging for the sergeant to have cash in his hands that afternoon.

The sergeant major's visit is







more than a friendly gesture—the eommanding general wants to know what's happening in the hospital and elsewhere on the post. To find out, he has a program ealled the Sergeant Major of the Day.

Sergeant Major Robert Whistler, operations and training sergeant major of the 4th Combat Support Training Brigade at Fort Ord, is one of about 50 who rotate as "top sheriff" for the day. "My job is to get the feel of the post; help those who ean't get it elsewhere, and eheek up on anything the CG or the post sergeant major thinks needs speeial attention."

Typical Day. The on-eoming and retiring sergeants major report to the post sergeant major at 8 a.m. There, Command Sergeant Major Charles E. Jaekson reeeives a written report from the retiring sergeant major, whieh he reads immediately. "This private with the luggage problem," he asks, "—what eompany is he in?" With a red peneil, he underlines anything that needs aetion or that he thinks will interest the CG.

The new sergeant major is then briefed. "You're seheduled to visit Ward Seven in the hospital today," Sergeant Major Jaekson says, "and, let's see, piek the quarters for the good housekeeping award from Area P. As you drive through the PX area, look into 'Hippie Park.' It's been a sorry looking spot reently. Might be advisable to eheek it."

After the briefing, the sergeant major gets into an assigned sedan, his for the next 24 hours.

Most of the day is spent driving around Fort Ord's 28,500 aeres eheeking the state of poliee, maintenanee problems and projeets, and stopping oeeasionally to reprimand a hands-in-the-poeket trooper, or just to talk. In the summer, the beaeh firing ranges are frequently eheeked to see that no men are swimming or sun bathing behind the dunes in the direet line of fire.

In the evenings, he visits the serviee and NCO elubs, the movie theater, bowling alley, libraries and eoneessions. And in the mornings, as the fog rolls baek to sea, he might stop by the flag pole to observe the flag detail.



"But only to observe," Sergeant Major Whistler commented. "If there's any problem, we inform the people responsible. We don't try to do their job or get in their way."

The sergeant major's job is to pay attention to the small things—things that are important to the life of the post, but things the CG or post sergeant major doesn't have time to see for himself.

"In essence," Sergeant Major Whistler said, "the Sergeant Major of the Day is a kind of roving eye and ear for the commanding general.

"But that's not all. The program gives a real responsibility to the Sergeant Major. And I'm all for anything that builds respect for the senior NCOs." AD

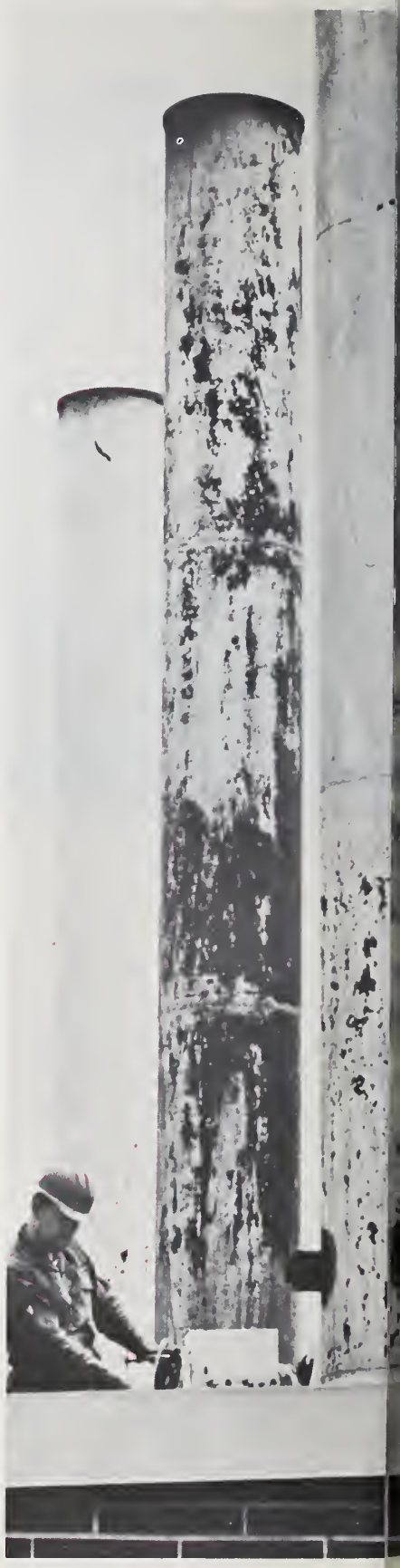


CSM Jackson outlines to SGM Whistler the areas of Fort Ord to be visited.

Army Environmental Hygiene Agency

Its Unique Job -- Combatting Hidden Health Hazards

LT Robert W. Englehardt



We're involved with practically anything in the environment that could be harmful to your health," Colonel Ingalls H. Simmons was saying in his Edgewood Arsenal office.

"This includes air and water pollution," continued the Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA) commander.

"Lasers, microwaves, noise, Army equipment, X-ray machinery, insecticides, weed-killers, rodent controls, rocket exhaust—any chemical that a soldier may be exposed to on his job.

"Even the tanning process of a leather sweatband is of interest to us, since it might cause irritation or discomfort."

It seemed obvious that the people at AEHA knew a thing or two about environment. The first clue might have been the fact that their four-story building was windowless. Inside, cool air streams through carpeted, pastel-colored corridors. Diplomas in many fields and from many schools decorate the office walls. Soft music lilted almost unnoticeably through the building, interrupted only once.

"Because the wet bulb globe temperature index shows a high reading," a voice droned over a loud-speaker, "the PT test has been cancelled for this afternoon."

The voice repeated the message and soft music returned. The music, according to one theory, was supposed to mask unpleasant sounds, calm nerves and make workers more productive.

Colonel Simmons, a Medical Corps officer with an outdoors look, talked about the world-wide implications of the Environmental Hygiene Agency. Technical teams, he was saying, survey microwave equipment at Army satellite communications installations around the world.

"I didn't realize you did so much work," he was told.

"That's one of our problems," Colonel Simmons replied. "Not enough people know about us. There are a lot of problems we could have solved if the right people had known how to get in touch with us at the time. We're the only agency of its kind in the world with so many scientific disciplines working together to protect the individual."

Officially, AEHA is a Class II activity under the Surgeon General, Department of the Army. It has been located at Edgewood Arsenal since 1945, three years after its founding at Johns Hopkins University in nearby Baltimore. Today, it supports the Army's preventive medicine program by providing its services to organizations in the field.





Health hazards that may be hidden in chimneys of manufacturing plants or polluted ponds,—or even lasers, are sought out by hygienists.

Agency investigators provide consultation services, evaluate hazards, make field and laboratory investigations, and offer training in environmental hygiene. With the exception of drugs and chemical warfare agents, almost anything in the environment is fair game for them.

Besides serving all Army posts, they can be called upon to assist government-owned manufacturing plants and other Federal activities, such as Defense Supply Agency and National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The Environmental Hygiene Agency's staff of 175 is divided almost equally among officers, civilians and enlisted men. A typical enlisted man may possess a bachelor's degree and may have been assigned to the agency through the Army's Science and Engineering program, A typical officer may be in the Medical Service Corps and hold a master's degree. All civilian scientists have advanced degrees.

They hold diplomas in such diverse fields as pharmacology, optometry, audiology, microbiology, radiology, mathematics, veterinary medicine, limnology and many fields of chemistry and engineering. One division lists mechanical, civil, industrial, electrical and chemical engineers. All men work in one of the agency's three directorates: the Engineering Services, Medical Services, or the Radiation Services Directorate. Their laboratory, the Wesley J. Cox Building, contains some of the latest and most sophisticated scientific equipment for testing and evaluation.

Nevertheless, a large amount of work cannot be done at the agency, and some investigators estimate they spend as much as 80 percent of their time in the field. A check of recent morning report activities indicates the scope of the agency's work:

- Two engineers were conducting a preliminary air pollution survey at the Michigan Army Missile Plant in Warren, Michigan.
- A 10-man water pollution team, equipped with mobile laboratories, was making a three-week, in-depth study of a river flowing through the Radford Army Ammunition Plant in Virginia.
- An Industrial Hygiene team was performing a lighting survey at Valley Forge General Hospital, Pa.
- Another team was making a special study of wood preservatives used at Anniston Army Depot, Ala.
- At Fort Bliss, Tex., a radiation team studied potential missile site radar hazards.

• A branch chief was in New York City, presenting a paper, "Evaluating Health Hazards of Military Lasers," to the annual convention of the American Medical Association.

• An audiologist, who had just completed a preliminary evaluation of noise hazards at the Army Pictorial Agency in Brooklyn, N.Y., was flying to Fort Wolters, Tex., to teach a hearing conservation program to helicopter mechanics.

• An officer was surveying potential radiation hazards of medical x-ray equipment at Army installations on Okinawa.

Back at Edgewood Arsenal, an investigator dipped a ladle into one of 100 man-made pools in a wooded area near the laboratory to study the effects of a slowly-released insecticide. A noise specialist played back tape-recorded sounds of helicopter landings. Scientists examined radioactive samples sent from the field. All over the agency, data were being collected, reports given, recommendations made and results prepared for publication.

In the meantime, many of the men were planning for up-coming field trips, where they will lug heavy suitcases full of equipment and spend long days working in dust, wind and rain. An emergency phone call sends others packing sooner. But as they prepare to do battle with their enemy—the environment—they can feel at least temporarily sheltered in their air-conditioned Edgewood Arsenal redoubt, an ideal indoor environment, with soft music wafting through the hallways.

"But you've got to remember," a hearing expert mentioned, "one man's music is another man's noise."

Engineering Services Directorate

Pollution has been the object of years of research by Army scientists, who are making a determined effort to help control it.

In The Air

Air pollution has been a problem for quite some time. But today's methods of abatement are more sophisticated than those in 13th Century England—when one king's pollution solution was a dictum ordering the death penalty for anyone caught burning coal.

One method used by Environmental Hygiene Agency air pollution teams is the "stack sampling survey."

"It's a grimy, dirty job," says Captain Daniel L. Wilking, an air pollution engineer with the Engineering Services Directorate. "There's very little source sampling that can be done inside a building, so that means a lot of smokestack climbing, sometimes 60 to 80 feet in the air. The air pollutant is hard to get to and even harder to collect after you've penetrated the stack.

"And you just can't go up there and grab a sample whenever you please. Many plants operate at full capacity only in the wintertime, and it can get pretty cold when you're hanging up there for half an hour in zero degree weather with the wind whistling free.

"At other times, you're often limited by bad weather—heat, rain, and thunder and lightning. And then there's the acid falling from the stacks."

Captain Wilking could have added that the air isn't the freshest, either.

engineer at the Environmental Hygiene Agency explains: "Look, anytime you have a large base with about 40,000 people around, you're going to have the same problems as any middle-size city. You've got sewage disposal problems, fuel-burning, maybe even some radiation equipment around. Then we have our special problems with Army depots and government-owned munitions plants. Wherever TNT is produced or stored, you're going to have to be careful."

The AEHA staff evaluates pollution problems and recommends controls.

An Air Pollution Engineering Division was created after President Johnson issued an executive order calling for control of air pollution originating at federal institutions. Essentially, the job of air pollution engineers is to find out where air pollution is and bring it under control. Under a five-year program started in 1966, they will eventually make preliminary field surveys at all Army installations in the United States, including ammunition plants and depots.

A preliminary survey may be all that is necessary; but if the engineers find pollution to be significant, a major survey will follow, developing complete pollution records on the installation and recommending corrective action. If there are complaints from surrounding communities, the men may be called out on special assignment to determine if an Army facility is the source of pollution.

The Sanitary Engineering Division investigates problems of water supply, waste disposal, food sanitation and housing. One of its main concerns is water pollution.

Generally, this Division will select an installation and send a team out to survey the problem areas, and prepare reports with recommendations for possible solutions. However, when an incident occurs—such as discovery of dead fish from an unknown source—the sanitary engineers may be called out in a hurry to determine where the cause originated.

Like air pollution surveys, water studies begin with a preliminary visit, sometimes no more than a walk-through tour, eyeballing potential sources of pollution. If necessary, they will recommend an in-depth survey.

A complete study will last at least two-and-a-half weeks, involving an eight- to fifteen-man team. A mobile water pollution monitor-



Experts of the agency also check for air pollution.

ing van will be brought to a site and remote monitoring sensors placed along rivers or streams. This remote system will measure characteristics of the water and telemeter the data back to the van, where it will be analyzed by a computerized system in the mobile laboratory. Essentially, the team will try to pinpoint the amount of pollution in a stream as it flows into an installation and then compare it with the content as water flows out of the area.

"It's a very challenging job," says Major David A. Warner, one of the sanitary engineers. "There are many variables. Rainfall will change the characteristics of the water and a drought can also be a problem. Many plants will close down on weekends, making it difficult to get an accurate sample. It seems that something new comes up every day. That's why it takes over two weeks to get a good sample."

Noise. Another industrial hygiene problem getting increasing attention these days is noise. At AEHA laboratories, scientists are presently making an inventory of all military hardware and equipment in terms of noise. Sounds of battle tanks, data processing equipment, small weapons fire and helicopter landings are recorded on tape, played back and measured at the labs. Ultimately, they expect to establish standards and specifications for all potentially harmful hardware as well as develop means for protecting soldiers from noise.

Captain Clifford R. Bragdon, a 28-year-old noise specialist, believes that noise will ultimately gain more recognition as a major problem. "The amount of noise," he says, "is rising geometrically. Right now, it's just beginning to be studied as a problem like air and water pollution."

Captain Bragdon, who wrote his Ph.D. dissertation on the effects of noise on community behavior before receiving a direct commission, says researchers are now emphasizing noises that may be stressful. "Stressful noises"—as opposed to "harmful noise"—can cause serious mental strain, although causing no physical damage.

"Communication interference is a key problem in inter-relations between people," he relates, citing a study that showed a higher divorce rate in marriages where one of the partners had hearing difficulty.

"They just ignore the other, I guess," the captain mused, "but you can see where hearing can be a problem in the Army."

Radiation Services Directorate

Three divisions of the Radiation Services Directorate—Laser-Microwave, Radio-Chemistry and Health Physics—perform laboratory tests and field studies on items producing radiation. Their efforts are aimed at preventing or reducing the hazards of radioactive materials, x-ray, laser and microwave equipment.

Like men in other directorates, Radiation Services personnel travel a lot. Small teams regularly range throughout the country and overseas, visiting hospitals, medical centers, industrial facilities, radar

sites and other places where radioactive material or radiation sources may be found.

Primarily, these teams evaluate potential radiation hazards, review testing procedures, maintain records, detect possible overexposures to radiation and make recommendations for preventive procedures.

John R. Taylor's special concern is microwave ovens, that are coming into increasing use in snackbar areas, clubs, and kitchens to make food hot in a matter of seconds.

"Whenever I go on a field trip, I must concern myself with ovens, as well as lasers and radars," he says.

"It's true that laser beams can be harmful, particularly by causing retinal burns, but most of the people working with lasers are trained technicians who should be familiar with the hazards. Also, we have a strong laser safety program.

"But with the ovens, you're often dealing with untrained men who are more than likely unaware of the danger."

The high frequency radiation at which the ovens operate, Mr. Taylor noted, realign molecules in the same wavelength as their frequency pattern. This constant realignment causes friction, the friction generates heat, and the heat quickly cooks the food.

"But scientists have found that exposure to microwaves can cause the generation of cataracts and there are also indications that microwaves affect the nervous system."

The oven doors contain a seal to prevent leakage and safety interlocks to prevent operation when the door is opened. However, if the interlock is faulty or the door misfitted, there can be a leakage through the door seals. And there is a chance that malfunctions might develop after the ovens are in use for awhile.

"It is our job to check if the ovens are functioning properly. Right now, we're training people so they can test the ovens periodically. We've already established one program at Walter Reed where they have about 40 microwave ovens in use. Eventually, we hope to establish these programs throughout the Army. Although scientists in this directorate devote most of their time to working with technical equipment, their main concern still remains the protection of people."

Medical Services Directorate

Medical Services, the third directorate, has three divisions: Entomology, Toxicology, and Occupational Health.

Presently, the Entomology division is evaluating new types of insecticides and weed killers as alternatives to materials which have been considered dangerous. The new insecticides are in plastic pellets which dissolve slowly over a long period, producing a very slow release of insecticide that has stimulated high interest among entomologists around the world. If tests prove successful, the pellets will only have to be dispersed once every year or two. In addition, the division also conducts tests with nylon-and-cotton mesh jackets treated with the standard Army in-



sect repellent, DEET, which has proven successful so far in repelling insects.

However, most of a soldier's clothing is tested by the Occupational Health Division. In the past year, such items as durable press clothing, tropical combat boots, and personal body armor made of beryllium have been tested.

In the patch test, about 35 volunteers wear a test material for a specific length of time. Then doctors examine the volunteers, to observe any harmful skin reactions which may have occurred.

Clothing tests are only a small part of their work. Most of their time is applied to teaching and training others in medical aspects of environmental hygiene, including occupational health nursing and sight protection.

The third division, Toxicology, conducts laboratory studies of chemicals, formulations, and other items of military supply to determine if they are dangerous. Investigations are currently being conducted on solid missile propellants, uniform impregnants, insect repellents, moth-proofing agents, equipment proposed for use by the Army and chemicals intended for killing

And It's a See-Through

The soldier's wardrobe may soon include a hooded, nylon-and-cotton mesh jacket, ideal for tropic wear, or any other hot, mosquito-infested place. The strong, lightweight jacket is treated with long-lasting mosquito repellent to ward off insects while providing plenty of ventilation. A full-length zipper, head drawstring, and elastic at the wrists and waist keep the jacket firmly in place.

The Entomology Division of AEHA is currently testing the jacket's mettle to see how well it repels mosquitos after hand washings in soap and water. Recent tests reported no "landings or probings" by insects on jackets treated with the special insect repellent and washed up to four times. At the same time, up to 50 insect landings or probings per minute were recorded on untreated jackets.

The garment, designed for wear without a shirt, will be available in Olive Drab.

lice. A field test of a proposed insecticide was recently completed with the cooperation of the Republic of Korea. Few guidelines are available in this area and many of the criteria and techniques have been developed at the Agency. In short, they perform studies to see if potentially hazardous chemicals can be used with relative safety.

Together, the Environmental Hygiene Agency, with 10 divisions under three directorates, has a staff able to cope with almost any problem in the environment. Their services may be called on by almost any Army activity anywhere in the world. And while a staff of 175 persons probably won't cause all environmental problems to evaporate, they can make the air a little cleaner, the water a little purer, the world a little healthier to live in. AD

Whistler's Complaint

Whenever soldiers become mysteriously ill, the Army Environmental Hygiene Agency may be asked to investigate, no matter how minor the incident. One such problem occurred last year when the Army began issuing plastic ball whistles instead of steel ones to Military Police and Drill Sergeants.

After several weeks' use, some of the new whistles acquired an unpleasant taste and AEHA officials received complaints of an "irritation and burning sensation."

The Agency's Occupational Health Division examined the problem and found the cause to be migration of the plasticizer (diethyl phthalate) to the surface of the whistle. Fortunately, the problem was confined to one bad batch of the untoothsome tweeters, and investigators found that tumble washing in detergent followed by rinsing in water eliminated the irritation and burning sensation. In effect, they recommended that soldiers wet their whistles.

Across from the Presidio of San Francisco and the Golden Gate Bridge, rests an old fort— Fort Cronkhite, an inactive coast artillery station used today for summer reserve training. Staff Photographer SSG Duke Richard and Staff Writer SP5 Richard Dey visited the post and in the following photographs and poem, record their impressions.
—Editor.

FORT CRONKHITE,

an evocation



I.

Wind? Wind?
The wind laughs and laughing, trembles.

A strong silence mounts in the old fort
where, silently, the seas and mountains meet.
Ooze memory, back toward the tides.

O old fort,
at ease with the winds,
who disturbs, you or me?
The near was warmer.
Let me wake in your sleep
and dreaming, drink our distance down.

I'll obey the commands of the windward gulls
and take my glimpses with flying fish;
I'll regard your rooms as horizon white.
I'll stand, spy glass in hand, on the bridge
of passing freighters and think of you
as something on my chart,
a landmark or navigational aid.











Sentry-weeds guard the barred doors.
What awake was this?
The breezy buttercups mew with the wind.
Such abandonment recalls any harbor,
departed, flickering.
Flapping signs call the cadence
for the march of the dandelions.

O old buildings, cuddle me!
Let me stand tall like hollyhock
and bend into your brooding emptiness.

Hey-ho, there the dandelions go.
Drat! There goes a bat!
Can you beat that
cat through the grass,
rat in the warehouse scatting?

O how I'd like a new coat for the barracks
and a striped suit for the barber pole!
Were I to hold the needle and thread,
(were they mine to hold),
would I choose a cloth more resistant or thinner?
What we see is never the same.

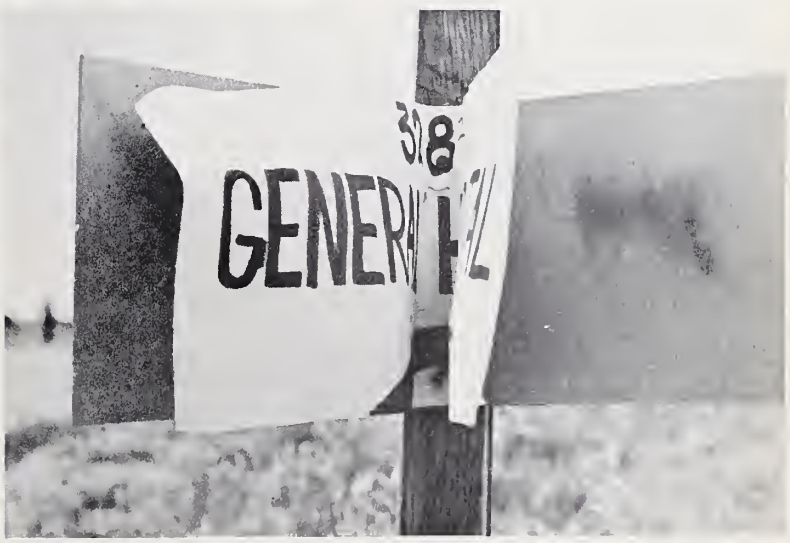












II.

Wind? Wind?
I'll chase the drafts till I find them,
Wind, is that you

playing cards on the window sills,
turning hymn pages in the eaves like choir boys,
leafing across the cricket grass, huffing
full cheeked around the lake,
furnacing through coaly rooms, nudging
about like the janitor
in a school building
after school,

streaking like gold blood
through the veins of a dark . . .

Wind? Wind?

Here is a door, padlocked.
Shall I cut a key from the flesh of my finger?
Footsteps in the fort echo the small.
Door, unlock me!

Where the fog crawls in
with the evening
and settles with a heavy sigh,
the side boards are missing.
Embrace me old boards!
Mother me, fog.

And Wind, Wind
cajoling hinges, the wind
steals with the tendrils of light
inside the old fort, to rooms
left done and undone, left behind,
inside—Does that air breathe?—
where it first died in corners;
inside to the spider cities,
to the paint pealing, to the heart
of the abandonment, to the mustiness
of all the reconciled could have beens
and to itself hurricane grown, blown black. AD

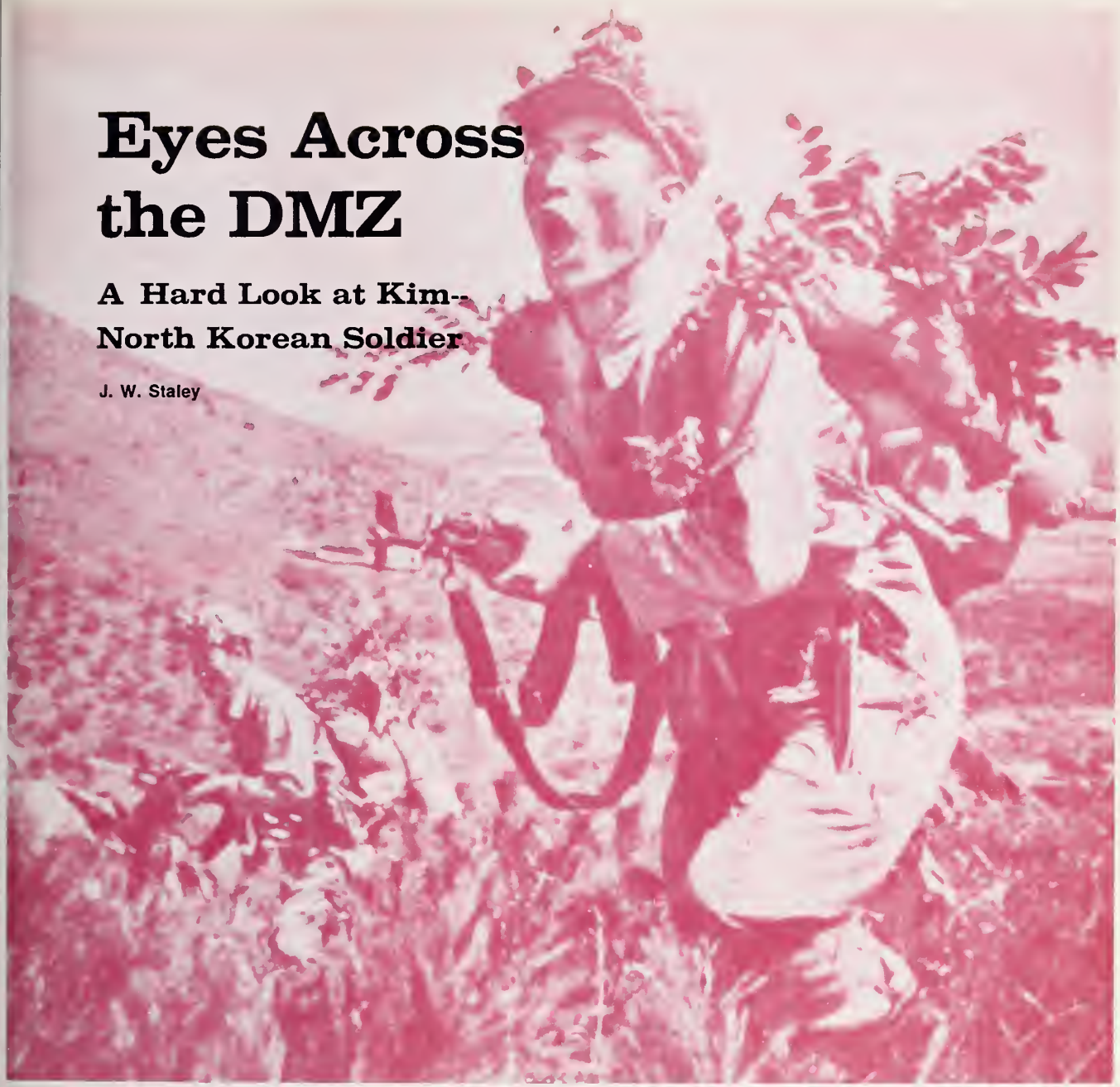
—SP5 Richard Dey



Eyes Across the DMZ

A Hard Look at Kim--North Korean Soldier

J. W. Staley



Kim, the typical North Korean soldier peering south across the DMZ, is a better-trained, better-equipped and better-educated combatant than was his father in the Korean War.

He has grown up under the dialectic doctrine of Communism, and although aware of the thousands of years of his people's strong traditions, he remains relatively free of ancient superstitions. He has been regimented and brain-washed with Communist political propaganda throughout most of his life.

Kim is Mongoloid, tall and robust by Asian standards. He is a product of a society which is industrious, intelligent, pugnacious, artistic and allegedly 95 percent literate.

Because rural youths are exempted from military service to work on the farms, the North Korean soldier comes primarily from urban areas. However, Kim is a product of agrarian stock, familiar with severe hardships and long hours of hard work. He accepts discipline and living conditions which would be considered rank exploitation in the West.

At age 17, Kim registers with the local mobilization board. Unless found unfit, he goes into military training in a school, militia unit, or one of the armed services. A military system operative in all colleges and universities requires 400 hours of military training per year for first- and second-year students and 200 hours per year for

J. W. STALEY is on the staff of the Office, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

third- and fourth-year students. Youths not attending school receive training in two-hour periods twice a week as part of the territorial militia (Red Guard), the only reserve military organization in the country. Between ages 18 and 24, young men are subject to induction into the 350,000-man North Korean Army for three years. Twice a year, the needed number of young men are conscripted into the service. Young women are similarly conscripted but only in numbers needed for nurses, telephone operators and clerks.

Training. Once Kim's initial processing is completed, he faces a rigorous and almost totally regimented life planned in detail from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Basic training consists of some four to 13 weeks in general military subjects, some specialized skills, such as rifle marksmanship, and a liberal portion of political indoctrination and discussions, one hour of free time, and off to bed. Training is conducted five-and-a-half days, with Saturday afternoons devoted to maintenance of clothing and equipment. Military service reflects an almost mirror image of the Soviet or Chinese Communist soldier, a natural holdover from the days of Soviet occupation and long, close association with the Chinese Communists. Many of his NCOs and officers attended Soviet or Chinese Communist military schools.

At completion of basic training, Kim and his friends are assigned directly to an infantry, tank, or artillery regiment. Training here is no less vigorous, but is directed toward increasing skills as members of a proficient combined arms team.

Kim takes part in annual company, battalion, regimental and division maneuvers. Training in specialized skills, such as mountain, winter or guerrilla warfare, is stressed.

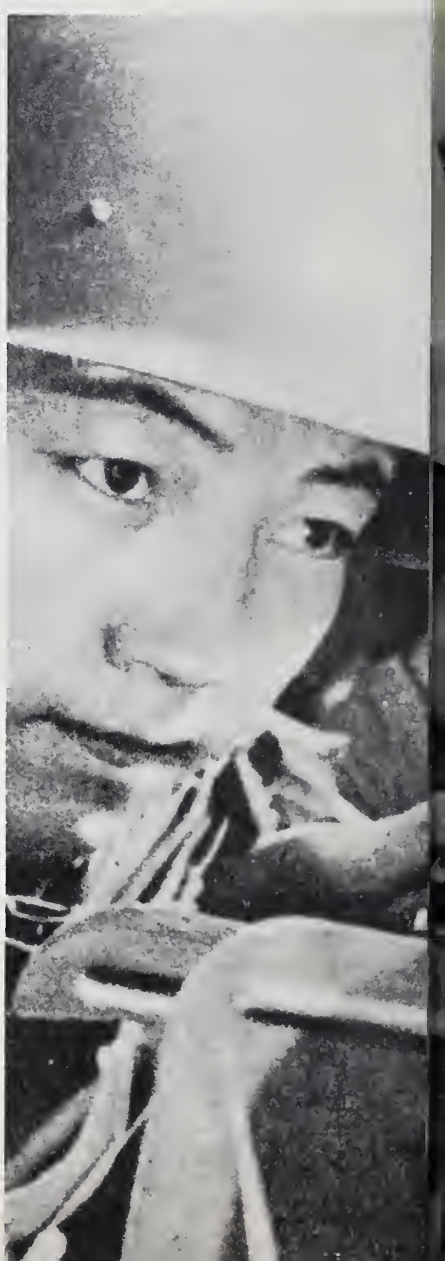
He never quite learns to improvise on his own as does the U. S. soldier, but he becomes a well-disciplined, rough, fighting man who can exist with little food and virtually no personal comforts. Extensive political indoctrination does not necessarily make him dedicated to the Communist cause, but he accepts the lies and half-truths about the non-Communist world and its representatives. Thus, he learns to hate and fear—and, as a result, his treatment of Western prisoners has been merciless, even bestial. Memorizing and parroting political cliches brings rewards of promotions, decorations, and added consideration for himself and his family. The exalted social status of his NCOs and officers makes him seriously consider staying in the army as a career.

Leadership. Kim's NCOs are all experienced men. Each served three years in the Army and was carefully screened before being selected to attend an NCO candidate school.

The officer corps is made up of increasingly well-educated and Communist-oriented men, selected for their high caliber and political reliability, who in turn demand and receive blind obedience from subordinates. Many have received military schooling in the Soviet Union or China in addition to training in the extensive military school system of North Korea. Although not necessarily dedicated to the Communist ideology, the officer corps is politically "pure" and loyal to Communist precepts. Care in selecting candidates and past purges of "political deviates" solidify the corps behind the government.

Organization. Theoretically under the command of the Supreme People's Assembly, the North Korean Army actually is commanded by Premier Kim Il-song, the Supreme Commander. As the ideological leader of the people, Kim Il-song sets the standards of conduct for the military. In public appearances, he speaks long and loud of the virtue of the Communist system and the superiority of the North Korean soldier. His political and military ideas are part of soldier Kim's everyday life.







Kim and his fellow North Korean soldiers train long and hard to be proficient.





At higher levels of command, one man is often both military and political leader; thus, the Communist Party's control of the army command structure is assured. For example, under the Minister of Defense, the Army Chief of Staff is a member of the Communist Party's powerful Political Committee, while district commanders, the administrators of the army, and their political deputy commanders are party officials. In the Army Group, which is the top echelon of tactical command, the Chief of Political Department is the Political Deputy Commanding General. As such, he exercises control over all subordinate political staffs.

The division to which Kim is assigned is organized under the triangular structure, with three maneuver elements plus support. The political department supervises the political training of Kim and his comrades by political officers and NCOs at regiment, battalion and company level. Kim is thus thoroughly brain-washed, in both military and political areas.

Tactical Doctrine. Kim's military training has its roots in Soviet and Chinese Communist tactical doctrine. In conventional warfare training, stress is placed on hard-hitting offense and pursuit. The defense, which is adopted only when necessary, features counterattacks and the use of passive defensive measures, such as field fortifications, camouflage, cover and concealment.

In a static defense, such as the NKA maintains along the Demilitarized Zone today, doctrine stresses extensive use of caves for storage and living quarters. Artillery positions are dug into hillsides so designed that weapons can be rolled in and out. This underground protective defense technique also shields industrial complexes throughout the country. Vital portions of plants producing war materiel are located underground.

Kim's tactical training includes guerrilla warfare with the idea that it is an integral part of any military campaign. Some of his comrades receive specialized training for infiltration into South Korea.

Kim also is aware that agents are trained and infiltrated into South Korea as spies and saboteurs. However, these agents are not always military, and their identity is known only to a few government officials.

Equipment. The North Korean Army is equipped mainly with Soviet weapons, usually those which are being replaced in the Soviet

Kim Il-song



In 1945, when the Soviet Union occupied Korea above the 38th Parallel, an ex-guerrilla chief bearing the name of a legendary Korean hero, Kim Il-song, returned to North Korea. He was introduced to the Korean people as a nationalist hero and, with the guidance of the Soviets, quickly established a satellite state.

Since 1945, Kim has been the Stalin-like and unchallenged party and government chief of North Korea. Like Stalin, Kim has gained and consolidated his power through purges.

As Premier, General Secretary of the Central Committee and the Political Committee of the Korean Labor (Communist) Party, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Kim holds all power to make decisions in the Party, the government and the armed forces. All state policy is enacted in his name.

Kim depended on the Soviet Union to establish his regime and maintain himself in power but undoubtedly was favorably impressed by Chinese Communist military support during the Korean War. The war failed to accomplish Kim's declared aim of reunifying Korea under Communism and instead left him in command of a shattered North Korea. Kim turned his attention to rebuilding. After the Korean War, Kim walked a line between the Soviet and Chinese powers, but he became increasingly alarmed at the growing rift between them. In 1955 he stated his middle position as follows; "Although some say that the Soviet way is best, have we not reached the point where we can construct our own way?"

Until the end of 1964 Kim showed noticeable support for Chinese pronouncements on foreign policy. Kim avoided antagonizing Peking, while extracting what he could from Moscow. Since Kosygin's visit in 1965, however, North Korea has again been closer to Moscow than to Peking.

Kim continues to maintain tight control over his people, and his propogandists continue to warn that "the U. S. imperialist and Park-Chung Hee (President of South Korea) clique are running wild to prepare for a new war." Ominously, Kim's own forces have increased the violence of their raids and ambushes along the demilitarized zone.

Kim Il-song was born Kim Song-chu, the son of a middle class schoolmaster on April 15, 1912, in a small town near Pyongyang, the North Korean capital. His family moved to Manchuria about 1925 to avoid persecution. Kim was married in 1925 and had two sons; after his wife's death in 1949, he married the daughter of the chief of the former South Korean National Independence Foundation.

Kim joined the Korean Communist Party in 1931 and led guerrilla groups in Manchuria until Japanese pressure drove the guerrillas into Soviet territory. From 1940 to 1945 Kim apparently served in the Soviet Army. He was a major when he returned to Korea in 1945, and some reports indicate that he fought with the Soviets at Stalingrad.

Kim faces the practical tasks of maintaining his Stalinist-type dictatorship at home and avoiding trouble with his huge neighbor, China. His view of his position may be that expressed in 1959 when he said, "Solidarity centered on the Soviet Union was necessary yesterday, is necessary today, and will be necessary tomorrow. This solidarity around the Soviet Union does not mean that somebody is dominating somebody else; it also does not mean that we are suffering from sycophancy."

An important question is how well that solidarity will support Kim Il-song's desire to unify the country under Communism.

inventory. Small arms and light crew-served automatic weapons are of the 7.62 mm family. Artillery support consists of guns, howitzers, light and heavy mortars, and rockets common to most Communist countries. The North Koreans have only obsolescent medium and heavy tanks of Soviet origin.

Some Chinese materiel is used and North Korean-manufactured small arms are also widely used. The North Korean military-industrial capability is limited, to a great extent, to the manufacture of individual equipment and lightweight materiel, such as small arms and vehicles.

The Free World soldier should remember that his North Korean counterpart is thoroughly trained, tightly controlled, highly motivated. He can travel far on foot very rapidly, with a minimum of nourishment and physical comfort. He has known little in life except hardship and finds the rigors of an austere, rough military life acceptable. His ability as a soldier rates careful consideration.

On the other side of the coin, Kim's support, both military and personal, is considerably less than that available to the Free World soldier. Kim is very restricted in capability and authority to operate on his own. His actions are predictable within the tactical concepts which are so thoroughly ingrained in his mind. He lacks the technical know-how and mental resiliency of people reared in a society encouraging free thought and ingenuity.

Moreover, when he comes in actual contact with the West and is confronted with reality, as during an infiltration assignment, he becomes confused, his effectiveness diminishes, and he becomes more vulnerable to psychological persuasion.

In battle, Kim would be a worthy adversary, but he is far from possessing the all-conquering capabilities of the awesome Mongol hordes of Genghis Khan. AD



PACIFIC

STARS AND STRIPES

EXTRA!

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 149 SHARE THIS PAPER SUNDAY, June 25, 1950 SHARE THIS PAPER AP, UP, INS WIRE SERVICES

KOREA AT WAR

Northern Government Declares State of Hostilities; 60,000 Red Troops Attack Along 200-Mile Front; Rhee Telephones Appeal for U.S. Help to Tokyo

Sunday morning, June 25, 1950, North Korean hordes storm across the 38th parallel to begin a series of battles that, in less than two months' time, would compress Republic of Korea and United Nations forces into a tiny perimeter around Pusan. Here, UN forces hold until General of the Army Douglas MacArthur can carry out a master stroke of strategy with the Inchon landings. One month from the date of that landing, UN forces stand victorious on the banks of the Yalu River. But the apparent end to hostilities is short-lived. On October 31, 1950, Chinese Communists crash into the UN lines, beginning Phase II of the war that was to last three years. Armistice negotiations begin in 1951 and drag on frustratingly for two years. Thousands die before the big guns fall silent on July 27, 1953, beginning the uneasy truce that exists today.



The 151-mile Demilitarized Zone that crosses the Republic of Korea is the focal point for Korean and other UN troops constantly on guard against North Korean infiltrators seeking to penetrate the south. ROK soldiers and marines sweep the area with field glasses and keep weapons on known infiltration routes. The number of serious incidents caused by armed North Korean bands has risen drastically in recent years, with hundreds of ROK and American soldiers becoming casualties from sneak attacks on DMZ guard posts.







The vigil can never be relaxed. Guard posts are sandbagged, while trenches are dug and made ready for defense against North Korean infiltrators. The area bordering the security fence along the DMZ is constantly checked for mines and attempts at breaching.



PANMUNJOM After attacks on DMZ outposts and UN positions in the Joint Security Area, action turns to the conference table at Panmunjom. In nearly 300 meetings at this spot, the Communists have never admitted guilt for their aggressive acts, even when confronted with pictorial and physical evidence.

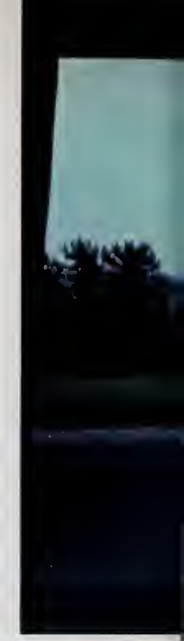








From the ruins of a disastrous three-year war, the Republic of Korea has risen to become an economic miracle. Foreign investment is at an all-time high; electronics and petroleum companies are being established at an ever-increasing rate; modern architecture abounds, rising alongside ancient pagodas; elevated highways winding through Seoul add a futuristic touch. Through all this rush to modernize, heritage is not forgotten. South Koreans found time to honor their national hero, Admiral Yi, for his defense against the Japanese in the Sixteenth Century.







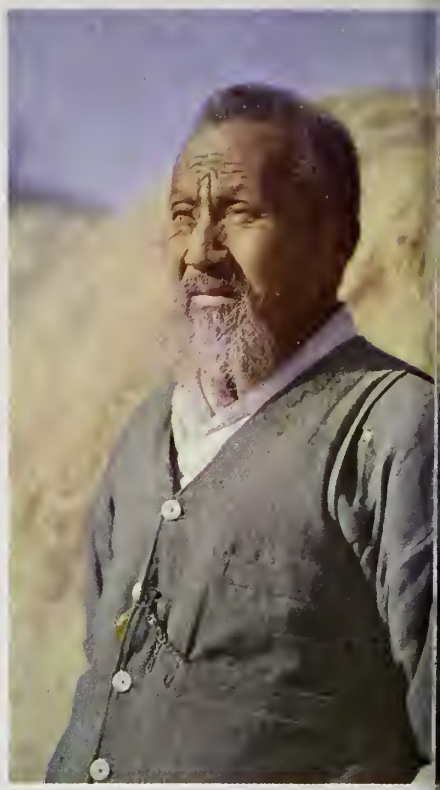






The people of the Republic stand today as a blend of the old and the new, the past, present and future. Divided only by age, they show the strong will, desire for national achievement and personal advancement that causes observers to typify them as "the Americans of the Orient." AJD







Korea Today

The Vigil Continues

Army Digest Staff



Along 17½ miles of tense and troubled frontier, you hear the accents of Iowa farm boys, Georgia mill workers, Harvard Law grads. Some are regulars, long-term professionals; others are performing an obligation of citizenship. All have a hard and endless job—watching the line along the American sector of the Demilitarized Zone, which straddles Korea's 38th Parallel.

An entirely new generation has grown up since a gray Sunday in June 1950 when North Korea dispatched 117,000 tough, Soviet-equipped regulars south to strangle the infant Republic of Korea.

From 16 nations came a swift response. American troops spearheaded an international army, the first of its kind and purpose—the United Nations Command. It met the crisis to force the North Koreans, and the Chinese Communists who intervened to rescue them, to the conference table at Panmunjom—where recriminations still fly like shots.

Today, actual shots still fly as Communists continue to break the unquiet peace.

Soldiers of the United Nations Command are involved almost daily in some Communist-initiated

By vehicle and on foot, patrols maintain tight security along the Demilitarized Zone.





Korean farmer wearing traditional horsehair hat of venerated elders surveys the industrial panorama of new refinery at Ulsan. (Photo by Howard Sochurek © 1969 National Geographic Society.)

act of violence along the 151-mile DMZ. Their vigilance continues against hostile raiders and infiltrators trying to move south. Throughout Korea, UNC forces react swiftly to eliminate enemy agent teams and infiltrators who strike hard and often at their positions.

In January 1968, a 31-man North Korean commando team crept into Seoul on a deadly mission—to assassinate ROK President Chung Hee Park. Intercepted a short distance from the Presidential Mansion, they were hunted down and killed or captured.

Since 1967, there have been about 1,600 incidents involving Communist violations of the Armistice, some 40 percent of which were small firefights. More than 550 enemy infiltrators and agents have been killed and nearly 50 captured.

As General C. H. Bonesteel III, commanding general, UNC/USFK/Eighth U. S.Army, observed: "With the exception of the conflict in Vietnam, nowhere else in the world today is there so direct and inflammable a confrontation between Free World forces and vicious, strong and agressive Communists as there is along Korea's DMZ."

Despite Communist orations at the Panmunjom truce table, there is nothing to indicate that the situation has changed appreciably since the signing of the Armistice, July 27, 1953, when General Maxwell D. Taylor, then Eighth Army commanding general, told his troops: "There is no occasion for celebra-

tion or boisterous eonduet. We are faeed with the same enemy, only a short distanee away, and must be ready for any moves he makes."

Some of the United Nations eountries who made Korea a proving ground of Free World resistanee to Communist aggression have left token forees. The ROKs themselves man most of the 151-mile armed frontier. And the presenee of the U.S. 2d and 7th Infantry Divisions, and 314th Air Division tells the Reds: "We're still here—and still ready."

Aeross the Ameriean seetor of the line stretehes a seeurity system that ineludes modern observation deviees and a newly eompleted barrier fenee. But the real barrier is in the hearts of the South Koreans, baeked by their Ameriean and United Nations allies. Behind that proteetive line, this ruggedly anti-Communist eountry has aehieved politieal stability and impressive eeonomie progress, making it one of the suceess stories of the United States assistanee program.

Strong Tradition. Korea is a proud nation. Its people have kept their national and eultural integrity for thousands of years, despite invasions by the Chinese, Mongols and Japanese.

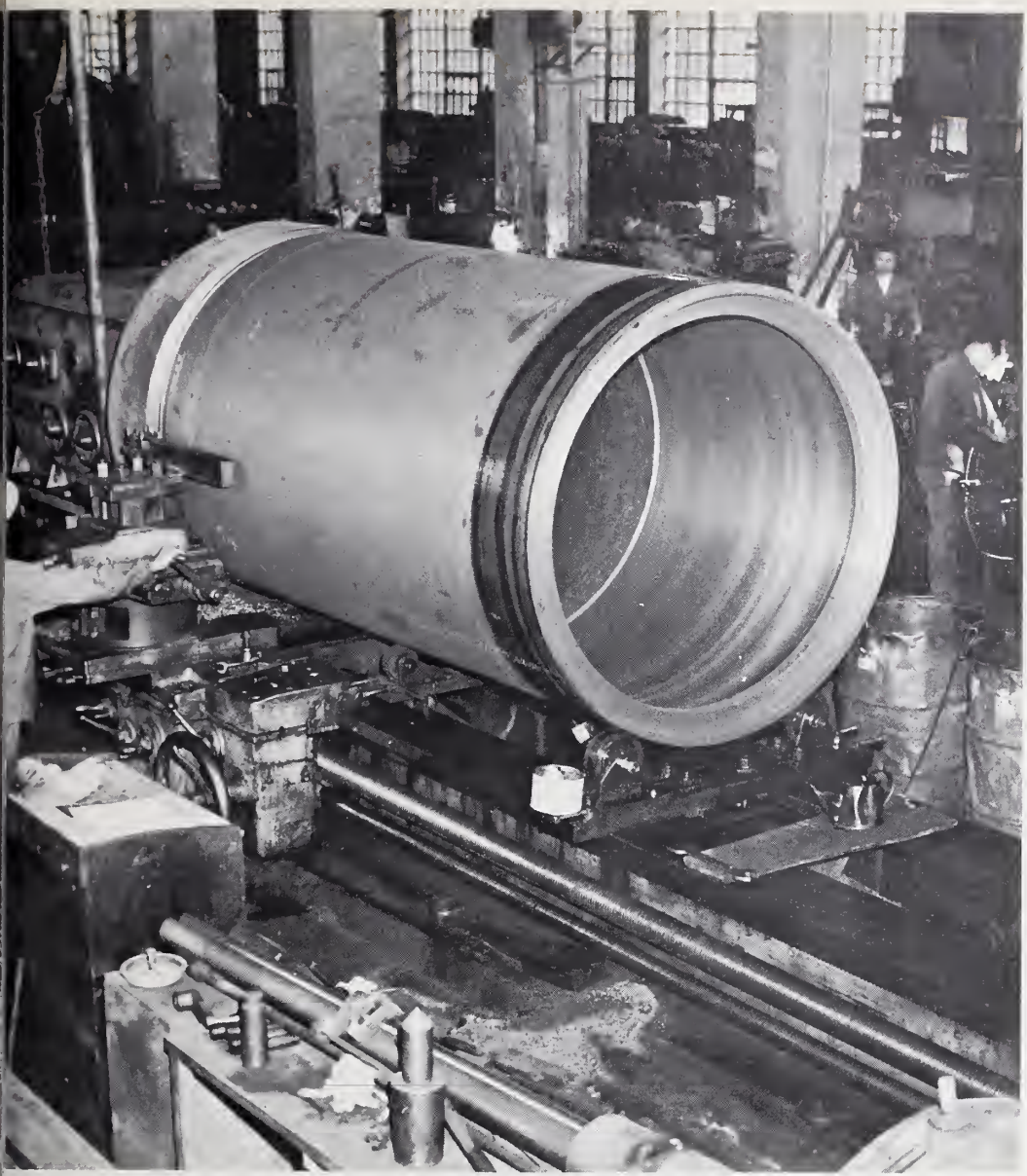
Korea's location is of strategie importanee. Geographieally, it oeeupies a position athwart Communist approaehes to the North Paeifie. The Korean peninsula lies at the apex of three great power triangles —Russia, Red China and Japan. The eapital, Seoul, is less than 500 air miles from Peking, the Chinese Communist eapital, and from Harbin and Mukden, China's great industrial eenters. It is even eloser to Russia's iee-free port of Vladivostok.







General Charles H. Bonesteel, III, (left) Commanding General, United Nations Command, United States Forces Korea, and Eighth U.S. Army since 1966 is scheduled to be succeeded by Lieutenant General John H. Michaelis (right), in November.







Industrial revival in Republic of Korea includes newly constructed facilities for machine shop work, electrical assembly. Steelworker at right tends open hearth furnace at Inchon. (Photo by Howard Sochurek © 1969 National Geographic Society.)





While long watch continues, left, soldiers of United Nations Command, U.S. Forces Korea and Eighth U.S. Army stand firm, defending freedom's frontier in Korea.

Red China and the Soviet Union maintain substantial forces nearby. Just north of the Demilitarized Zone stands the North Korean army, third largest in the Communist world. But the ROKs remain undaunted.

Since the 1953 armistice, the Republic of Korea has built a well-led, well-organized and thoroughly capable military force, which numbers among the largest in the non-Communist World. Its force of more than 500,000 is organized into two armies, five corps, 17 divisions. In addition, it has two divisions serving in Vietnam. A newly organized Home Defense militia, composed mainly of ex-servicemen, but including some 15,000 women volunteers, numbers about 1.9 million.

For the past three years, ROK soldiers have served with allied units in Vietnam. Their 48,000-man force there is noted for its toughness in combat and rugged effectiveness in civic action and psychological operations.

Progress. Behind the protective shield of its determined soldiers, Korea has achieved an economic miracle. New roads, highways, factories, the stepped-up tempo of manufacturing and construction mark its long strides toward modern development. Exports, which amounted to only $32 million in 1960, exceeded $500 million in 1968. The Gross National Product has been climbing between 8 and 12 percent a year for the past five years.

Not only new industries but cultural and educational instiutions as well are springing up all over the republic. Its literacy rate is among the highest in the world.

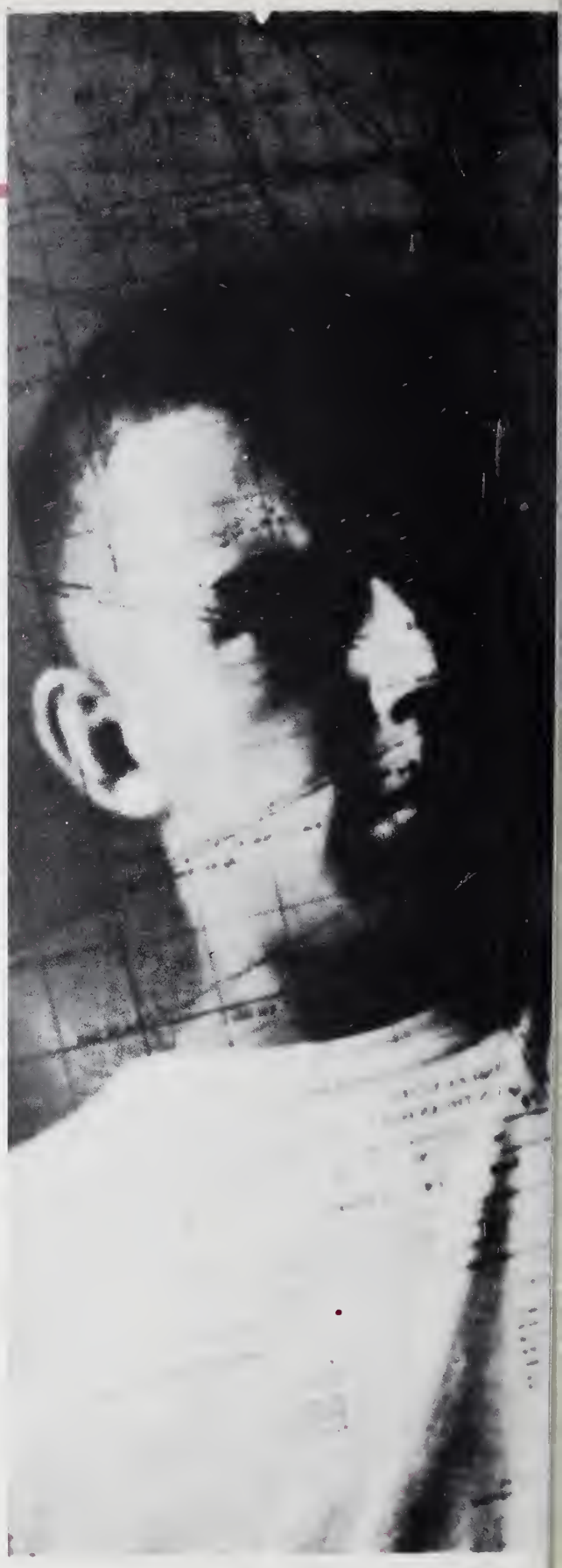
Korea's growth as a peaceful, prospering nation provides an inspiring example to other developing countries. In less than two decades, it has shown the world how a society can modernize and prosper under free institutions.

To developing nations around the world, Korea's visible progress toward growth and stability presents an attractive alternative to the repressive methods of totalitarian rule.

Amid the heightened tensions brought about by infiltrations and forays from the north, Korea, the Land of the Morning Calm, maintains its vigil—and its serenity. Today, ROK forces make up the bulk of the United Nations Command. Shoulder to shoulder with other members of the United Nations Command, U.S. Forees Korea and the Eighth U.S. Army, they share a common determination to stand their ground on cold and barren ridgelines to show aggressors that freedom is not an empty catchphrase—that it will be defended whenever and as often as necessary. This is Korea today.

Paper Lifelines—

Specialist 4 Larry Mayo



All the plans for the night's patrol had been checked and re-checked. Though many of the decisions seemed small and unimportant, there was no margin for error. The map was spread out on a table in the underground Tactical Operations Center and a final study of the area to be "reconned" was made by the patrol leader.

Sergeant First Class Earnest Michaels stuffed the map in his pocket and walked out to brief his men on the upcoming reconnaissance patrol mission.

"It seemed we had been adrift in a sea of jungle for days," the sergeant later reported. "We had just topped a hill and were working our way down the slope of a ravine when it happened. The opposite hillside exploded and we were caught in the open."

Sergeant Michaels half pulled, half shoved his radioman into a small ditch. One hand groped for his battle map, the other clutched the phone. Within seconds, he had the Fire Direction Center (FDC) on the line and was giving coordinates of the enemy position.

Immediately, a map was spread out on a table at the FDC. After a quick computation, the coordinates were reported to a nearby artillery emplacement and a reference point established. Minutes after the enemy's small arms fire, the big guns began "walking in" on Charlie's position. Round after round pounded them with uncanny accuracy.

"Thank God for the big guns," yelled Sergeant Michaels into the phone.

He might have added a "thank you" for accurate maps and the men who produce them. Without them, the story might have been quite different.

Accurate maps are a necessity for the man in the field, commanders, engineers and a multitude of military planners. In Vietnam, two professional map-making units are responsible for insuring that battle maps are completely accurate.

While the majority of maps are compiled in Hawaii and the Continental United States, special tactical and construction maps are prepared by 66th and 569th Topographic Companies at Long Binh and Nha Trang.

SPECIALIST 4 LARRY MAYO is a staff writer with KYSU, publication of U.S. Engineer Troops Vietnam.

Battle Maps Pinpoint the Action

The Cartographic Platoon of the 569th, the first U. S. military unit to produce five-color maps in Vietnam, is now concentrating on producing stereo-compiled maps which portray terrain with contour lines.

The actual production of a map involves several technical processes. Chief Warrant Officer Glen R. Swarthout, operations chief of the 66th Topographic Company, explained that aerial photography and surveying operations are the most important steps in determining the accuracy of a map.

"Neither one by itself is acceptable to our requirements, but taken together, they furnish the most accurate information possible to make a map."

Swarthout said that if he had to distinguish between what is the more important step, he'd have to choose surveying.

"Without accurate surveying techniques, a map isn't worth the paper it's printed on. A map can't be any better than the men who do the initial surveying."

Currently, 26 surveyors from the 66th are operating in the Delta in three provinces. Survey marks are established by observing from 103-foot towers. Once these reference marks are established, they become permanent and will be used for years.

Long-Range Value. Perhaps one of the most gratifying rewards in making maps comes from knowing that this contribution is a lasting one. Not only are the maps vital to military operations, but they also provide the Vietnamese with reliable information for massive developmental programs currently underway.

After the surveyors have taken their valuable cargo of information from the rice paddies of the Delta and the mountain highlands, the responsibility of producing the finished product falls to the technicians, engineers and draftsmen back at Long Binh.

The technicians begin by comparing the aerial photographs and measurements provided by the surveying teams. Complex equipment, like the stereoplotter, is used to transfer three-dimensional terrain features from photos to the map. The difficulty arises in correctly adjusting the human and mechanical errors in depth perception. There are only a handful of men in the Army trained for this exacting job.

Friends of one such specialist jokingly describe him as, "being in the dark half the time." Duty finds him hunched over a table as if he were crystal ball-gazing. He wears round-lensed granny glasses, with one red lens and one blue lens. Corresponding red and blue beams of light shine from a small round plate in the middle of his dark room.

The two stereoplotting machines with which this specialist works are the pride of the 66th Topographic Company. They are the only military plotters of this type in Vietnam and represent a high degree of sophistication in map making.

The machine produces a rough draft of the map—as accurate a representation of a photographed area as can be produced on a flat plane.

Using plastic sheets, seven-thousandths of an inch thick, the draftsmen etch symbols indicating streams, terrain features, cultural features, and contour lines into plastic coating. They work with tolerances that would turn an ordinary draftsman's hair gray.

After the surveyors and cartographers have made their contribution to the process, the reproduction men take over. Their job is to transform the single original copies of the map into plates and then into hundreds of thousands of copies.

However, before this is done, the map maker's attention to detail takes over and the originals are edited, checked, and re-checked for accuracy. Once the professionals are satisfied that the maps are letter and line perfect, the plates are made.

Reaching The Field. Each press run is subject to the check of a supervisor. After all the runs have been made, the map emerges a brilliant four- or five-color reproduction. These are bundled and sent to the distribution section where they are stored in warehouses.

The commander in the field receives adequate copies to distribute to subordinate commands. Artillery units receive them and make distribution to their fire direction centers. Even Sergeant Michaels gets one. He knows the map-making process now. It gives him reason for increased confidence when the time comes that he must jump for a ditch and scream into his phone, "Fire Mission!"

MOTIVATION

New Look for Command Information

Joseph A. Bourdow

What is the U.S. Army's role in NATO?

Why were week-end passes cancelled unexpectedly?

How can I change my MOS?

Where do Army men serve in Alaska, the Caribbean, Europe?

These and miscellaneous other questions run the range of the soldier's need to know. Whether they concern his immediate situation or the world scene of which he is an indispensable part, they all come under the heading of information.

Providing the soldier with necessary information about his unit, and about national and world affairs that affect him and the Army, is one of the essential skills of military leadership.

Information (which in its planned and organized aspect is called Command Information in the Army) is a form of communication between the leader and the led on matters of mutual concern. If armies consisted of robots directed by a few human beings, effective command could be exercised merely by giving orders in a computerized form the machines could "understand." But armies consist of volatile human beings, and orders cannot be the sole communication between the commander and his men.

Like any other army, ours demands unquestioning obedience to lawful commands. But the United States Army springs from and serves a free society. In such an army, *unquestioning* obedience cannot mean the same as *uncomprehending* obedience.

This trait was noted even in Revolutionary War days by Baron von Steuben, writing to a former colleague in the Prussian Army concerning the Americans he was training: "You say to your soldiers, 'do this' and he does it. Here, I

JOSEPH A. BOURDOW is a staff member of Training Materials Branch, Command Information Division, Office of the Chief of Information.



am obliged to say to our soldiers, 'This is why you should do this,' and then he does it."

This need to know *why* is a trait that makes Americans especially responsive to those leaders who earn and inspire loyalty and cooperation rather than extracting it by reason of superior rank and the rigors of military discipline. Basically, it simmers down to a matter of attitude and outlook.

Attitude Helps. The soldier's attitude toward his leaders and fellow soldiers grows out of a complex of feelings about the Army itself, about his relationship to his country and all lawful authority. If his general attitudes are the products of ignorance and prejudice, his personal response to a given mission will be equally unfavorable. The highly motivated soldier, on the other hand, is one who understands and willingly contributes his energies and skills to accomplish the mission.

While the soldier is not expected to be a strategist or specialist in national and international affairs, neither can he remain wholly disinterested in meaningful events without impairing his full potential as a soldier. To give his best in the day-to-day demands of military life requires awareness of larger matters that give meaning to that life.

The need for communication extends throughout the chain of command. The information itself may originate at any of the several levels.

At the level where soldiers live —in companies, troops and batteries—the information may be as basic and timely as an announcement explaining why unforeseen requirements necessitate cancelling all leaves until further notice.

At the other end of the chain, the message may be a services-wide explanation of a new policy or law that affects all members of the Armed Forces. All information, regardless of level of origin or breadth of application, helps the unit leader and his men to do a more effective job.

This was the purpose in July 1776 when General Washington directed all commanders to read the Declaration of Independence to their troops and explain its meaning. It is still the purpose today, whether the format and subject is a Department of Defense film on Communism, or a Department of the Army explanation of the enlisted promotion system, or a unit commander's informal remarks to his soldiers about some local situation. In every case, the aim is to enlighten for a purpose—to develop better soldiers in a better Army.

Program Today. Organized information activities in the Army are relatively recent developments. The reading and explanation of the Declaration of Independence to Revolutionary War troops was a special event rather than part of a continuing effort (although some see in Tom Paine's famous pamphlets motivating Continental Army soldiers the beginning of today's *Commanders Calls*). In later wars, up to World War II, similar isolated but equally non-typical examples of Command Information activities occurred.

Army-wide internal information activities began during World War II as a rigidly centralized and highly standardized "Troop Information and Education Program." Later modified as the "Troop Information Program," it was still further remodeled several years ago and redesignated as Command Information.

For several years, the main operating principle of the Command Information Program has been decentralization. Although the Departments of Defense and Army and the major and subordinate commands provide guidance and materials of appropriate scope and type, final responsibility for implementation falls on the busiest individual in the Army—the company, troop or battery commander.

To give the commander more help in planning and conducting the formal aspect of Command Information, DA recently altered its method of disseminating the materials provided for localized adaptation in Commanders Call formations. Except to meet special and infrequent requirements, separate DA Pamphlets in the *Officers Call* and *Troop Topics* series will no longer be published. Replacing them will be a quarterly DA Pamphlet entitled *COMMANDERS CALL Support Materials.*

Each issue of the new publication will be for use during a designated quarter, with the first issue scheduled for distribution in time to support coverage of DA-suggested subjects during the second quarter of Fiscal Year 1970.

In a single package, *COMMANDERS CALL Support Materials* will give every unit commander—

- Texts for use as the basis for Commanders Call (including Officers Call) formations, with discussion outlines, presentation suggestions and easy-to-use visual aids.
- Program guidance of the kind formerly issued in quarterly TAG Letters to major and subordinate commands.
- Speech reprints and similar materials augmenting subjects receiving emphasis in the designated quarter.
- Listings of selected command-produced publications to encourage inter-command exchanges, and other information formerly contained in the bi-monthly *Training Materials Bulletin* distributed to Information Officers.

The first issue contains Troop Topics discussions on the Army role in Vietnam, the U.S. soldier around the world, and the importance of an Honorable Discharge. Officers Call materials cover the officer promotion system and the problem of junior officer retention.

In planning both format and content, flexibility keynotes the new approach in distribution of Command Information materials. Based on reaction from the field, further changes may be anticipated; some features may be dropped, and better ones developed. The only fixed star is the purpose—to help unit commanders keep troops informed.



Sharpening Management Skills



Computer helps solve problem in Management Analysis Section.

Troy S. Williams

Faced with an ever-increasing need for skilled managers to do better jobs with less manpower and money, the U. S. Army Management School (AMS) at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, now in its 15th year, has the mission of providing resident education and training in military management for seleeted officers and Federal civilian employees.

The School is one of 26 operated by the U. S. Continental Army Command. Besides teaching the latest techniques and philosophy of management, it provides an environment that challenges the student, stimulates exchange of views and demonstrates the value of the team approach in problem-solving.

The school offers three regular eourses of instruction—Army Installation Management, Operations Research/Systems Analysis for Exeeutives and Defense Family Housing Management.

As now set up, the Army Installation Management Course (AIMC) evolved from a revision and expansion of the earlier Army Management Course, whieh was instituted when the school was established. Attended by officers in grades of major and above and civilians GS-11 or higher, it has already graduated some 7,000 students.

The Operations Researeh/Systems Analysis Executive Course was developed to fill a need for offieer and civilian executives with an understanding of systems analysis techniques, who must critically review studies produced by specialists in the field. Since its beginning in January 1968, the four-week course has graduated some 900 participants. Students are majors or above and civilians in Grade GS-13 or higher.

Knowledge of Operations Research/Systems Analysis is particularly important in providing middle managers who supervise activities between the high poliey levels and the technical expert. The course is designed to provide an understanding of the theories and terminology as well as the capabilities and limitations of this tool.

In today's modern Army, a decent place to live and raise a family is of major importanee. With this in mind, the five-day Defense Family Housing Management Course is designed to sharpen managerial skills and inerease knowledge of general management methods, including administration and utilization, requirements, construction, operations, maintenanee and finaneial aspects of family housing for the militarv. The course is attended by commissioned or warrant officers and eivilians in grade GS-7 and above.

Since the course was first offered in February 1967, it has graduated more than 970 housing managers from all services and ageneies of the Department of Defense, as well as U. S. Coast Guard.

The AIMC three-week course is designed to give students a general knowledge of techniques, praetices and fundamentals of Army installation management. It seeks to improve competenee and performance in the management of Army resourees, by minimizing operational costs and enhancing unit readiness. Instruction covers management concepts, philosophy, and praetices from both the academie and pragmatic viewpoints.

Idea Exchange. Students in AIMC and Defense Family Housing Management Courses live and eat in the same building. They attend elasses in eivilian attire. This close association permits free exchange of ideas.

"Our faeilities provide opportunities for informal and elose association with fellow partieipants, thereby maximizing the learning proeess," Colonel John R. McLean, school commandant, explains.

Through individual study and small group aetion, partieipants can evaluate their own managerial talents and their responsiveness to new environments and challenges. Students are encouraged to exereise freedom in thinking and in expressing themselves. Through interaction with lecture and eonference leaders, they gain a realistic view of the complex operation of the Army as a whole and further develop their skills as managers.

Since the opening address delivered in 1954 by General Matthew B. Ridgway, then Army Chief of Staff, a guest speaker program has been a significant feature of the school. Visiting speakers include experts and authorities from nearby Washington agencies, including key personnel directly concerned with the many phases of Army management.

TROY S. WILLIAMS is on the Heodquorters stoff of U.S. Continentol Army Commond, Fort Monroe, Vo.

Increasing need for technical specialists in the modern Army has created requirements for officers trained in fields that do not conveniently fall into the traditional officer development patterns of any single career branch. To the roster of existing specialist programs—Research and Development, Automatic Data Processing, Comptroller, Logistics, Procurement, Information, Foreign Area Specialist, Security, Intelligence and Atomic Energy—a new field has recently been added: Military Assistance Officer. In the following article, the Assistant Director for International and Civil Affairs, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, discusses the new program's impact on officer careers.

—Editor

MILITARY ASSISTANCE OFFICER PROGRAM

Career With a Future

COL J. F. Ladd

With announcement of the Army's new Military Assistanee Officer Program (MAOP), a barrage of questions poured into the Pentagon office monitoring the program. The questions ranged from "Are Wacs eligible?" to "Can a MAOP officer be promoted beyond the rank of colonel?" (In both instances, incidentally, the answer is yes.)

MAOP is a highly selective program whieh will carefully train officers, already qualified in their basic braneh, in the broad and complex fields of economic, social, political and psyehological endeavor whieh confront senior military commanders and staff offieers in most overseas assignments.

Key Army officer positions in the field eommands, Military Assistance Advisory Groups, Missions, Department of the Army staff and service schools are being identified for designation as MAOP slots. Whenever possible, offieers seleeted for the program will be assigned to fill these positions. The rank spread is expected to be from captain through colonel, with the total probably not exceeding 1,200.

Although the Military Assistance Officer Program is new, the individual fulfilling that role has been long familiar on the Army scene. Shortly before World War II, Army eommanders and their principal staff officers found themselves thrust into assignments overseas that, by their very location and nature, required the exercise of skills and judgment not traditionally associated with the duties of Army officers. Under their command were thousands of U.S. troops stationed in foreign lands working in soeial, eultural, politieal and economic environments vastly different from those of the United States. In this situation, commanders were faeed with new and continuing challenges to insure harmonious co-existenee with foreign peoples—a task for which they had received little or no specialized training.

Fortunately, those commanders of a quarter of a century ago were able to draw upon their common sense, experience and educational and professional baekgrounds to cope with such problems as black marketeering, war brides, control of U.S. eurreney and status of forces agreements.

The post-World War II period saw the establishment of MAAGs and Missions, extensive military involvement in emergencies threatening developing nations, and the rebuilding of nations devastated by the war. Commanders and staff offieers acquired a new role—that of advisors to foreign military establishments and foreign military personnel at all levels. Again, for the most part, these offieers faeed unpreeedented situations and, although their performance of duty was outstanding, they were often seriously handieapped by language barriers, cultural gaps and inexperience in the techniques of assistance to less developed nations.

In the challenging and eomplex arena of the rapidly changing world of those earlier days, outstanding Army leaders came to the fore. Highly qualified military profes-sionals like Generals George C. Marshall, Douglas MacArthur and Dwight D. Eisenhower, applied their unique and mostly self-developed politico-military talents to meet the challenge. They were the forerunners and prototypes of the kind of professional officer the MAOP is designed to produee—fully qualified and experieneed commanders or staff offieers who are additionally trained and skilled in fields related to foreign internal development and assistance.

Toward the goal of developing officers aware of the politico-military responsibilities and skilled in coordinating U.S. Government inter-agency operations, the new Military Assistance Officer Program will attempt to guide the careers of its participants. AD

COLONEL J. F. LADD is Assistant Director, International and Civil Affairs, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations.

Picatinny Puts POW in Firepower

Ralph Ahrens
and
Rube Weiss



Folding-fin air-to-air rocket now serves as air-to-ground weapon. M-79 grenade launcher is used to fire smoke marker round.



The enemy feels Picatinny's impact with such items as 2.75-inch rocket.



TOW packs a wallop against both moving and stationary targets.

All but hidden among the trees and rocky countryside near Dover, in northwestern New Jersey, is historic Picatinny Arsenal—a 6,500-acre installation manned by more than 8,000 civilian employees and 120 officers and enlisted men.

As a major element and commodity center of the Army Munitions Command, the Arsenal is responsible for research, development, engineering, procurement, quality assurance and other services dealing with nuclear and conventional munitions. The latter include artillery and mortar ammunition, rocket and missile warhead sections, boosters, bombs, grenades, mines, demolition devices, propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics and jet-assist-takeoff (Jato) devices.

In recent years the Arsenal has played a part in developing explosives components for the Honest John, Littlejohn, Hawk, Sergeant, Pershing and Nike-series missiles. It also is involved in research in plastics, adhesives and certain nonmetallic materials.

Picatinny is the home of the Defense Department's Plastics Technical Evaluation Center which collects, evaluates and distributes technical information on plastics to some 1,000 government agencies and contractors.

RALPH AHRENS and RUBE WEISS are technical information specialists at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.



Off-route anti-tank mine is fired automatically from a short tube into side of tank.

Also located at the Arsenal is the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Center which controls and approves disposal procedures for Army-developed munitions. The Center also develops procedures for disposal of foreign munitions and conducts research and development of EOD tools and equipment for the Army.

Explosives Role. Picatinny's beginnings trace back to the Revolutionary War, when General Washinton turned to an iron-worker in the area for cannon shot. For the next 100 years, munitions manufacturing at Middle Forge, as it was then known, came to a virtual standstill, except during the War of 1812 and the Civil War. In 1880 the government purchased 2,000 acres in the area and called the site Picatinny Depot. Later the name was changed to U.S. Powder Depot; in 1907 it became Picatinny Arsenal.

With United States entry into World War II, Picatinny had the only plant in the United States capable of producing munitions other than small arms types. The Arsenal's experience in ammunition manufacture made it possible for industry to convert rapidly to mass production during World War II. After that conflict, Picatinny took on a new look as a research and engineering center.

Enemy tanks learned of Picatinny's know-how the hard way during the Korean War. The existing 2.75-inch Bazooka round lacked the necessary oomph to stop the Red tanks. Its replacement—the 3.5-inch Bazooka rocket—had been developed and was being produced on a pilot basis at Picatinny. In less than 24 hours after General MacArthur called for the new weapon, the pilot plant was switched to full production. A week after the general's urgent radio request, seven enemy tanks were knocked out by the new rocket.

Ready and Able. When things started to heat up in Vietnam, the Arsenal was ready with its research and development team of physicists, chemists, engineers, mathematicians and technicians.

Adapting weaponry to jungle combat needs, Picatinny took the now familiar 3.5-inch rocket and turned it into the M-24 off-route anti-tank mine system. Fired automatically from a short tube, the rocket slams into the enemy tank from the side, not from underneath, as is usually the case with mines. The M-24 can be emplaced in a matter of minutes; a pressure-actuated cable (similar to the type used in service stations) "passes the word" to the mine as the enemy tank lumbers by.

Among other accomplishments, Arsenal researchers took the Navy's 2.75-inch folding-fin aircraft rocket, an item designed for air-to-air use, and converted it into an air-to-ground weapon. It is used today by all services.

The 40mm ground smoke marker is another Arsenal development. Fired from the M-79 grenade launcher, the marker provides two minutes' worth of smoke for marking target areas and drop zone.

New Items. Under development now is TOW, for "tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided" missile. With its Picatinny warhead, the TOW can wallop both moving and stationary targets, including heavy armor and gun emplacements. Versatile, it may be fired from ground vehicles or from helicopters.

Other items bearing the Picatinny imprint include the M-18A1 anti-personnel mine (Claymore), the LAW ("light assault weapon") anti-tank warhead and the Shillelagh missile with the Picatinny-developed propellant ignition system for its main power plant.

Picatinny's contribution to Army effectiveness has been summarized by Victor Lindner, deputy director of Ammunition Engineering Directorate, the organization responsible for all major caliber munitions and other types of conventional weapons:

"Our basic job is to provide our fighting forces with munitions which very substantially increase firepower effectiveness in the field. We will continue to strive to design munitions so that they are easy and simple to use, are maintenance-free as possible and are made and delivered in very large quantities at minimum over-all cost."



The Claymore, an anti-personnel mine developed at the Arsenal, is widely used in Vietnam.

OAKLAND

One Year Later

SSG Duke Richard
Staff Writer-Photographer

Your orders had read, "Report NLT . . ." and, while you didn't report any later, you didn't report any earlier, either. You recall your feelings as the bus pulled into Oakland Army Base from San Francisco: feelings of resignation, apprehension, mixed with the underlying emotion of anticipation. You were about to embark on The Great Adventure. Vietnam.

Now it is one year later. As the bus from Travis Air Force Base eases to a stop outside the huge processing center, your mind is a whirlwind of memories. It has been a year of adventure. A year of experiences, some you never want to forget, some you never want to remember . . .

After hoisting your duffel bag—which *never* gets lighter—onto your shoulder and entering the 7½-acre warehouse, you find yourself staring blankly at a huge sign: Welcome, Transfer Station, U.S. Army Personnel Center. Four Steps to Civilian Life . . ."

Oakland had changed. Bright mod-colored panels decorate some areas. Recreation areas are a little plusher. Huge mural-sized combat photos decorate the walls. As you wander around, one in particular catches your eye. A two-man machinegun team, tensed, wait in ambush. It is titled: The Long Wait.











The wait only seems long at Oakland. Actually, men headed overseas are normally processed within three days; those returning, within hours.



Under it sat the you of one year ago. Men nervously sipping soda, catnapping, or just sitting with chins cupped in hands. Waiting.

As you wearily begin processing, you recall that the wait had seemed endless going over. Actually, you were completely processed and gone within three days, but it had seemed like three weeks. Now, you are being told by a briefing NCO you will exchange your rumpled, faded jungle fatigues for new Class A greens and, within 24 hours, you will be a civilian. You exchange tired smiles with your processing-mates.

In less than 24 hours, you are examined and questioned by doctors, personnel specialists, finance clerks and you don't remember who else. And now, mildly refreshed by a shave, shower and big steak dinner, you move through the final stages. After signing more forms than you signed upon induction and hearing a final briefing by a finance officer, you find yourself standing for the National Anthem. More memories.

A decorated Vietnam veteran is thanking you for your service to your country and you find yourself appreciating it. Then you file through a door, shaking his hand and juggling your records. Finally, the last walk to an Army finance cage. You re-count your money in front of the clerk who has just counted it for you, observing that this is one of the many little habits you had picked up in the Army.

As you lightfootedly make it out the door, you pass a busload of apprehensive-looking, duffel-bag-toting replacements coming in. Reporting NLT . . . AD



What to Bring to Oakland

Reports from the field relate recurring confusion on just what items men going to Vietnam should bring to the U.S. Army Personnel Centers. This list is from the Center at Oakland Army Base:

Item	Number
Duffel bag	1
Web belt	2
Brass belt buckle	1
Polyester Wool garrison cap	1
Polyester rayon utility cap	2
Branch of Service insignia (enlisted)	1
US Insignia (enlisted)	2
Short sleeve khaki shirt	2
Black dress shoes	1
Cotton nylon black socks	3
Cushion sole socks	5
Bath towel	2
Cotton khaki trousers	2

Issued at U.S. Personnel Center

Tropical combat boot	2
Field jacket	1
Tropical combat coat	5
Cotton drawers	5
Handkerchiefs	5
Bath towel	3
Tropical combat trousers	5
Cotton undershirt	5



EX-SOLDIERS AS STUDENTS

College students today generally are credited with being the most vociferous critics of the military, the draft and "the establishment." This presents what can be a soul-searching problem not only for the college-age man entering the Army, but for the Army-age man entering college.

To get reactions of Army veterans who returned to campus, ARMY DIGEST visited the Student Union of the University of Maryland at College Park. We talked with three ex-Army students in the Veteran's Club, a fraternity-like social group that meets weekly to exchange information, then retires to a local tavern for "happy-hour."

The three: CHARLES JENNINGS, former Specialist 4 who, as an Infantryman with the 1st Infantry Division, won the Silver Star; BRUCE KINNEY, former Engineer lieutenant (via Officer Candidate School) who served his last tour with the 4th Infantry Division and 20th Engineer Brigade in Vietnam, and FRANK HYLAND, former Specialist 5 with the Army Security Agency in Europe.



Kinney

ARMY DIGEST: Are you financially able to make it with the GI Bill?
KINNEY: My wife has a good job, so with the GI Bill we can live comfortably. But I pity the poor guys that are bachelors . . .
JENNINGS: My wife works, too, but the GI Bill is still a necessity.
HYLAND: Well, I got out of the Army in 1964. I entered school but had to drop out because of finances.

I went to work for the Department of Defense as a GS-9 at Fort Meade, Md. and went to school nights. Finally, after both my wife and I had worked steadily, I was able to re-enter full time. My wife still works.

ARMY DIGEST: What was it like coming to college right out of the Army?

KINNEY: I was scared to death of college my first year. The first semester I found I was not able to talk to younger students. Here are all these 18, 19-year-old kids and they aren't dummies. Intellectually, you're afraid of them.

JENNINGS: The first semester is worst. It's tough to adapt. For one thing, you haven't used study habits for more than three years.

ARMY DIGEST: Are the students' attitudes toward you as a veteran hostile?

KINNEY: I've never had any trouble.

JENNINGS: I had some trouble at first. I was called a "warmonger", among other things. The big problem is that veterans are thought of as being stereotypes. We're not. We're individuals just like they are.

HYLAND: Individually we've had few difficulties. A lot more people respect the government, the military, and "the establishment" than you'd believe from reading the papers. I believe there's a lot to this "silent majority" thing. Most students belong to the silent majority. I'm actually looked up to because I've had responsibilities, although I shy away from the role of older student to younger students.

ARMY DIGEST: Do you resent the attitudes of some students towards the military?

JENNINGS: I feel a person has to do what he wants. Of course, many students don't know what they want . . . I don't know exactly what I want, but I feel I have a much better idea after three years in the Army.

KINNEY: It used to be that going into the service was a natural part of growing up. It was something you expected and accepted. Not now. It was natural for me to go into the service. Today, it's not necessarily the natural thing to do.



Hyland

The main thing that bothers me is that students spout all kinds of facts, figures and opinions that are unfounded. When you pin them down to their sources and questions like "How do you know what the Vietnamese farmer thinks about American intervention? Have you asked one? Have you been there?" they are lost. Don't get me wrong. My personal views have shifted significantly in three years but many students don't have any real basis for their opinions.

On the other hand, many students will come up to you and ask about the service and Vietnam. "What's it really like?" they ask. And most of them are sincere.

ARMY DIGEST: Do you feel you have an advantage or disadvantage coming to college right out of the Army?

KINNEY: I'm a lot more prepared now than I would have been right out of high school. I've had four years of my own life, of inde-



Jennings

pendence, and of growing up. Growing with responsibilities that normal students don't get. And you grow a little faster in the Army. Veterans are more aware of life than that man right out of high school. The veteran knows more about life and the veteran has made that big break of leaving family and home. Even in college, most students are under some kind of parental influence. Sometimes, it's just because Daddy's paying the way.

JENNINGS: I went to a technological school in Philadelphia for two semesters, then dropped out. Mainly because I didn't know what I wanted next, I joined the Army. Now I'm more settled and, being three years older, have learned to relax. There's a radical difference in attitude between the veteran and the average student. Veterans are here for an education. That's all.

ARMY DIGEST: Do you feel the veteran has an advantage in applying for school?

KINNEY: Well, to get into any engineering school, which I attend, all the math you can get is recommended. I only had two years of math in high school. Yet on the basis of my engineering experience in the Army, I had no problem getting accepted.

JENNINGS: When I dropped out of school, I tried to get accepted at many other schools, including the University of Maryland. They turned me down flat! After three years in the Army, they accepted me. And I was a One-One-Bravo, man, a groundpounder, a grunt!

ARMY DIGEST: What advice would you give a veteran about to enter college?

KINNEY: Jump right in with both feet. Don't be afraid of it, because you have more behind you than the rest of the students. Actually, they are more afraid of entering college than you are.

HYLAND: Look for the nearest Veterans' Club. Most campuses have them. And if they don't, seek out a veteran individually. He'll be able to give you valuable help and will be glad to do so.

JENNINGS: People in the administration and faculty are more than eager to help. Veterans get along with professors and administration people better.

KINNEY: My advice would be to tell them they have the advantage. The veteran has learned to persevere.—*Story and photos by SSG Duke Richard* AD

ARMY TERMS

How It All Began

In the Army you run into a lot of words that are seldom used in civilian life. Following are the origin and meaning of a few—

ADJUTANT: From a Latin word meaning "to assist."

ARTILLERY: From the French *artiller,* meaning "to equip." Originally, it referred to all instruments of war, but later narrowed down to its present meaning.

BAYONET: A French word for an item first made in Bayonne, France.

BIVOUAC: This French word came originally from the German *Beiwache. Bei* means near, *Wache* guard.

CADRE: French for "frame." In the Army it refers to the framework on which a unit is built.

ECHELON: French, meaning "step of a ladder."

HOWITZER: From the Czech word *"houffnice"* for catapult.

JEEP: From the GP (general purpose) in the vehicle's nomenclature. The name is now a patented trademark.

KHAKI: Originally a Hindu word meaning "dust-colored," it came into use among the British who had troops in India for a long time.

MANEUVER: A French word derived from the Latin, *manu operati,* to work by hand.

MESS: From the Latin *missus,* a course at a meal.

SOLDIER: From *solidu,* a piece of money in Latin, used to pay men of the Roman armies.

TANK: This was a "secret weapon" when first used by the British in World War I. Crates containing the vehicle were labeled "water carrier," later shortened to "tank," and the name stuck.

From "Army in Europe" AD


THE BIG 10%
ARMED SERVICES
FOR WINGS ★ DEPOSITS





Sleight of Hand Think twice before you sit down to a game of poker with Speeialist 4 Murray Sobel, USAR, assigned to Headquarters Company, Army Training Center, Fort Bragg. He's a whiz at cards and other tricks.

Specialist Sobel joined the Reserves in 1964 and completed basic training at Fort Knox, Ky. His reserve unit was reactivated late last year and he was assigned to Fort Bragg.

An amateur magician in his youth, he now has an Army MOS as clerk-typist. He remains active in Army shows, mostly given for children and Vietnam vets convalesceing in hospitals throughout the Third Army area.

What happens when a triek flops?

"People are usually good-natured," SP4 Sobel grins. "All you do is just chuckle along with them."



Sabers and Spurs The past is part of the present at the Fort Huachuca home of First Sergeant John G. Lown, Jr. Sergeant Lown has a eloset full of frontier day Army uniforms, a shelf full of Army hats and the accessories that go with them.

Dressed in his 1872 U.S. Army regulation dress cavalry uniform, Sergeant Lown participates in Tucson Festival pageants, Helldorado Day parades in Tombstone, Kearny Pioneer Day eelebrations, rodeo parades and other southern Arizona activities.

In 1963, Lown formed an ROTC mounted color guard unit at the University of Arizona. Members dressed in the khaki uniforms, with eampaign hats and leggings, of the 1930s. He reeeived the Army Commendation Medal for his work in estaablishing the unit. The ROTC group now wears the uniform of the 1872 period, which is similar to the dress uniform worn at Fort Huaehuca when the post was founded.

This past summer Sergeant Lown was advisor to dian Wars encampment of the 5th Cavalry Memorial Regiment, A Troop, at old Fort Lowell in Tucson, an outgrowth of his organization of the Color Guard.

Sergeant Lown's interest in old Army regalia has beeome a family hobby. Mrs. Lown made the uniforms from sketches drawn by her husband, as Army wives did many years ago. They made the hats and caps together. Sergeant Lown made mustaches, beards, wigs, and gauntlets to complete his outfits. He also tooled two leather holsters and a Civil War pouch.

Sergeant and Mrs. Lown and their five children often appear as a family dressed in authentic costumes of Arizona pioneer days. The family has won many citations and awards for these activities



Snakes Alive If you have ever seen a man who is thoroughly wrapped up in his work, it's the snake doctor for the 44th Medical Brigade at Bien Hoa, Vietnam. Major Herschel H. Flowers is one of the foremost authorities on venomous snakes in the U.S. Army. As a staff veterinarian for the preventive medieine unit, he is responsible for the study and prevention of animal-carried diseases, but a major portion of his work is coneerned with testing snakebite antiserums and studving the overall snake problem in Vietnam.

En Garde Joseph Cummins, assigned to the Provost Marshal Office, Headquarters, U.S. Army, Japan, is one man with whom you had better not tangle. Mr. Cummins is adept in many of the 18 forms of the Japanese martial arts, and actually participates in six. Of these, he excels in two—*Iai-do* and *So-jitsu,* the former ing a form of swordsmanship and the latter fighting with a staff.

Mr. Cummins became interested early in bladed weapons. At age 16 he took up fencing with a saber, and later studied fencing under the world-famous Italian teacher, Athos Perone, in 1953.

After coming to Japan in 1960, he studied *So-jitsu* under Matsuo Kempu, Sensei or master instructor of Yokohama, who holds 106 *dans* or degrees in that art. Cummins then took up the art of *Iai-do.*

When Kempu was invited to attend the New York World's Fair to exhibit his talents at the Japanese pavilion, Cummins assisted his old instructor in these demonstrations.

Last May, Mr. Cummins represented the Kanto area of central Japan in the grade of Renshi, a title between the 6th and 7th degree, at the annual Iai-do Association contest in Kyoto, and placed third. Shortly after, he was raised to the rank of 7th *dan.* As far as



can be determined, no other foreigner has attained this rank.

According to Mr. Cummins, "The main purpose of *Iai-do* is to cultivate the spirit and to discipline oneself—to be able to overcome an opponent with spiritual strength rather than physical force."

Those who cannot overcome Mr. Cummins with spiritual strength would be well advised not to resort to physical force.

The major, who holds a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from the University of Georgia, has two major studies underway in Vietnam. The first is a statistical study of snakes in relation to the combat soldier. This study indicates that snakes will usually leave you alone if you leave them alone.

The second project, which assumes that someone may get bitten, is concerned with antiserum testing. Thus, the Army takes all possibilities into consideration, with Major Flowers a key man in the program.



Balancing Act Members of the U.S. Army Finance Department who have problems balancing accounts have cause to be envious of Warrant Officer Candidate Phillip D. O'Donnell. He made his first professional appearance as a juggler at age 5 and has been putting on an act ever since.

Ironically, Warren Officer Candidate O'Donnell's aspirations to become an Army aviator recently suffered a temporary set-back when he was cited for, of all things, lack of coordination.

This lack of coordination did not affect his circus career. During his 12 years with the circus, he also walked the high and the low wire, did tumbling and trampoline acts and performed as a Western trick rider.

He considers one of the high points of his career a command performance he gave for the Queen of England at the Governors' Convention in Williamsburg, Va. The President and Vice President of the United States were also present at the occasion.

Although O'Donnell has fond memories of the circus, he plans to make a career of the Army.





The Complete Competitor

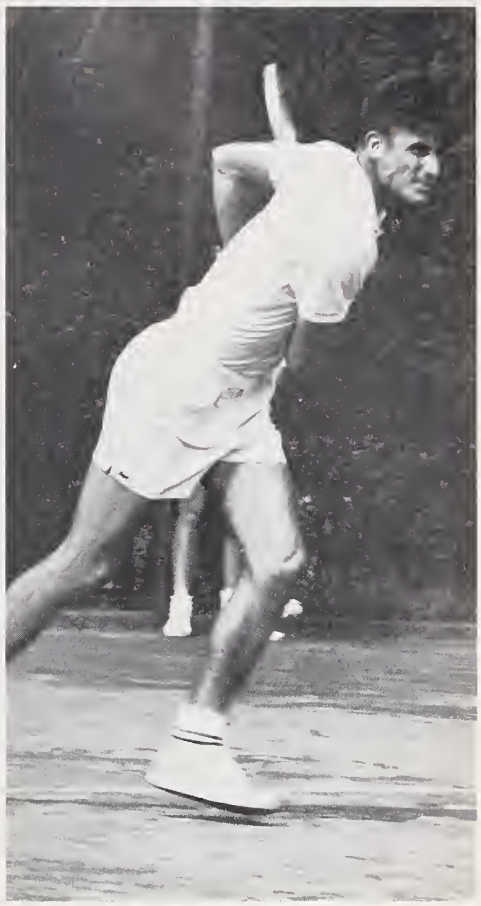
While one hand delicately lifts the ball as if it were a raw egg, the rest of his powerful body strains and tenses. Suddenly, he uncoils. *Whhomp!* The mighty serve is followed through completely, right down to the last grimace. Every muscle contributes to each smashing return. His intensity never subsides.

All one has to do is watch Army Specialist 4 Charles Pasarell, a member of the Davis Cup squad, winning the open singles crown in the Interservice Tennis Championships to see why he is the complete competitor . . . AD

Story and photos by SSG Duke Richard















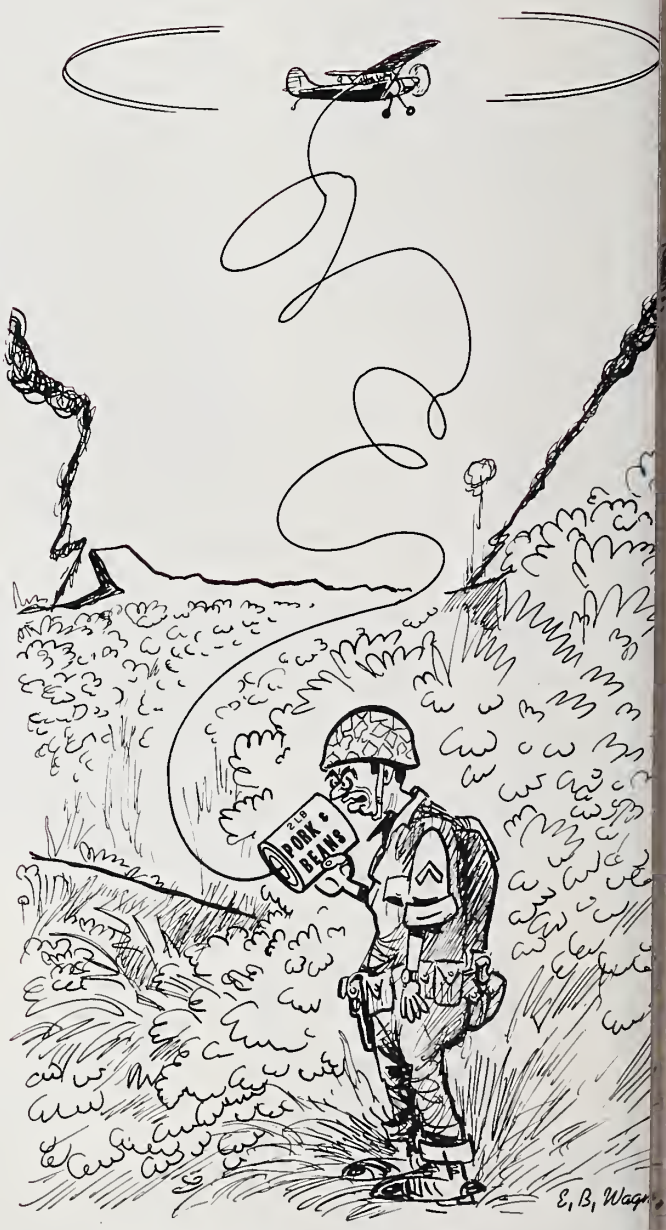
Unofficially Speaking



"Yes sir, I did come to see you about a loan . . . How'd you guess?"



"Oh, no you don't . . . Not the holy water!"



"Stop complaining, it's just till we get the radio repaired."

WHAT'S NEW

PROUD TRADITION

This fall marks 150th Anniversary of military training on civilian campuses, a proud tradition which ROTC carries today. Last year, more than 150,000 Army ROTC cadets were enrolled in the senior division. Numerous colleges and universities were on a waiting list to participate in the program. During past summer Chief of Staff GEN William C. Westmoreland visited all five ROTC training camps and spoke at Norwich University in Vermont, where first college military training program began in 1819. Of ROTC, GEN Westmoreland has stated: "For continued growth and for greater long-term benefit to the Service, we need college graduates. And the ROTC program provides us with young men who have the background of a liberal education, are motivated to serve, and have demonstrated their leadership potential."

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS

New three-year ROTC scholarships and a larger number of four-year scholarships will be open to cadets during 1970, announced Army. The four-year scholarships awarded on a competitive basis will go to 1,200 students. The new three-year scholarships -- 400 of them -- will be offered to outstanding college students who have completed their first year of ROTC. Six hundred college students who have finished two years of the program will be offered two-year scholarships on basis of academic achievement and career motivation. Increase in number of scholarships will meet the 5,500 maximum authorization for 1970-71. Scholarships pay for tuition, books, lab fees and $50 per month subsistence. They are good for any of 283 university and college campuses offering four-year Army ROTC program.

BEST DS

First Stephen Ailes Award, created to give special recognition to Army's outstanding drill sergeants, went to SFC Allen G. Carpenter. The 28-year-old Vietnam veteran, now assigned as senior tactical NCO at the Fort Polk, La. Drill Sergeant School, was selected from nominations made by CONUS training center commanders. Award is named after former Secretary of the Army Stephen Ailes who played key role in setting up Army's drill sergeant program in 1964.

SHOULDER PATCH

Some recent Korea veterans may now wear on their right sleeve the shoulder patch of the unit they served with in Korea. Authorization is limited to personnel who received one or more of the following while serving in Korea subsequent to April 1, 1968:

- Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman Badge or Combat Medical Badge.
- Credit for at least one oversea service bar for duty in the Korean hostile fire zone.

MONEY ORDERS

Fee dropped for U.S. Postal money orders sent to U.S. by troops in Vietnam. Other overseas soldiers/dependents pay only 15-cent flat rate. Those stationed in 50 states, Puerto Rico and Guam not affected by changes.

CREDIT UNIONS

Borrowing money with dignity will be easier now for all servicemen E-1 and up. Under new DOD directive, credit unions serving Department of Defense personnel will be required to offer "full service" to all ranks and grades. It also requires credit unions to provide personal counseling service, without charge, to solve money and budget problems. While setting new requirements, the directive, nonetheless, gives official recognition and encouragement to the credit union movement as ". . .cooperative associations created for the purpose of stimulating systematic savings and creating a source of credit for provident or productive purposes. . ." Result: soldiers will be able to take out small loans at an annual interest rate of 12 per cent or less, compared with 18 per cent or higher normally offered by commercial small loan companies. Previously, low-ranking soldiers often had to go to private companies, or if overseas, found themselves unable to get a loan at all. Most credit unions also offer share insurance and loan insurance (normally called "credit life") at no cost to the individual. Interest on share deposits banked with credit unions has consistently averaged around five per cent.

DISABILITY DOLLARS

Soldiers disabled during Vietnam War entitled to Social Security payments. The amount a soldier may draw is based on average earning with benefits ranging from $55 to $218 monthly. Total family payments can amount to as much as $434.40 monthly. These payments are received in addition to regular military pay and any compensation individuals may receive after discharge. New laws now in effect have liberalized work requirements for younger persons, making many more Vietnam disabled veterans eligible. For complete eligibility details, contact local Social Security representative.

ALLOWANCES

Travel and transportation allowances for soldiers separating from active service clarified by Comptroller of the Army. Individual can select home and be entitled to travel and transportation allowances to home selected only when separated under following circumstances:

- Retired for physical disability or placed on temporary disability retired list.
- Retired with pay, discharged with severance pay, or involuntarily released to inactive duty with readjustment pay, following in each case at least eight years' continuous active duty without break of more than 90 days.

Personnel being separated from active duty who do not meet criteria for selection of home still get travel and transportation allowances to home of record or place from which ordered to active duty. E-4s, with four or more years of service, or any higher grade also entitled to transportation of dependents and shipment of household goods to same place.

UNIFORM CHANGES

Army Green equals dress uniform when enlisted men wear white shirt and black bow tie. Newly authorized combination, optional for EM, allowed only for formal social occasions. Officers and warrant officers, now required to own Army Blue Uniform, not permitted to wear new uniform combination. Other recommendations of Army Uniform Board approved for adoption/implementation:

- Moulded white plastic backing to go with subdued pin-on insignia of enlisted grade, being developed for wear at later date on upper lapel of Army Green overcoat and raincoat when worn with uniform.
- Green lightweight uniform fabric will be thickened from nine to ten ounces to help hold crease but resist wrinkles.
- Army utility cap with shorter, flatter front peak, similar to those popularly worn in Vietnam, and with sweatband, to be issued when current utility cap stocks are exhausted.
- Thin metal spine being added to shoulder strap worn on officer's Army Blue Uniform to shape strap to shoulder curve.

SMOOTH SNOOZE

Wider beds -- 36" rather than older 30" -- in works for soldier. By end of FY 69, CONARC had completed conversion of more than 600,000 bunks. Conversion to be completed service-wide as funding permits. New beds, with 300 more square inches area, feature inner-spring mattresses. Studies currently being made on the need for longer beds as well; preliminary findings indicated a longer bed may be required for approximately 1 per cent of total Army. Longer beds are provided now on an individual basis for tall soldiers.

EDUCATION

Record Army participation in General Educational Development (GED) program reached in FY 69, with 896,403 courses being completed--an increase of 161,518 over the previous year. More than half the courses related to MOS. Program provides academic and vocational courses from elementary through college level to allow continuation of education on active duty.

COMMENDATION

Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force commended by Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard for success of all services in meeting Phase III goals of Project One Hundred Thousand. During the nine months of Phase III, which ended June 1969, DOD topped its 70,204-man quota for accepting men under special mental and physical standards by 10,000. Since the program began in October 1966, Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines accepted for military service more than 220,000 men who previously would have been rejected for failure to meet mental tests, educational standards, or who had easily correctable physical defects. Now, said Secretary Packard, "as a by-product of their military service, these men are being prepared to become self-reliant, productive citizens when they return to civilian life."



AD *Looking Ahead To November*



Army Role in Space /

How the Army helped put the first men on the moon with pioneering efforts that started back in 1946.



Arctic Test Center /

Snow, ice and windswept tundra make for an outdoor laboratory where troops test military equipment.



Army-Navy Classic /

It started with a pickup team back in 1890. Now it's the game that everybody watches.



College Grads on the Job /

Their specialized skills are used to full advantage in Army assignments.

☆ GPO 1969 399-200/2



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army's role in space



ARMY DIGEST
NOVEMBER 1969

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ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

NOVEMBER 1969 VOLUME 24 NO. 11

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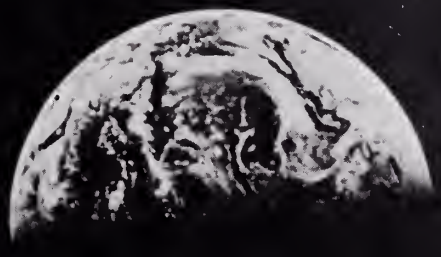
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COVER: The marvel of man on the moon is written in the skies for all to see, but the pioneering that made this modern miracle possible is obscured by time and the piecemeal nature of advances in the state of the art in laboratories, proving grounds, wind tunnels and microminiature circuitry. The Army's long-range contribution to the team effort aimed at sending another astronaut crew to the moon in November is reported in a special section. Back Cover: Other highlights of this notable November include Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, and the seventieth encounter of that interservice classic, the Army-Navy football game. Credits: pages 4, 10, 26 courtesy General Electric Company; NASA photos pages 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 25.

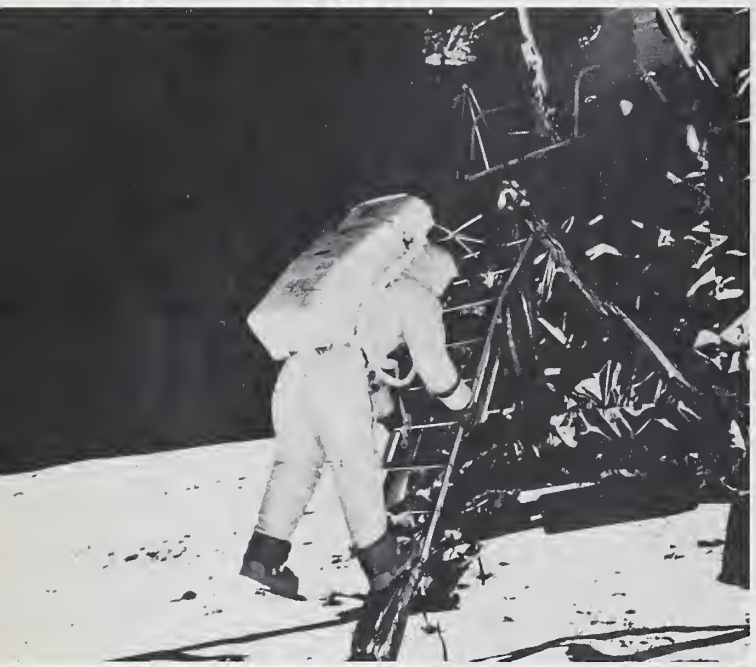
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on Eagle's Wings—

far reaching strides









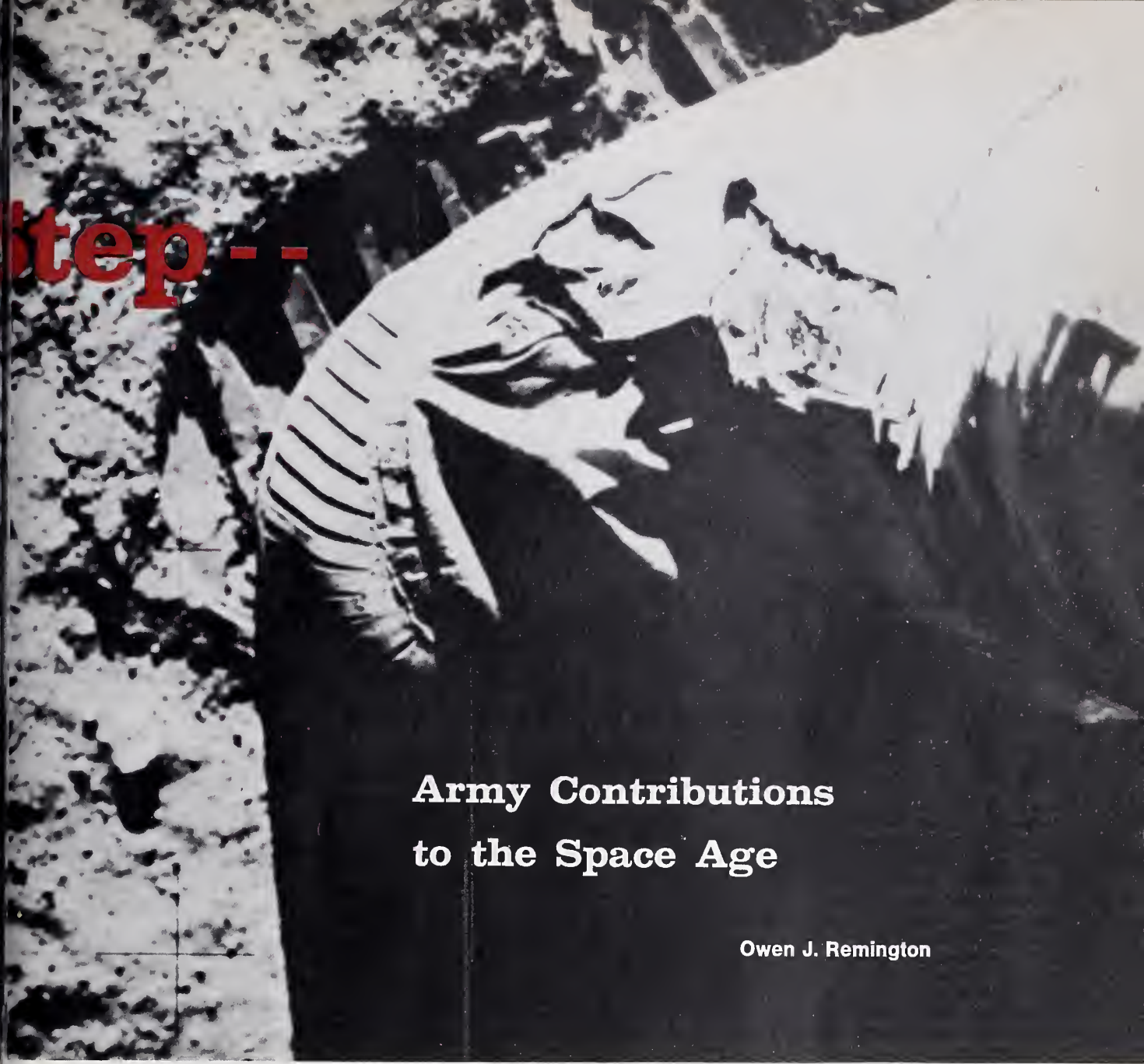


Step B

When the first man clambered down a ladder on Apollo 11's Lunar Excursion Module to make the first human imprint on the face of the Moon, his words echoed around the world—"one small step for a man; one giant leap for mankind."

That remark still echoes and will continue to echo in time as most of mankind prepares to watch a second landing this month by the team of Apollo 12. This will be followed by still other Apollo flights as the United States pushes further exploration into the ancient mysteries of the moon.

To many thousands of the millions who watched and will be watching, that first small step was really the culmination of scores of preliminary steps made since World War II as the Army explored the possibilities of missiles and their rocket propulsion systems. Many



Army Contributions to the Space Age

Owen J. Remington

could recall their own part in making that giant leap possible.

They recalled those days when German rocketry experts, who had been brought to the United States in 1945 by a few far-sighted Army officers, lived in a sort of limbo—as they worked for the Army which "starved itself" to provide funds for early missile work—of the first experiments with captured V-2 rockets and the WAC Corporal. They recalled the Signal Corps Project Diana that bounced a radar signal from the moon to foreshadow the present communications satellites. It was not so long ago, they noted, that Army engineers were working on buildings and launch equipment while ordnance experts were testing missiles and developing new propellants. Army scientists working with commercial firms were developing solar cells that made it possible to power distant flight. They recalled Gordo, that first tiny monkey, followed by Able and Baker, whose journey foreshadowed manned space flight. Finally, within the recollection of all, was the crash program that sent Explorer I into orbit on January 31, 1958, atop an Army Jupiter-C missile to become the first U.S. satellite, a feat that captured the imagination of the country and led ultimately to the first step onto the surface of the moon.

Many of those who watched and remembered were already considering that giant leap as merely the first of many future steps that will take mankind along a new path that stretches ever farther into the realms of outer space.

And many of the steps along this new path again will be made by the Army, as it plans ahead to be ready



Little known because of wartime security, U.S. researchers worked on rockets during World War II. Here "Private A," first U.S. modern military test vehicle, is tried out in December 1944 at White Sands Missile Range.

First Rocket - Powered Flight

A little-known step on earth leading to the first step on the moon is probably the very first of them all—the first U.S. manned flight under pure rocket power. It occurred July 5, 1944 when an Army Air Corps MX-324 experimental aircraft made a four-minute flight, propelled by a 200-pound thrust Aerojet rocket. But because this flight was made under security measures during World War II, the public never heard of it and detailed results weren't even disclosed until two years later.

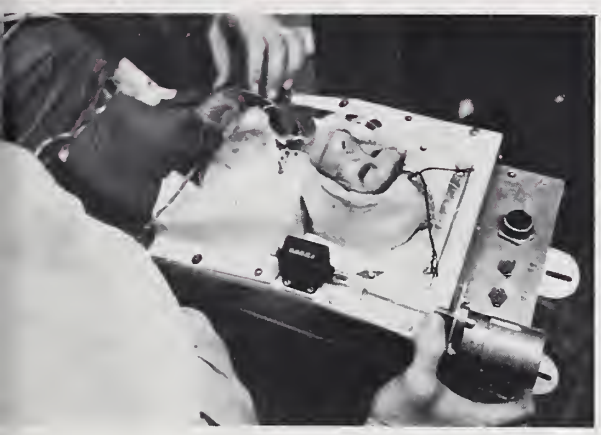
A P-38 aircraft towed the experimental craft high over the California desert, then released it. The pilot flew in a prone position to withstand acceleration forces. The machine, built in a "flying wing" configuration, weighed 3,700 pounds with a 26-foot wingspan. The flight proved feasibility of rocket power and demonstrated use of chemicals for high-performance rocket engines. It paved the way for present technology, including the Aerojet-built Apollo spacecraft engine.

for whatever cooperation the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) may require in expanding and extending the conquest of space.

The Army's contribution to the first moon landing involved basic work in many areas—early moon mapping, development of simulators to train the astronauts, building many of the launch facilities, making possible much of the intricate communications, research and development and testing of foods and protective clothing.

In all of the detailed discussion of Army contributions that follow, it should be remembered that the Army did not necessarily make or build many of the items. Frequently the Army set forth the specifications for manufacture by literally hundreds of civilian contractors. In many instances the Army conducted the basic research, developed prototypes, then worked in conjunction with sister services, other government agencies, universities, civilian research agencies and other organizations.







After escaping through wartime Germany with tons of missile equipment, Dr. Wernher von Braun and brother Magnus smile on arriving inside American lines in Austria, 1945. One of V-2 rockets he smuggled out goes up at White Sands Missile Range, 1946. Before astronauts were put into space, Monkey Able hurtled into space in 1959 to record many physical reactions for medical researchers.

Over this span of time, many changes have occurred in the organization of the Army, so that today many organizations are now considerably changed—Signal and Ordnance Corps, for example—or come under the new Army Materiel Command, as in the case of Test and Evaluation Command, Natick Laboratories and others.

While the first astronauts were not Army members, the Army looks forward to the day when its trained men will be joining the astronaut teams. Even before the eventful flight, the Chief of Staff's office had issued a memorandum "on the desirability of introducing Army astronauts into NASA's post-Apollo program."

Briefly, the memorandum calls for establishment of 127 reimbursable Army spaces for NASA assignments, of whom 123 will be officers. It also details the staff responsibilities of the Assistant Chiefs of Staff for Force Development, Intelligence, Communications-Electronics, as well as the Chief of Research and Development and Chief of Engineers.

Army contributions to the Space Age were at first a spinoff from purely military studies and activities, largely explorations by various agencies in the new field of missilery. With establishment of NASA, that burgeoning organization was able to build upon the foundations established largely by the Army.

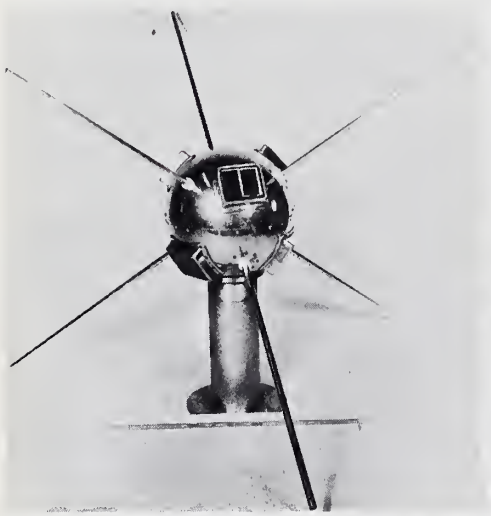
NASA was able to save vast sums and much time by taking over many of the facilities that had been established by the Army for purely military exploration into missiles—explorations which had already established a vast amount of knowledge and expertise in outer space.

Very early in its existence, NASA established a policy of not duplicating facilities or capabilities already in existence. Today the various divisions and departments of NASA function at "interfaces" with the Army—as well as with other military services, civilian universities and large laboratories and other agencies of research. Thus a vast amount of work has been carried on by various Army agencies under direct contract with NASA.

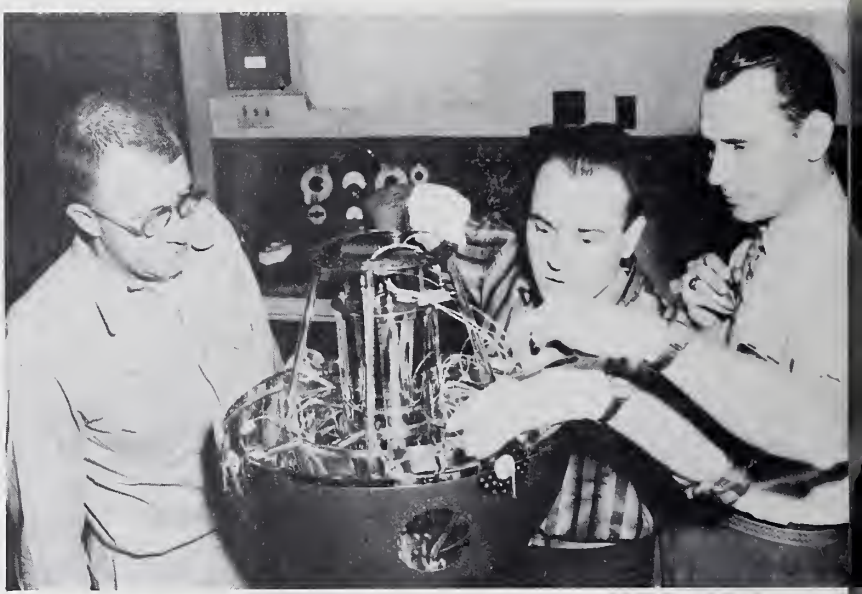
A sort of reverse spinoff also has often resulted—that is, considerable military benefits have occurred because of projects that were undertaken essentially for non-military reasons. At the same time, there has been a spinoff from both purely military projects and those commissioned by NASA in space work, that already are beginning to benefit the entire national economy.

Any consideration of Army contributions to the developing space age, and its later cooperation with NASA, must start with the band of German scientists and technologists who had developed the V-2 rocket that struck at Britain just a little too late to turn the tide for Hitler. (The "buzz bombs", which frequently are confused with the V-2 missile in the public mind, were unmanned airplanes, propelled by pulse jet engines.)

The story is often told that Wernher von Braun, leader of this group, called the scientists together in 1945 and said in effect that Germany had lost the war; it wouldn't do to let the Russians get the scientists and technicians, and the results of their efforts;









Miniaturization and solar cell research by Signal Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Monmouth, helped pave way for space communications. Top left, tiny silicon solar cells provided power for radio transmitters, 1958; top right, early "cloud cover satellite" of 1958 held transmitters, tape recorders, other instruments; above left, engineer installs solar converters in Explorer VI, 1959; right, antenna is adjusted on Courier satellite, 1960.

he didn't trust the French; the English couldn't afford the program—"so we must go to the Americans."

Which they did. They loaded tons of equipment from their base at Peenemunde on the Baltic and made their way to American lines in Bavaria. When the Russians broke through into Peenemunde, they found the cupboard bare.

Considering the difficulties of getting transportation through the battle lines, the flight ranked with Hannibal's crossing of the Alps. It would have greater results for the benefit of mankind, however.

Then came still more difficult moves—first getting von Braun and his 160 or so fellow scientists to the United States and then selling the country generally on missilery. Largely instrumental in both these efforts was Colonel (later Major General) Holgar N. Toftoy who headed an Army Ordnance team in Operation Paperclip, which assembled scientists and their materiel in Europe, and brought them to the States.

Located for a brief time at Aberdeen Proving Ground, the whole program was moved to White Sands Proving Ground, now White Sands Missile Range, N. M., scene of the first atomic test explosion only a year or so earlier. Thus, von Braun and his team found themselves located not far from the Roswell area where Dr. Robert Goddard had conducted his rocket tests in 1933.

While Dr. Goddard's tests did not generate much interest militarily in this country, they were keenly watched and studied by German and Russian rocket societies, and his successes provided considerable data for the German scientists who produced the V-2. Perhaps somewhat belatedly, recognition for Dr. Goddard as rocket pioneer is provided in the name of the





Free World's first orbiting satellite, Explorer I, which Army launched from Cape Canaveral January 31, 1958, was tiny compared with Apollo 11, as the prototype model shows, perched atop a desk. It is being examined by Eberhard Rees, MG John B. Medaris, Dr. Wernher von Braun, Dr. Ernst Stuhlinger and (standing) W. A. Mrazek and Dr. Walter Haeussermann.



present Goddard Research Center, now administered by NASA, in Maryland.

At any rate, the German scientists and U.S. Ordnance experts, together with representatives of American industry brought into the project by the Army, settled down to learn what they could from the V-2 and American rockets such as the WAC Corporal. (Incidentally, and contrary to most impressions, that name had nothing to do with the Women's Army Corps; it was an acronym for the designation Without Any Control.)

The team of Toftoy and von Braun (and later Toftoy's successor, Major General John B. Medaris) went about trying to sell missilery to all who would listen. At the time, these were not many, for there was no great interest in the subject by those who controlled the purse strings. Those were the days of the "big bang," when the country's fancy was taken by promises of retributive retaliation by means of a swift, cheap, accurately delivered atomic bomb in case of enemy attack at any time in the foreseeable future.

With the advent of the Korean War and the acquisition of atomic potentialities by other nations, the outlook changed. The von Braun group and its facilities moved from White Sands to the newly established Redstone facilities in Alabama.

In the years 1946 to 1950, however, tremendous advances had been made by other Army agencies—advances that were distinct steps in development of military missile systems and technology that pointed in the direction that would take man to the stars.

One of the first such developments saw a WAC Corporal mounted in the nose of a V-2 to form the first two-stage missile at White Sands. This was "Bumper"—a name and program now all but forgotten in the swift rush of events. The first Bumper



Major step to moon came when reentry problems were solved. Far left, artist shows early NASA test of 200-pound spacecraft entering atmosphere behind protective shield. Center, first nose cone successfully recovered in 1958 is encased in protective shield aboard Navy ship. Left, "Little Joe" contributes to tests at White Sands Missile Range.

to be tested in the Western Hemisphere was launched May 13, 1948; subsequently, several others were put up to establish speed and altitude records for the time. Some other well-nigh forgotten programs:

- Operation Pushover involving deliberate explosion of a fully tanked V-2 to determine effects on shipboard launching.
- Operation Sandy, code name for launching a V-2 from the deck of the carrier *Midway*.
- First rocket-powered vehicle to be controlled in flight in this country, in February 1948.
- First telemetry system, in January 1947, to be successfully transmitted from a rocket in flight back to ground receiving stations.

White Sands Role. Today, White Sands provides a laboratory for NASA—a laboratory big enough for firing of such items as the 82-feet-tall Little Joe II that eliminates expense and problems of using actual Apollo boosters for tests and experiments on escape system flight tests. Tests of the Lunar Module itself were made at White Sands to develop its two main motors, one for ascent, the other for descent. Still a third important contribution to the success of the moon flight were the abort tests made at White Sands. All in all, about a thousand people were employed at NASA locations on White Sands.

Now almost forgotten among early Army contributions is the work of the Ballistic Research Laboratories at Aberdeen Proving Ground. This agency had the first—and for a long time the only—continuous flow supersonic wind tunnel. Every missile and rocket developed in the early days was tested there. BRL also performed satellite tracking and detection and development of the early tracking and detection systems.

Success in these telementry experiments was vital to the future of manned space flights. Obviously, efficient communications are essential in guiding missiles, in receiving information from satellites, in talking with astronauts, and very especially in getting them back to earth. In the entire area the Army contributed greatly to the work of commercial communications firms and other agencies in advancing the state of the art to make possible the climaxing Apollo flight.



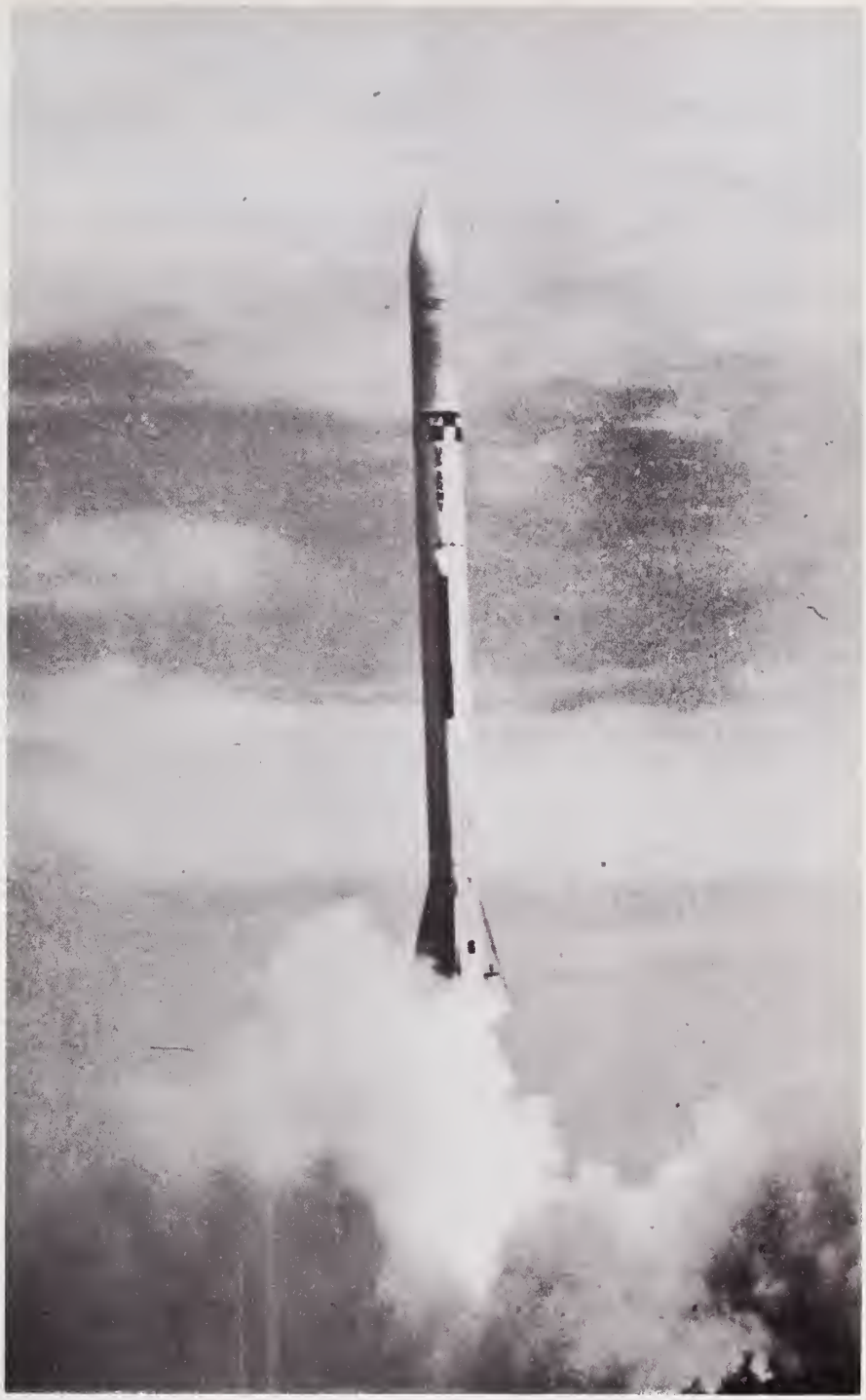
Background for the whole vast field of modernized communications as pioneered by the Army started when Signal Corps scientists at Fort Monmouth bounced radar signals off the moon in 1946, thus demonstrating that communications through outer space was possible. The feat paved the way for the complex electronic equipment that made it possible to send commands from earth to control and guide objects millions of miles from the earth and to provide voice and picture communications with manned satellites.

Later, radar signals would be used to provide map-makers with more detailed data on lunar surfaces. Also, the work with Bumper went hand-in-hand with Signal Corps experiments in exploring the upper atmosphere. Electronic support activities for guided missiles at White Sands eventually grew into the U.S. Army Signal Missile Support Agency.

At this time the Signal Corps was making advances in combat surveillance, target acquisition, all-weather weapons systems, sensors, radar, photographic capabilities, television communications, infra-red night-seeing devices, seismic and acoustic devices. All would



Early experiments of "Project Bumper" mated V-2 with WAC Corporal to set many distance records in 1949. Right, Corporal missile takes off during test.



later have civilian commercial benefits as well as assist in much of the development in the space program.

As missiles were developed that ranged farther out into space, the problem of their reentry arose. The earth's atmosphere acts as an invisible barrier, protecting the surface from wandering bits of debris that come into the earth's gravitational pull. Air friction burns them up. Because there is essentially no atmosphere on the moon, that body is pitted with craters large and small, possibly caused in part by bombardment of such debris. Cases also have been recorded of returning objects that bounce back into orbit after skimming the atmosphere, very much like skipping a flat stone across a lake.

Solution to this problem came, in part, from what would seem an extremely unlikely source. Seeking less expensive materials for use in electronic communications systems, the Signal Corps developed a method of growing synthetic mica as early as 1946, then went on to make large quartz crystals and even synthetic diamonds in 1959. Out of this research came experiments with the rare earth material gallium phosphide,



which was "grown" in Signal Corps laboratories and used for building electronic diodes that could withstand extremely high temperatures.

The Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Redstone developed the first heat-protected nose cone to survive reentry. The principle used was an "ablation technique" that involved covering the nose cone or heat shield with a material that actually burned and melted in the fierce heat of reentry, thus protecting the reentry vehicle beneath it. Working with the Army to perfect this technique were various commercial manufacturing and research groups.

First cone to survive reentry was a scaled-down version of one designed for tactical use on the Jupiter missile. It was flown on August 7, 1957. This achievement captured the imagination of the world as President Eisenhower proudly exhibited it and announced that "a workable solution to the aerodynamic heating problem has been found." The cone is on display today at the Smithsonian Institution.

Before much longer, President Eisenhower again was the central figure in another dramatic situation that stirred the imagination. This was in 1958 when he broadcast his famous Christmas message to the world through the Project SCORE satellite, for which the







Tiny transmitters, receivers, relays, batteries allowed Courier satellite to send back information from space, 1958. Success of early miniaturization programs is evident in magnetic tape recorder, left. Below, technicians install solar panels in Mariner-Mars 64 spacecraft.

Signal Corps had developed the communications "package."

While the President's message stirred peace-loving peoples everywhere, the satellite circling the earth had even greater significance—it marked the first time that voice, teletypewriter and even multiple typewriter signals could be received, stored, then retransmitted from the far reaches of space beyond the earth's atmosphere.

Today, satellites circling the earth carry vast amounts of commercial traffic, observe weather conditions, provide television and picture transmission. Advances made in these fields contributed to the success of the Apollo mission.

Signal Research. Miniaturization and microminiaturization studies started by the Signal Corps in 1958 to reduce bulk and weight of military communications items also had spinoff results in commercial equipment and the tiny helmet radios that were used by astronauts. Previous studies by communications experts had produced somewhat pessimistic estimates that a space ship would require equipment weighing hundreds of pounds.

One of the now almost-forgotten first steps along the space path was development of the MASER (for Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation), which used a ruby gem as an electronic "ear" that picked up very faint radio signals from interplanetary space. Today, one hears a great deal about the LASER, which has been used, among many things, to measure the distance from earth to moon, but awareness of the MASER role has almost faded into oblivion.

All of these communications assists to the flight of Apollo 11 came to a climax as the Army Satellite Communications Agency (SATCOM) at Fort Monmouth, N.J., provided the vital link in guiding the astronauts back to earth through a communications satellite 22,000 miles above the equator, linked to ground terminals scattered half way around the globe.

Communicating through TACSAT I were terminals on the primary recovery ship the USS *Hornet*, aboard



From permanent sites and mobile stations at strategic spots around the globe, Tactical Satellite Communications tracked Apollo 11. Clockwise, a U.S. Strike Command unit prepares for flight to Pacific island site; a satellite communications terminal in Okinawa; fixed group terminal in California; tracking telescope documents performance of test items in flight; terminal in Guam; one of two SATCOM "team packs" operated in Hawaii during the flight.





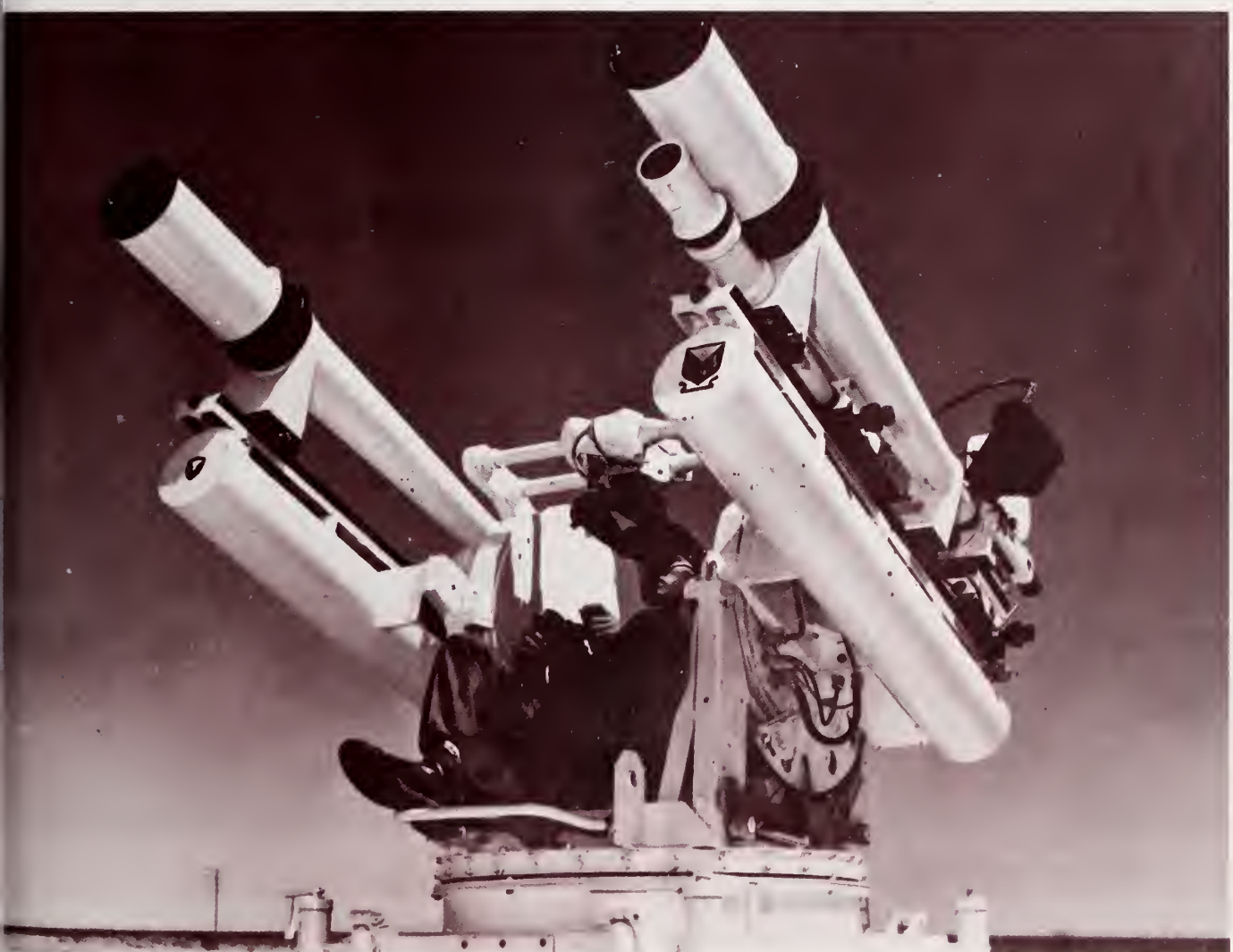
the Apollo Range Instrumentation Aircraft, on land at Wheeler Air Force Base in Hawaii, at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois and at Alternate Mission Control at Cape Kennedy. TACSAT I—an experimental synchronous satellite launched from Cape Kennedy aboard a Titan in February—weighs about 1,600 pounds and in its eight-foot-diameter body carries a cluster of antennas that radiate signals capable of being picked up by all types of specially developed TACSAT ground terminals.

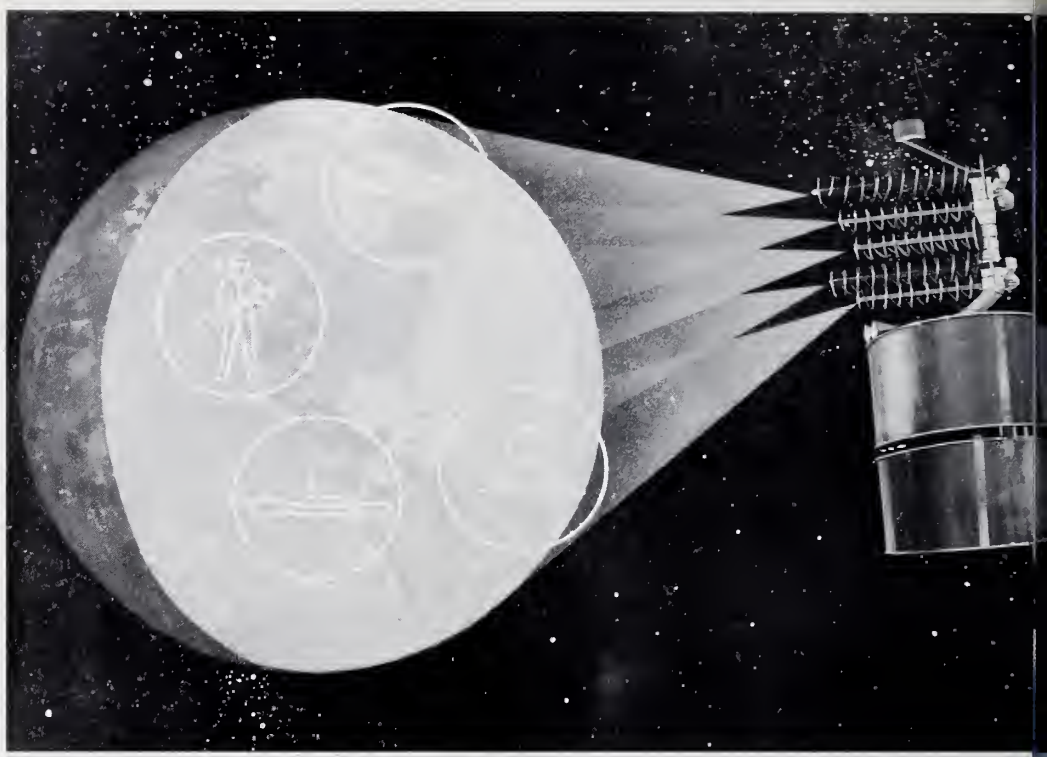
Incidentally, had the returning astronauts been forced off course, a development of the U.S. Strike Command (STRICOM) would have been on hand in the Indian Ocean to take up the tracking task and guide them to a safe splashdown. Known as Operation Jackpot (for Joint Airborne Communication Post), a Strike task force under command of an Army lieutenant colonel packed up the equipment and moved the entire communications support link by plane from MacDill Air Force Base to Mauritius island in the Indian Ocean. There they linked up with Ascension Island and Asmara, Ethopia. This back-up operation demonstrated the portability of modern communications facilities and at the same time provided an excellent test of STRICOM readiness.

Map-Making Problems. While these developments were occurring in ordnance and communications, others were taking place in engineering. The first maps of


U.S. ARMY
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
DATA ACQUISITION & PROCESSING SYSTEM


U.S. ARMY





Believed world's largest experimental communications satellite, the 1,600 pound TACSAT I was launched in February to relay traffic between USS Hornet and mission control at Houston by network of land, sea and airborne terminals.

the moon were made by the former Army Map Service, now part of the Engineer Topographic Command, even before satellites came close enough to take pictures.

Making this first map, a project begun in 1958, was in itself a remarkable feat. Men had been studying the surface of the moon since the invention of the telescope. Soon after the first camera was produced in the mid-1800s, astronomers were taking pictures. Increasingly stronger telescopes resulted in clearer pictures. When telescopes were powerful enough to reach out as far as the stars, interest in the moon waned, photographically speaking.

Army mappers collected thousands of lunar photographs from observatories all over the world. They finally selected eight pairs on the scale of 1:22,000,000 owned by the Paris Observatory.

To make a good relief map which will show contours, the photographers must obtain a stereo effect. On earth, this effect is produced by making surveys from different points, then triangulating them. But how to produce similar effects on a body a quarter of a million miles away?

The problem was solved in part by the moon itself. Because the moon moves in an elliptical path, its aspect changes so the earth observer sees more surface in a longitudinal direction than if it made a circular orbit. Similar variations in direction of latitude occur since the orbiting path of the earth around the sun is not in the same plane as that of the moon. Thus, when pairs of pictures of the same portion of the moon, taken at different times over several years, were compared, it provided a 64,000-mile difference, sufficient to provide for both a certain amount of stereo effect and a basis of measurement using photogrammetric techniques. Even so, heights of mountain ranges could only be approximated.

Later, when Orbiter and Surveyor probes sent back pictures of the moon, greater detail was provided. When late Surveyor and early Apollo probes brought back negatives rather than images transmitted electronically, still finer details could be worked into maps. Resulting products showed that some mountains were higher than had at first appeared. This made possible an adjustment of flight pattern to avoid them, and also revealed ideal landing sites.

Working under a contract from NASA, the topographic engineer map experts prepared the first simulator, which was used to train the astronauts. A 20-foot sphere was covered with artistic representations of the moon's surface, surmounted by three relief models, the largest being 15x40 feet. Using this equipment, the astronauts were trained in orbiting and approaching the lunar surface.

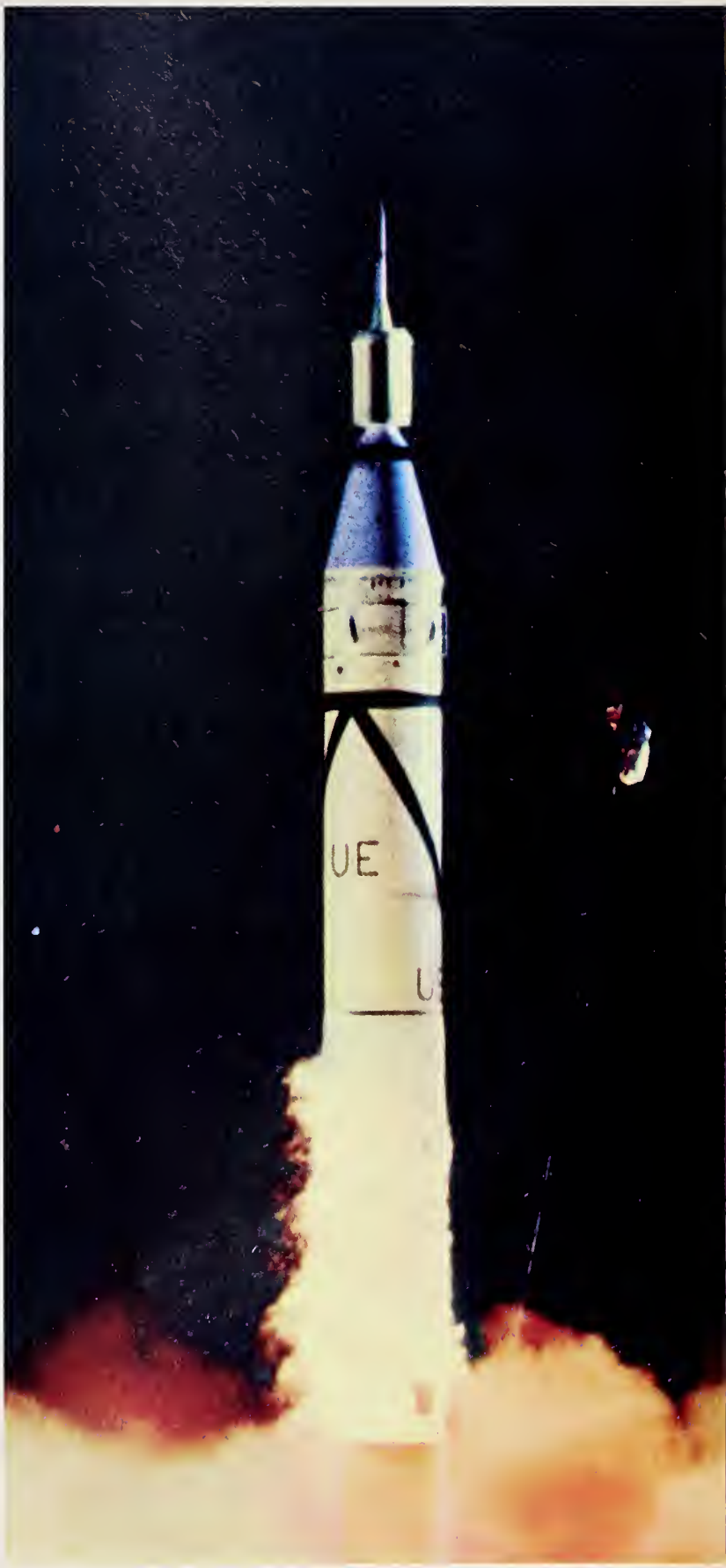
Preparing for the actual landing, the map experts prepared a lunar relief model 14x22 feet at 1:2,000

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It Started Here...



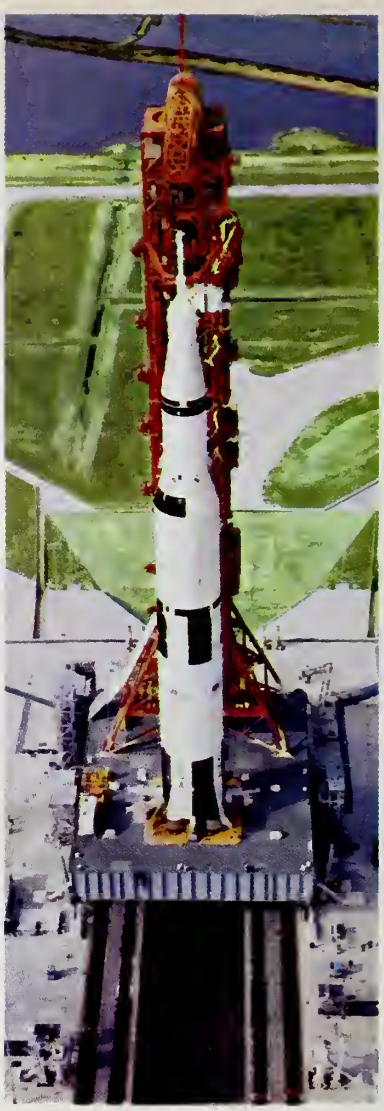


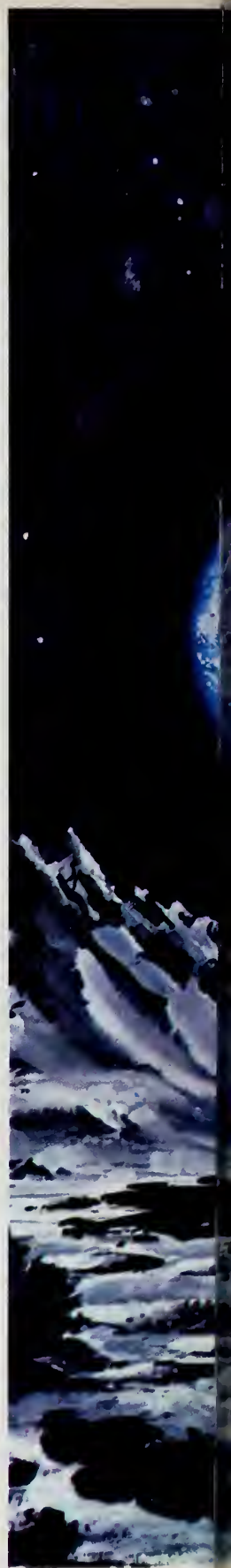


The Free World entered the Space Age on January 31, 1958 when Explorer I satellite was launched by Army's Jupiter-C, top left. It roars off, right, while flight is traced by camera, lower left.



Before and since Explorer I, Army has contributed to the space program. Here the climax comes as Apollo 11 moves out from Army-constructed facility at Cape Kennedy and is positioned on firing pad, right. Bottom, artist John Meige portrays the blast-off. Right, goal of the flight—astronauts walk on moon.










UNITED STATES



Apparatus for testing solar wind composition is placed on surface of the moon as part of scientific experiments conducted by Apollo team.

Men and Methods Behind the Maps

When the lunar module Eagle almost set down in an inhospitable crater, two men back on Earth knew almost exactly where that crater was, how deep it was, how steep its sides, and were probably feverishly figuring the dangers involved if perchance a landing had to be made there.

Albert Louis Nowicki, veteran cartographer and photogrammetric expert who first joined the old Army Map Service in 1945, is one of the men. He recently was awarded the Department of Army Medal for Exceptional Civilian Service for his significant contributions in preparation of the first map of the moon compiled by photogrammetric techniques.

The other is Charles D. McAfoos, now Chief, NASA Support Desk of the U.S. Army Topographic Command. A veteran employee with the Army Map Service since 1946, he is responsible for planning, assignment and administration of all geodetic and cartographic projects accomplished by the Army Topographic Command in support of the NASA space program.

Both have been deeply involved in making the maps carried by the astronauts, a project that has engaged the exacting efforts of scores of astronomers, cartographers, photogrammetric experts and draftsmen, first in the old Army Map Service and now in its successor, the U.S. Army Topographic Command. The accomplishments of the two merely typify those of the entire Command in support of NASA's mapping requirements.

When Apollo 11 started for the moon, they knew that the maps aboard were as accurate as possible, considering all known sources. Future exploratory flights over the moon's surface will produce photographs and data that will permit earthlings to make much more accurate charts. It has been proposed that one of the future scheduled flights be devoted entirely to a mapping mission.

Even now, Topographic Command is at work on maps of Mars, working with the photographs coming back from the Mariner flights. Based on experiences with the moon maps, they expect these to be quite accurate, and already some of the Mars topographic features are being named.

Earliest moon mapping started with assembling pairs of photographs, many of them very old, taken of the same areas in different



From pictures such as this view of crater Copernicus transmitted by Lunar Orbiter II, moon maps could be prepared for use by astronauts. (NASA Photo)



Gemini Celestial Display Device designed by topographic expert Albert L. Nowicki as part of a NASA contract, permits astronaut user to determine location of orbiting Gemini spacecraft relative to stars, either on real or elapsed time basis.



Looking ahead to future space flights, Charles D. McAfoos, Chief, NASA support desk, Army Topographic Command, already is plotting geographic features of Mars on maps that will be even more detailed after Mariner flights and other explorations of the "red planet."

years, to provide a certain amount of stereo effect. These photos proved fairly satisfactory for the central portions of the moon, but when it came to the limb and polar areas, it was difficult to match them perfectly.

"We had to simulate the curvature of the moon with what equipment we had, which was very difficult because control points didn't always match," recalls Mr. Nowicki. "We had to compromise as best we could. Even so, we were able to establish differences in heights up to 35,000 feet, which was very important since satellites can't be maneuvered like an airplane."

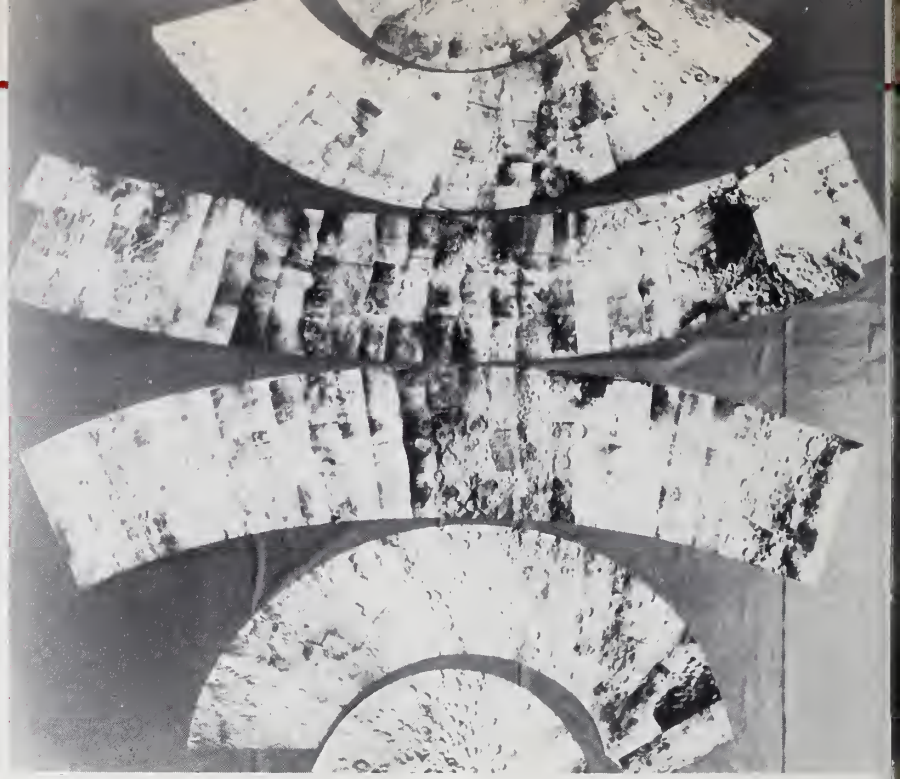
Apollo 10 brought back photographs which proved valuable in mapping the moon. Earlier moon probes had transmitted very small pictures which required infinite pains in piecing together 26 "framelets" which were required to make one frame. A look at the results shows clearly the lines where the frames fit together.

The cartographers had to invent a special cutting machine to permit assembly of the shots in a mosaic.

"Making maps from such small pictures really is a committee job," Mr. Nowicki points out. "It requires a wide range of disciplines working together—geophysical optics specialists, recording experts, duplication and printing experts, photo duplicators.

"When we began to get pictures of the back of the moon, it was difficult to get reference points so we could get them to agree. It is fairly simple to get control points on the earth, although this is a very exacting job. But to establish points on the moon was, of course, very difficult. We finally have been able to define heights much better than on the original maps."

Defining heights was a complex problem. On earth, the height of a physical object is measured from mean sea level, and the Greenwich meridian and equator are used as references from horizontal measurements of latitude or longitude.

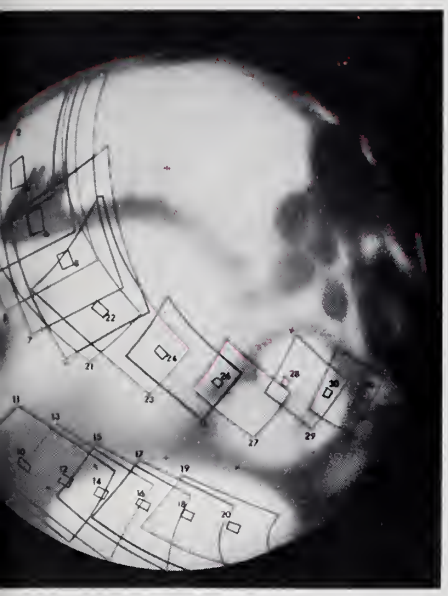


Mosaic of 127 photographs taken in 1967 by Lunar Orbiter IV covers entire front of the moon. When studied with magnifying glass, it reveals details 10 times finer than best telescope photographs available. Mosaic was assembled for NASA's Langley Research Center by Army Map Service, now U.S. Army Topographic Command. (NASA Photo)

For the moon, it was decided that the ideal reference point should be near the center of the coordinate system. Reference point for vertical and horizontal measurements finally was set as the floor of Crater Mosting A, frequently used by the early astronomers because it is located near the center of the moon's visible face. A height of seven kilometers as a reference elevation was assigned to the bottom of the crater, and all other elevations are in relation to this. It permits some compensation for possible discovery of still lower points on areas that can't be resolved by earth-based telescopes or that have not yet been photographed by satellite-borne cameras.

In making the first maps, new equipment and techniques had to be developed. Light and dark on the moon are extremely stark since there is no atmosphere to produce intermediate grays. Thus a crater in full sunshine will appear very different at sunrise, and starkly different at sunset. Army Map Service scientists developed closed circuit television apparatus to enable photo-interpreters to see features on lunar photographic negatives under different conditions of light and shade. They also worked out a system of simulating different conditions by shining lights on three different dimensional models from different angles. Digital computers were used to make exact projections for each of the eight photographs used in making the first map. These determined precise horizontal and vertical data required to relate features to one another.

The first moon map showed topographic relief by 1,000-meter contours. In areas with little variation, spot elevations were shown. The map identified about 5,000 craters, with certain other features listed on



From pictures taken by television cameras on Mariner 7 during its near encounter flight on August 5, experts now are making maps of planet Mars. Globe shows location of pictures sent back from flight. (NASA Photo)

the reverse of the two sheets on which it was printed. Later, when Army Topographic Command experts produced for the "let-down simulator," a 14 x 22 foot model for use at Cape Kennedy and later at Houston, mapping had improved to the point that nearly half a million physical features were shown.

Even when photographs began to come in from early moon probes, the cartographers could not prepare charts with as much exactitude as they would have preferred.

"Due to space and weight limitations, the probes could not be equipped with precise map-making camera equipment," Mr. McAfoos pointed out. "The cameras which were used because they showed great detail are excellent, but stereo mapping photography would have been better suited for our particular needs. However, we have been able to make good charts with the pictures available. When actual photographs could be brought back, instead of being transmitted, they proved still better. We have great hopes that one of the additional missions scheduled for the coming year will be expressly for mapping purposes."

Both Mr. Nowicki and Mr. McAfoos served with engineering units in World War II. Mr. Nowicki is the designer of the "Gemini Celestial Display Device"—a vital aid to celestial navigation which was carried on the Gemini flights to enable astronauts to determine their location in the far reaches of space even if they lost contact with Earth. He also designed the stereo television transmitter that provided three-dimensional views of the moon surface.

Mr. Nowicki also is a member of the International Astronomic Union, serving on the committee that names moon features. As has been the case for 300 years, these names usually commemorate astronomers, many of whom discovered the features named for them, or who made photographic studies of certain areas.

With the thousands of craters and other features newly recorded, Mr. McAfoos confesses to one small ambition: "I do hope that Mr. Nowicki will be able to swing the committee to name something for me," he says.

Model Moonscape

Many persons who watched on television as the first men walked on the moon remarked that the whole scene looked familiar. They had seen the Army Exhibit Unit display at the New York World's Fair or the display staged by Army Topographic Engineers at Expo 67 in Montreal.

The prototype New York display showed almost exactly how the Landing Excursion Module (LEM) was going to look, the protective clothing worn by the astronauts, even the contours of the moonscape they would encounter.

At Expo 67 in Montreal, the engineers used a NASA-furnished LEM and showed it on a simulated moon surface created from rocks and sand brought from the desert area near Flagstaff, Ariz. where the engineers were even then creating an actual size (1″ to 1″ scale) "moonscape" for environmental orientation of future astronauts.

So realistic was the display and the rumors so strong that many visitors really believed that the rocks had been brought from the moon. Souvenir hunters created a problem by filching chunks of the display.

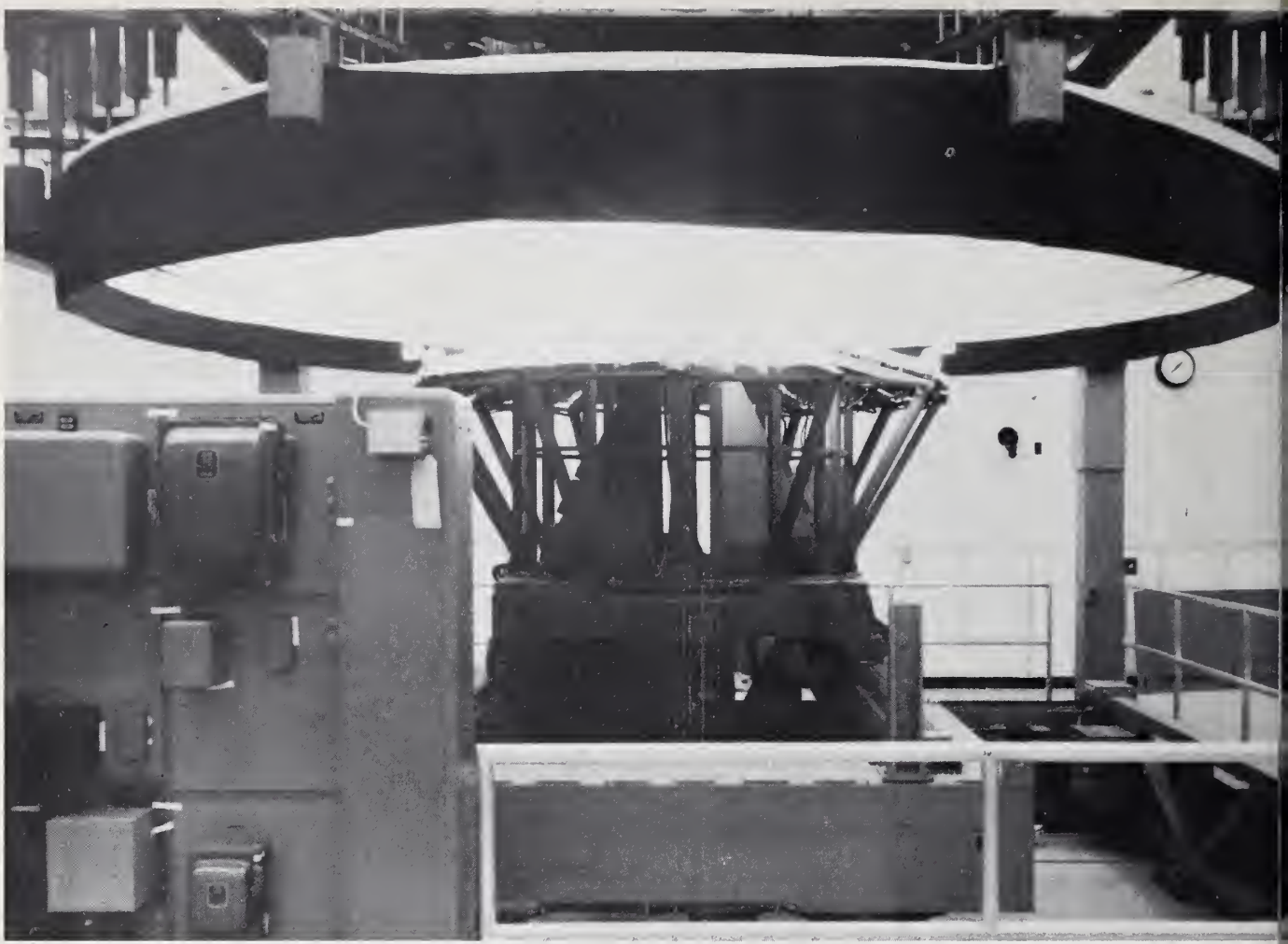
"We had to send more material and repair the model just about every week," recalls Charles D. McAfoos, Chief, NASA Support Desk, U. S. Army Topographic Command. "One day we received word that Mrs. Lyndon Johnson



and a party were going to visit the exhibit—just at a time when one whole corner of the display had been taken away by souvenir hunters. It would never do to have the First Lady see an incomplete Army display, would it?

"To get the display in shape was somewhat of a problem. The airlines were booked solid and other means of public transportation would not get us there in time. We had one of our men load his station wagon with several barrels of material and get it up to Montreal.

"I'm still not entirely sure how we managed it, but we did, and the display was more popular than ever. In fact, it was written up by some of the critics as the top display in the entire exposition. We are assisting in the preparation of a similar display which will be set up for the fair at Osaka, Japan, next year. We are going to send over a technical adviser and the Japanese will handle the building and maintenance."



Landing simulator permitted fledgling moon walkers to "see" where they would be landing as they prepared for the flight. Prepared by U.S. Army Topographical Command, the white area is model of lunar surface.

scale of one of the primary landing sites. So realistic is the model that it contains no less than half a million craters, ranging in size from large to almost pinpoint dots. One model was installed in the simulator at Cape Kennedy and a duplicate at the Manned Spacecraft Center, making possible the training of the astronauts at either location. It was considered essential that the astronauts use this simulator to "put themselves down" in realistic rehearsals for the actual landing.

Five sites were selected for possible landings during the Apollo missions. It was determined that if the take-off could be made on one certain day, Landing Site 2 would be used; if the flight had to be postponed, the moon would be in such a position in conjunction with the Earth that Landing Site 3 would be used. If postponed a second time, then Landing Site 5 would be appropriate.

Had it been necessary for any reason to postpone it again, the flight would have had to be put off for a month. As it turned out, the weather and all other conditions were perfect, so Landing Site 2 was utilized. Maps prepared in advance assisted the astronauts in navigation and showed them where the Eagle would touch down on the lunar surface.

Even while the flight to the moon was underway, two Mariner satellites were about to pass close to the planet Mars. As with the moon, map experts already had prepared some preliminary maps of Mars, including names of some of the physical features—"mares," mountain ranges and the like. Pictures sent back by the two Mariners will provide the basis for detailed maps of parts of Mars so that if present proposed plans for a landing there should materialize, future astronauts will be able to step out into recognizable territory.

Engineer Construction Activities. If the maps made by the Army guided the Eagle to a safe landing, it is largely the work of other Army Engineers that started it off on its journey. Engineers built the launch facilities at Cape Kennedy and the many test and research installations which through the years contributed to the final success. These test and research facilities originated as purely military operations that were later taken over for the civilian program of NASA—such facilities as the Center at Redstone; the Develop-



Testing thermal overgarments, Astronauts Frank Borman and Elliot M. See, Jr., in 1965 paved way for actual moon walks. Below, other protective suits were tested at Army Natick Laboratories while, at bottom, technician tries out food specially processed and packaged for Gemini flights.



ment Operations Division of Army Ballistic Missile Agency, which developed into George C. Marshall Space Flight Center; and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory contract operation managed by California Institute of Technology, the White Sands Test Facility.

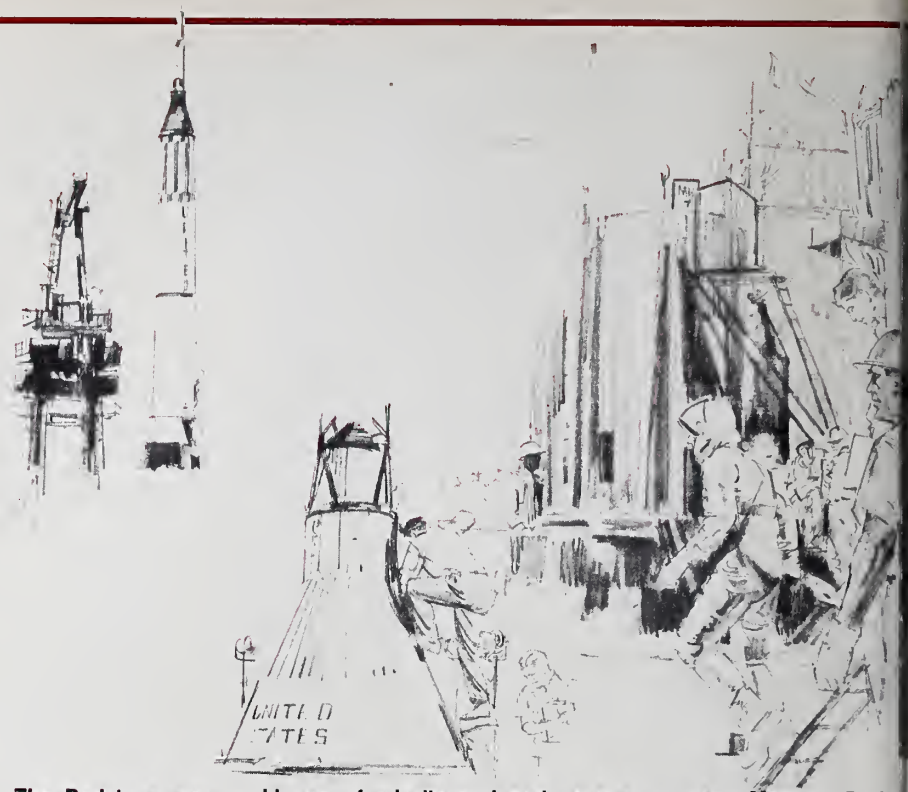
Army Engineers were called on to build most of the other huge facilities that were developed by NASA —the Manned Space Center at Houston and the Mississippi Test Facility at Bay St. Louis. But largest and most complex of all the building projects was the one which transformed a rattlesnake-infested strip of palmetto land at Cape Canaveral into the first launch facility designed primarily to serve as a take-off point for boosting heavy research rockets into outer space.

That project, which cost some $11 million at the time, was started in 1959 and was completed in a year and a half, to provide a capability for launching 45,000-pound payloads into earth orbit for the first time. These first buildings were engineering marvels in their own right, although later they would be dwarfed by others that would handle the gigantic million-pound

(Continued on Page 28)



Army "Firsts" at Redstone



The Redstone was workhorse of missile and early space program. Mercury Redstone II was used in first suborbital manned space flight in May 1961 . . .

At Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, many of the thousands who worked on the Saturn V space launch vehicle—including some 6,000 civil service personnel under direction of Dr. Wernher von Braun at the George C. Marshall Flight Center of NASA—have been engaged in the space program since its inception.

Some of them were among the original German scientists that chose to remain with the Army in civil service status after their original five-year contracts expired in 1950. Those who became citizens in 1954 are intensely proud of that citizenship. They and others who swelled their ranks recalled that first "Bumper" fired at White Sands in 1949 and the Jupiter C developed by the von Braun team using solid upper states that went up in 1956.

That early missile, they claim, could have orbited a payload had the Army been allowed to proceed. But that permission came only after the Russians orbited their Sputniks in late 1957.

Still told at Redstone is the story about the meeting between von Braun, Major General Medaris and Neil McElroy, then Secretary of Defense. When word of Russian success with Sputnik reached the group, Dr. von Braun is reported to have told the Secretary that the United States could put a load into orbit in 60 days. "Give yourself at least 90 days," General Medaris is reported to have said.

The record shows that after getting the green light, it took the Army just 83 days to make the launch. Existing military hardware had to undergo considerable adaptation to handle the first satellite, Explorer I, that went into orbit on January 31, 1958. That satellite, incidentally is still in orbit.

Explorer I radioed back positive confirmation of the existence of a trapped radiation belt surrounding the earth—later named the Van Allen Belt in honor of Dr. James Van Allen of the State University of Iowa who designed the experiments carried by the Army satellite. At first, this radiation belt was feared to be a hazard that might make deeper penetration into space impossible. Later Army flights and explorations by the Army Signal Corps, the U.S. Air Force and NASA determined the true nature of the belt.

Still in 1958, other Army Jupiter C missiles orbited Explorer III (March 26) and Explorer IV (July 26) as part of the United States scientific cooperation in the International Geophysical Year (IGY).

After those first successes, Army spokesman took the lead in urging a national space program. Lieutenant General James Gavin, then Chief of Research and Development, Major General John B. Medaris, then commanding general of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Redstone, and Dr. von Braun, took to the lecture circuit and made many appearances before Congress.

They, and others who joined them, repeatedly urged the beginning of a national space program, immediate start on a rocket engine with a million-pound thrust, to be followed by start on a large space booster to achieve a 1.5-million-pound thrust capability by clustering eight existing engines.

The million-pound-thrust engine eventually was started, and a cluster of five of these engines provides the booster for the Saturn V lunar launch vehicle.

The Saturn program was begun at ABMA under Army management in September 1958. The million-pound-thrust engine development reached its climax in the engines in the Saturn V moon rocket. The clustered approach also was



. . . the missile had been evolved from first model, here inspected in 1956 by MG Medaris and Dr. von Braun . . .

followed. The first of these space vehicles, the Saturn I and Saturn 1b, had eight engine boosters to provide a 1.5-million-pound thrust.

On March 3, 1959 the Army Juno II, a composite vehicle using a Jupiter IRBM as a first stage and solid fuel rockets for the upper stages, successfully launched the first successful American lunar probe—Pioneer IV, made at Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California. This weighed all of 13 pounds, crammed with Signal Corps instruments. It passed within 33,000 miles of the moon—an achievement that can be classified as a giant stride indeed—and went on into permanent orbit around the sun.

Two months later, an Army Jupiter IRBM carried the two famous monkeys, Able and Baker, to a 300 mile altitude and 1,200 miles down range from Cape Canaveral. They were recovered alive inside the cone less than an hour after lift-off, the first primates to voyage into space and return alive. The medical teams learned a great deal from the primates' instrumented reactions while in space, and their behavior after successful recovery.

Finally, by September 30, 1958, the urgings of the military leaders and scientists from Redstone bore fruit with establishment of NASA. In effect, this took the Army out of the space launch business in line with the policy of turning over all such efforts to a civilian agency. In March 1960, the Saturn project was transferred to NASA and in July of the same year the Marshall Space Flight Center was officially opened at Redstone, thus completing transfer from Army management to NASA of Dr. von Braun and the Development Operations Division of ABMA. All together, the Army turned over to NASA more than a hundred million dollars worth of buildings, equipment and facilities and more than 4,000 civil service personnel.

Also involved in this transfer was the Missile Firing Laboratory of ABMA Development Operations Division. That group had worked for years at Cape Canaveral under direction of Dr. Kurt Debus, one of the original members of the 160 who had moved in with Dr. von Braun. Dr. Debus and this team became the nucleus for the Kennedy Space Center which launched Saturn V.

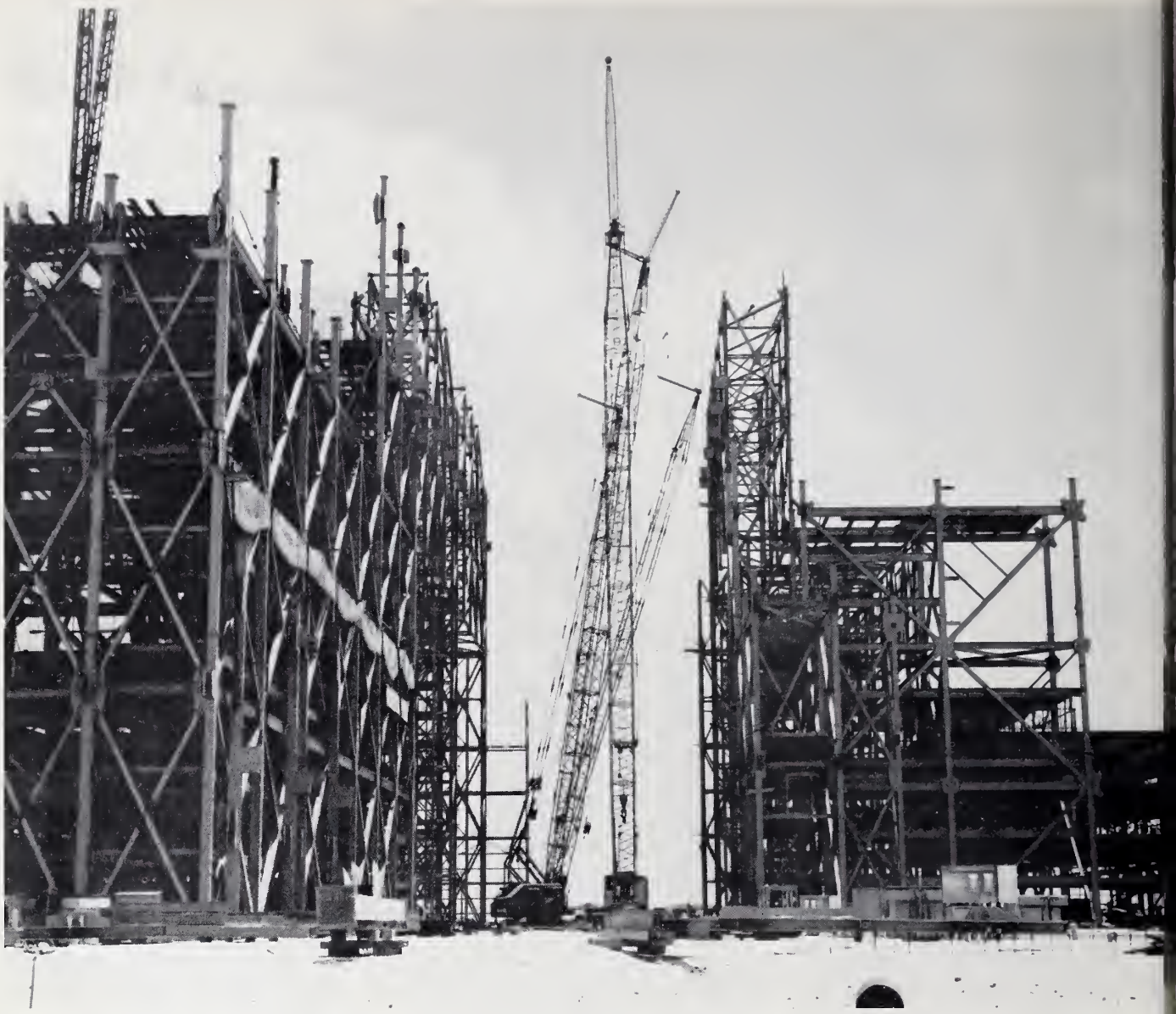
Within a year after the transfer, on May 5, 1961, a modified Redstone provided the initial boost for America's first manned space flight when Commander Alan B. Shepard, Jr., was sent 115 miles up and 302 miles downrange from Cape Canaveral. Then on July 21, a modified version Redstone served as booster for the flight of Air Force Captain Virgil I. Grissom when the Mercury spacecraft reached a speed of 5,300 miles an hour.





. . . and before being replaced by more modern types, had also put Free World's first satellite into orbit.

While by that time Army elements at Redstone Arsenal were out of the flight business and solely in the military missile business—an arrangement which continues to this day—those first manned space flights were based solidly on Army contributions to NASA. These contributions were more than mere toddling first steps—they were in their own right giant strides along the pathway to the moon.



thrust of the Saturn with heavier Apollo payloads.

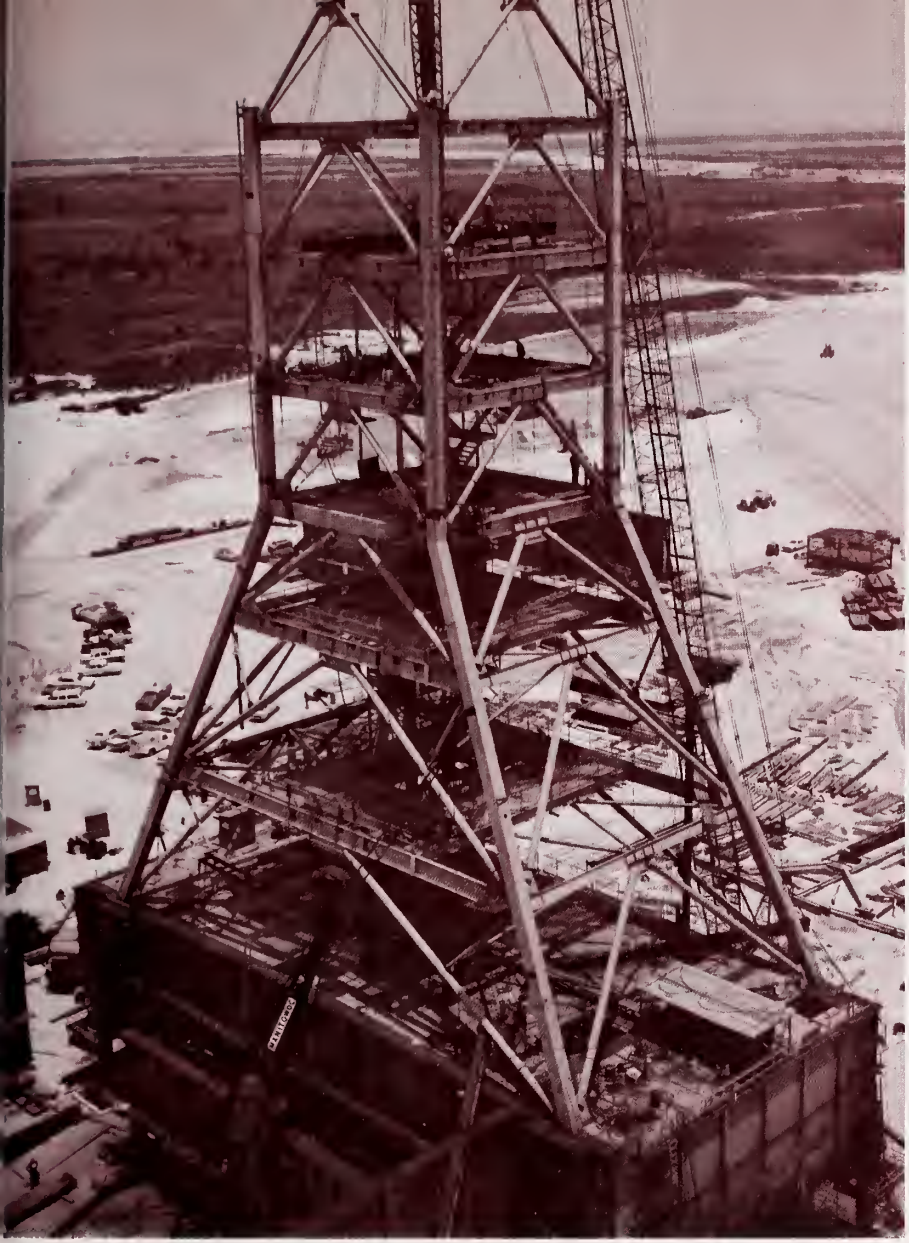
In building the Merritt Island complex, the Engineers drew on experience gained in building test facilities for White Sands, Redstone Arsenal and other Army and NASA installations. The vastness of the project posed numerous problems to the Jacksonville Engineering District. Solving them called for cooperation with many building and contracting concerns and resulted in innovations that have had far-reaching effects in the entire industry.

One problem was to provide a solid foundation beneath launch pad and service tower to handle the largest amount of rocket thrust ever controlled by man. The ground at the site is soft, sandy, with bedrock 160 feet below the surface. It was decided to use a new patented "vibroflotation" process to compact the sandy subsoil to a depth of 28 feet. A total of 1,881 penetrations were made, using almost 7,000 cubic yards of backfill material to produce a density in the foundation area capable of withstanding launch vibrations, and considerably cheaper than piling.

Launch Complex 34—still in use for many of NASA's projects—provided a Saturn blockhouse connected to the launch pedestal by covered cable way. Besides the launch pedestal that supports 500-ton rockets during servicing and launching, the complex includes high-pressure helium and nitrogen storage and fueling facilities, a steel flame deflector that rolls beneath the rockets on railroad tracks, and fire brick protecting the concrete surrounding the pedestals. Additional protection is provided by a deluge water system, fed by 36-inch high pressure water mains.

The mobile steel service tower is 310-feet high with two hooks of 60- and 40-ton capacity to erect the rocket on its launch pedestal. A working platform

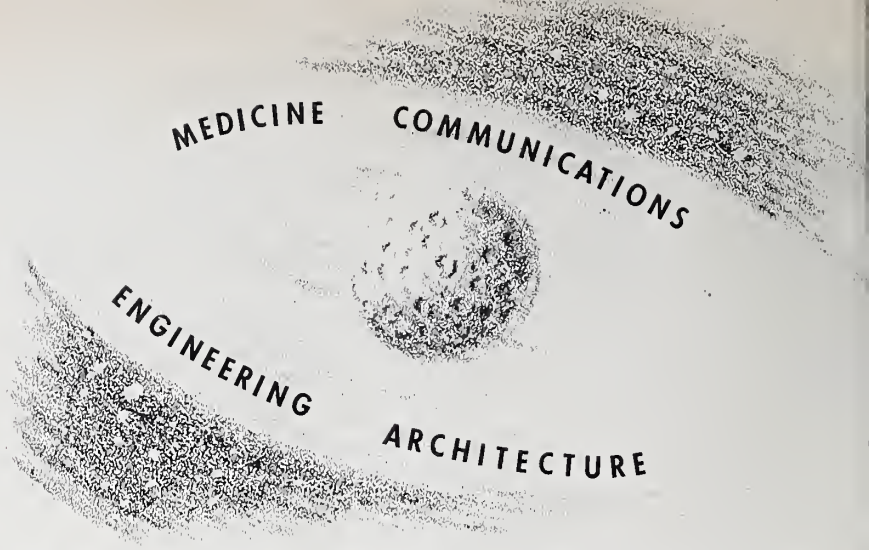
(Continued on Page 32)



Constructed to handle huge missiles that hurl Apollos into space, Complex 39 is a marvel of modern engineering —opposite page, Vertical Assembly Building takes shape to handle assembly and checking of Saturns; left, launcher umbilical tower is mobile unit weighing 10.5 million pounds; below, huge crawler-transporter moves Saturn to launch pad over specially built roadway. (NASA photos).



Space Spinoffs



What's the cost of putting Apollo 11 up there to the moon?

Absolutely nothing—in fact the entire space program that was climaxed by that walk on the moon should return a profit to the Nation.

That's the opinion of Harry N. Lowe, Jr., Chief, Extraterrestrial Research Agency of the Office of Chief of Engineers. He holds that opinion based on his years of close association with the Corps of Engineers, in research planning and building first for military systems and then for NASA.

Cost of the entire program to date has been roughly estimated at around $35 billion. But tangible spinoff results already are being observed in fields of medicine, communications, engineering and architecture. And Lowe foresees savings in the building industry and related engineering fields alone that will exceed today's costs of the entire space program.

"Experience and new concepts gained by architects, engineers, building contractors and supporting industry in the space program have set us ahead faster and farther than during the last 100 years," he says. "In other words, progress has been not evolutionary but revolutionary.

"We have seen the world's largest building put up at the Cape, and other scientific and engineering marvels at Huntsville and Houston. We have had to work with scientists and others to an extent never before necessary. We have had to develop and apply new concepts and standards of performance. Getting these facilities up on time and within acceptable costs was a marvel in management as well as design and final construction."

Mr. Lowe points out that the space program is one of the greatest team efforts ever undertaken outside of a major war. Behind the eight-day flight of Apollo 11 lay more than eight years of government-science-industry effort which produced the technology and the hardware that put the first man on the moon.

All together, almost 20,000 companies, research organizations, universities supplied the know-how and the thousands of individual items that went into the project. Many contributed bits and pieces ranging from nuts and bolts to electrical fixtures. But about half contributed specialized major items and about 20 or so played major roles in planning, subcontracting, putting together the heavier equipment and systems.

"All of these companies and institutions have contributed to the tremendous advances that the project brought about," Mr. Lowe says. "Never in human history has so much careful, painstaking attention been given to even the most minor detail—and there were millions of them. Fitting together all the parts and pieces to produce the spacecraft and supporting systems must remain a miracle of modern scientific technology.

"Many of these larger firms spent millions of dollars in their own research and development programs. Actually these costs can't be computed and aren't included in our estimates of the Apollo program costs. But that research and development would not have been carried out were it not for these firms' involvement in the space program—or at least they wouldn't have been made for many years to come."

As part of the Extraterrestrial Research Agency's work, its scientists have been preparing and planing for the next foreseeable part of the lunar program—manned exploration of the moon.

As early as 1960 a detailed design and construction concept for a semipermanent lunar base was reported by the Chief of Engineers in testimony before the House Committee on Science and Astronautics. The concept is believed to be the earliest formal study in this country to consider the design, construction, operation and maintenance of a lunar base, plus logistical support requirements, including a transport system, all combined with needs for related research, development, facilities and personnel training on Earth.

The concept consisted of cylindrical modules, prefabricated and prefitted with internal equipment systems that would minimize any construction efforts on the moon. The base would be buried about a meter below the surface for thermal insulation and for protection against meteorites and radiation from the sun.

Even at that time, the Engineers





Previews of living and working conditions in the near vacuum of the moon were prepared for New York Fair visitors by Army Exhibit Unit. USATECOM has already made actual tests of planned vehicles that would use solid tires instead of type shown in artist's concept.

were planning to use small nuclear power plants which would be buried to meet shielding requirements. Fuel cells were planned to provide power for a multi-purpose construction vehicle. The base would provide housing and other facilities for 12 men, with laboratory space for research. (See "Lunar Engineering Capability," March 1965 ARMY DIGEST.)

By 1963 the Engineers had defined the effort required to develop a lunar construction capability. Required was a research and development effort costing about a half billion dollars over a 10-year period. It would require construction, staffing and operation of new research facilities on earth. These were described in sufficient detail to permit immediate final design.

The proposed Extraterrestrial Engineering Center would provide operations, test and training facilities where simulated lunar soil ranging from three to 17 feet deep would be installed, with conditions resembling those the astronauts would encounter. Mr. Lowe believes that such facilities will contribute substantially to increased reliability and safety and to reduced costs of future lunar and planetary programs.

Several lunar engineering and construction studies have been conducted since then, by or under sponsorship of NASA. Two especially concerned a planning effort known as Lunar Exploration Systems for Apollo (LESA).

One study, conducted by the Boeing Company, produced a modular concept for a six-man lunar shelter which was judged adequate to support three men for three months. By adding a two-foot layer of soil for additional shielding and installing a nuclear power plant, the module was considered adequate for operations up to two years, provided the men were rotated every six months. The modules could be increased in capacity to handle up to 18 men for 24 months, and more.

The other study, conducted by Lockheed Missiles and Space Company under contract with the Army Engineers, considered six parts—a basic shelter, lunar surface vehicle, maintenance shelter, nuclear power plant, fuel-regeneration unit, and a portable power supply.

Among items of construction equipment studied were A frames with hoist, tilting rails, soil box and screen, rotary percussive drill, rock crusher, shelter transporter, logistics trailer and a backhoe assembly.

The Extraterrestrial Research Agency and the Army Materiel Command have supported NASA with joint studies of lunar vehicles and mobility problems. They have studied types of power plants, what type of mobility can be provided on the lunar surface, and how to provide lubrication for moving parts. Even the Army's Mechanical Mule (M-274) appears adaptable for lunar travel. Right now the Engineers are assisting NASA in development of drilling equipment and programs for exploring far below the surface of the moon.

In detailing these activities, Mr. Lowe and the others in the Extraterrestrial Research Agency express concern over several problems for which not much data is available—for example, will "earthlight" be adequate to permit construction and other activities in the "dark of the moon?" They believe that night illumination will favor construction sites only near the center of the moon's visible face. Activities probably will be very difficult at sites more remote than 50 degrees from the sub-earth point, they believe.

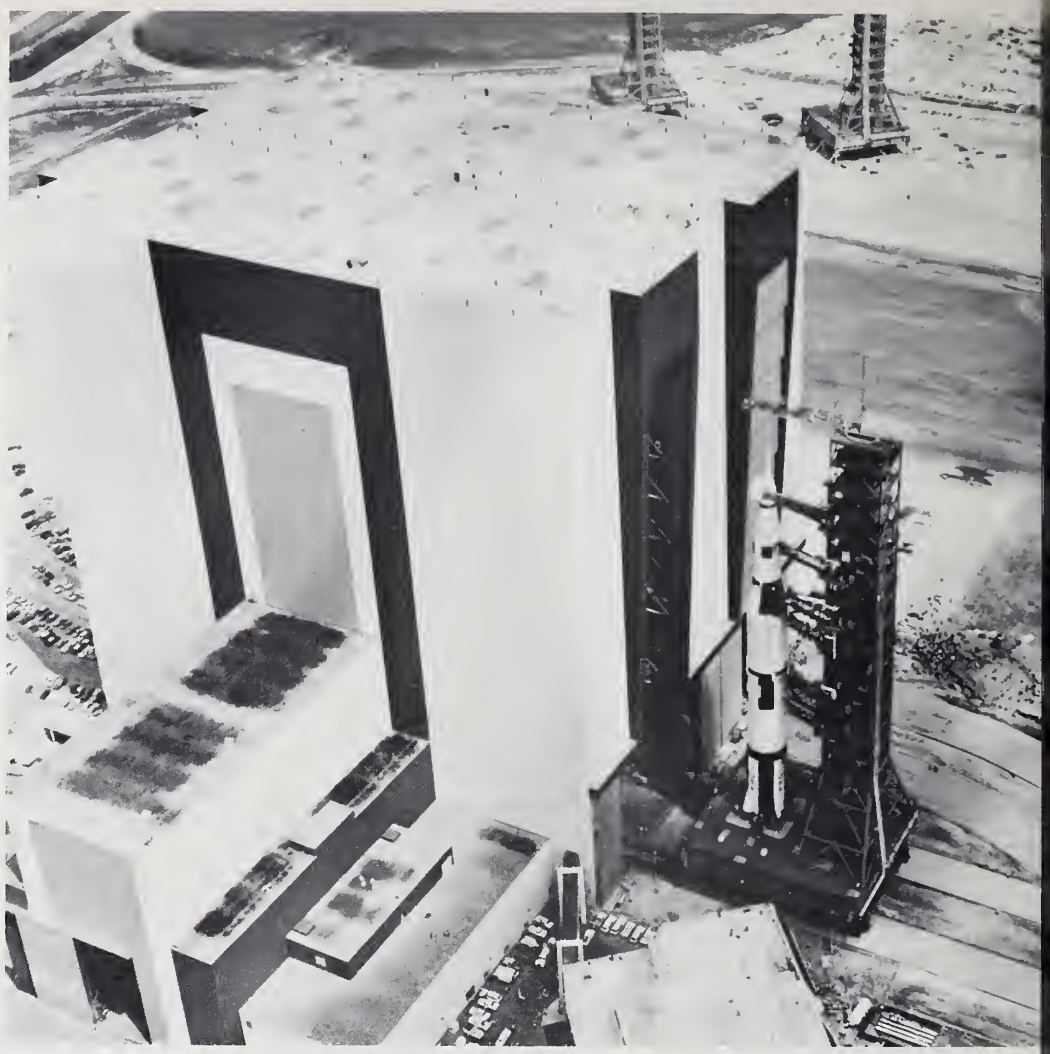
Costs of putting construction materiel and power units and fuels on the moon will be tremendous.

Above all, the capabilities of men to work over considerable periods are unknown

Agency scientists also are analyzing problems of soil mechanics, based on lunar rocks and soil samples brought back by the first astronauts to land on the moon. "The results thus far are encouraging," Mr. Lowe says. "The surprises have been few and require no change in our concepts of lunar construction."

And what about the future? "Find a source of water and a cheaper space transportation system," says Mr. Lowe, "and man can colonize the moon."

"Meanwhile, right here on earth, we already are beginning to reap tangible benefits from this enormously complicated program." AD



A 365-foot Apollo Saturn V facilities vehicle is moved from Vehicle Assembly Building to the launch complex in a pre-moon-shot test leading to the actual blastoff on July 16, to initiate man's first lunar landing mission. (NASA Photo.)

gives access to electrical and mechanical systems during checkout adjustment. After the rocket is checked out, the tower moves 635 feet to an off-site area where it is anchored during the firing. Two parallel sets of railroad tracks, adjusted to a 32d-of-an-inch tolerance in elevation, carry the tower on four 12-wheel carriages.

Hauling a load standing 300 feet high and weighing some 2,800 tons presents a delicate problem in balance. The problem was solved by equalizing the load between trucks with hydraulically operated beams, and lock-downs. Now the towers can withstand winds up to 125 miles per hour. Each tower leg contains a two-story, air conditioned building for checking instruments and tower controls. Service platforms at five different levels fit closely around the rocket.

In 1963 the Corps of Engineers created its Canaveral District to replace the Jacksonville District, and began the construction of Apollo Launch Complex 39. Engineers and contractors again were able to draw on earlier experiences as new problems arose. The Vehicle Assembly Building, described as the largest in the world, contains 129,482,000 cubic feet, uses 52,000 tons of structural steel. Because of the tremendous size and weight involved, this structure was anchored on pilings—128 miles of 16-inch pipe go down 160 feet to bedrock.

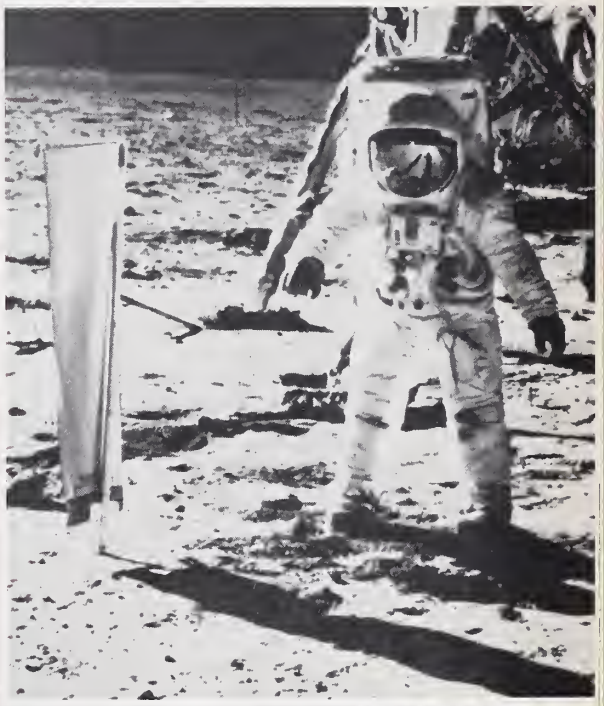
Adjoining it is a Launch Control Center for monitoring and controlling all checkout and launch operations; three 460-feet-high Mobile Launchers weighing 10,500,000 pounds each that carry the erected rockets to launch pads; a 40-story tall Mobile Service Structure for working on the vehicles at the launch pads; two Transporters for moving the Mobile Launchers and the Mobile Service Structure; a Crawlerway road on which the Transporters travel; two launch pads that can handle 7,500,000 pounds of thrust; communications and electronics systems that tie the whole complex together, plus various fuel storage and handling buildings.

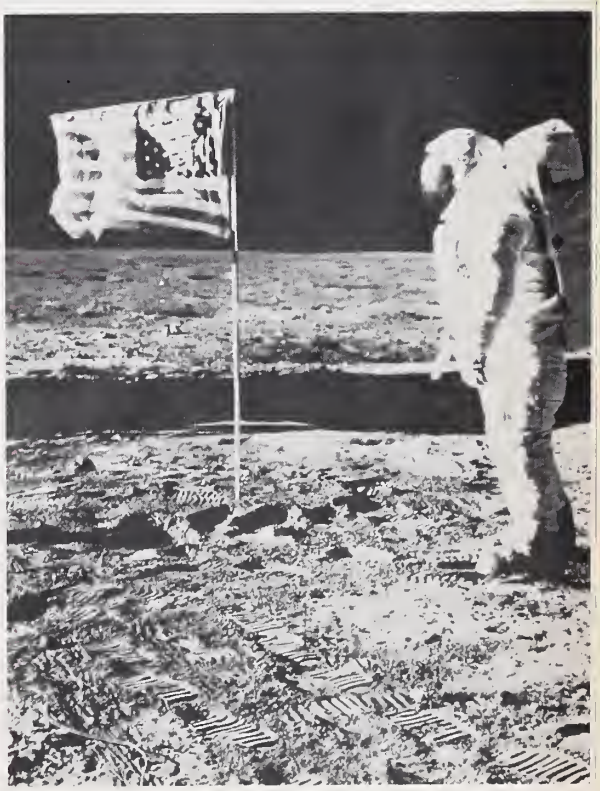
Most of the design work and all of the construction were performed under contracts awarded and administered by the Corps of Engineers or by NASA directly. All in all, the Corps of Engineers directly administered considerably more than a billion dollars in construction at the site.

It was from the Army-constructed Complex 39 that Apollo 11 took off, and from there that Apollo 12 will be taking off.



Climax to U.S. space program comes as Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong takes pictures of Edwin F. Aldrin, Jr., inspecting the solar wind composition and other scientific apparatus left on moon, then viewing the American Flag planted in the lunar soil. The two then entered the Lunar Excursion Module and took off to rendezvous with Astronaut Michael Collins who was circling in the command module. (NASA Photos).





NASA Operations

National Aeronautics and Space Administration was established by Congressional Act in September 1958, to replace the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) which had functioned since 1952, and the more recently established Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) which had been set up to manage all existing space flight programs.

Actually, as the first administrator, Dr. T. Keith Glennan, said in a message to NACA personnel, this was "a metamorphosis" rather than a take over. NASA absorbed the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, various phases of work at White Sands and other research centers and laboratories under one central management.

From the first, Dr. Glennan and his successor, James Webb (1961 to 1968), established the policy of utilizing "existing competence" rather than building new installations and repeating research and development that had already been accomplished. The policy is carried on today by the present administrator, Thomas Paine.

NASA thus drew on existing managerial and scientific manpower that had been built up by the Army as well as various civilian organizations. Prominent in the managerial area were three Army colonels—Robert P. Young, (now BG Young, Commanding General, Engineer Division Huntsville) who served as executive officer to the Administrator 1962-1964; Lawrence W. Vogel, 1964 to 1967, and C. F. Farley, February 1968. Today "Larry" Vogel who still serves NASA as Special Assistant to Acting Associate Administrator for Organization and Management, recalls that "From the first there was a very close relationship with the military organization and units in the business of research and development in missiles, communications, engineering. There has always been a very strong flow of cross pollenization, a feeling of working together that has contributed greatly to success of the program.

He cites as examples the work of Marshall Space Flight Center, Wallops Island Research Center, Goddard Space Flight Center, Langley Research Center in cooperating with Army and various Department of Defense units and committees in such fields as studies on range instrumentation, professional development of young graduates from colleges and universities, reviewing and recommending changes of manufacturing methods affecting space vehicles, spacecraft communications and tracking of communication satellites, power plants, rocket model techniques and other areas.

Still another Army colonel who contributes to the smooth running of the agency is John Damon, USA-Ret., whose experience goes back to the very foundations of the entire space program. He once was in charge of Operation Paperclip, and as such worked closely with then Colonel Toftoy and was in at the very beginning of gathering German scientists and technicians into the American camp. After retirement he worked for five years with General Electric. Today he is NASA coordinator with DOD on technical programs and policies.

NASA operates through an intricate organization of panels and sub panels, he explains. On these units are representatives of various services or Department of Defense officials. The Army membership on the Aeronautics Panel, for instance is the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Army for Research and Development. On other panels, Army officers represent the Army —including the Space Flight Ground Environment, Unmanned Spacecraft, Ground Environment, and the Space Research and Technology Panels.

"All in all, there are about 130 Army officers assigned in various positions on these panels or other types of 'interface' working groups—the number will vary from time to time," Mr. Damon says.

"One important thing might be noted—NASA relies for input of young managerial and scientific talent very largely on ROTC graduates. Each year many who have completed their required tours in the Army are recruited by various NASA units. I believe that the general public and the educators of the country should be better informed on this contribution to civilian endeavor that ROTC trained young men are providing. It might help take a good deal of heat off the entire ROTC program."

To name but a few others now serving in key places in NASA—Lee B. James, a retired Army colonel, was Saturn V project manager and is now Director of Industrial Operations at Marshall Space Flight Center. Rocco E. Petrone, retired lieutenant colonel, was launch operations director, who actually ran the countdown and firing of the moon shot. He has been named to run the Apollo program.

Food and Clothing. The astronauts who went on that epochal trip to the moon—like their predecessors in space flights—used Army-developed maps and were protected by Army-designed space clothing; they also ate Army-developed foods.

Both the clothing and food were results of studies made for NASA's Gemini space unit reliability evaluation program by Army Natick Laboratories, Mass., an agency of Army Materiel Command. The suit worn by Astronaut White during his historical "walk in space" incorporated engineering changes evolving from the Natick studies. A similar program to evaluate space suits for proposed Apollo flights began in 1966, looking toward development of a "hard-suit assembly" that could withstand temperature surface extremes ranging from minus 320 degrees Fahrenheit to plus 205 degrees.

More recently Natick, working under contract with NASA's Office of Advanced Research and Technology, investigated approaches to a passive type of space suit cooling technique. Natick designed an evaporative cooling system, a suit which cooled by using the perspiration and moisture of the wearer.

Millions of people who watched the Apollo flight were fascinated as the crew demonstrated eating in a weightless environment by means of plastic tubes. The flight, incidentally, was the first to be provided with that American picnic standby, the frankfurter. Also praised as an astronaut favorite were compressed bacon squares.

Prototypes of foods recommended for use by the astronauts were developed at Natick as far back as the early Mercury and Gemini flights. More recently, Natick experts worked out the thermal process of flexibility packaging that provided wet meats for space foods. Beside the frankfurters, these included turkey chunks with gravy, ham and potato pieces, beef and potatoes. As with the space suits, once the process is developed, actual manufacturing and packaging is contracted to commercial firms.

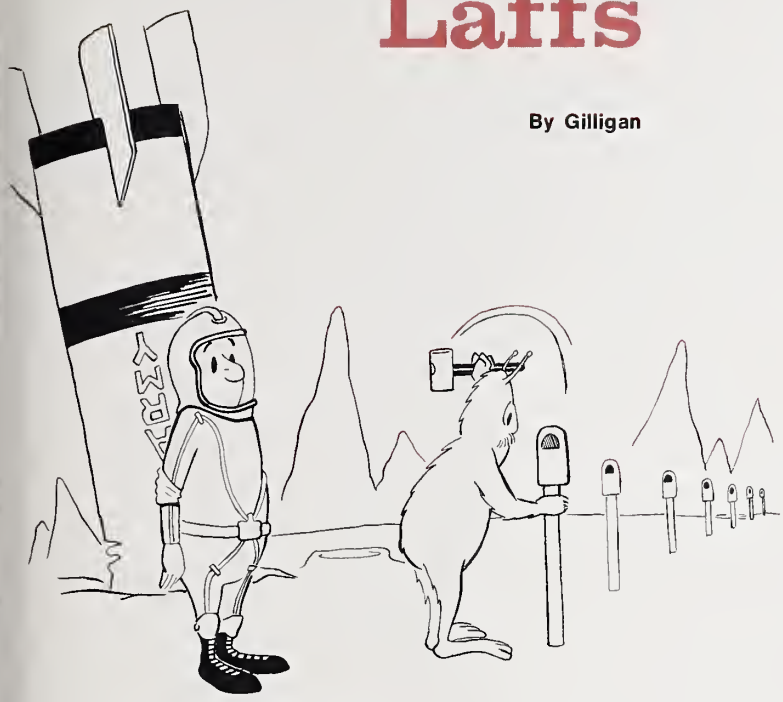
Prelude. Months after the event, the flight of Apollo 11 remains an incredible milestone in the history of man's quest. From the time when a flight to the moon was merely the fantasy of romantic writers—and scientists who made that dream come true—down to the practicalities of clothing and feeding the men who made that flight and guiding them safely home, the United States Army has contributed importantly to the ongoing achievement of Mankind's Great Adventure —the conquest of space. AD

Loony Laffs

By Gilligan



"Hello, Houston . . . Houston . . .—Would you run that landing site through the computers again?"







"I just came up with a wonderful idea . . ."

VALOR

During the last six months, the Medal of Honor has been awarded to 14 Army men for heroism in Vietnam. The soldiers: CPT (then CWO) Frederick E. Ferguson, CPT James M. Sprayberry, SP5 Edgar L. McWethy Jr. (Posthumous) and SP4 Carmel B. Harvey Jr. (Posthumous), all of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile); SP4 Thomas J. Kinsman, CPT Jack H. Jacobs, both of the 9th Infantry Division; SP4 Dale E. Wayrynen (Posthumous) and SGT Robert Martin Patterson, both of the 101st Airborne Division; Platoon Sergeant Bruce A. Grandstaff (Posthumous), SSG Frankie Z. Molnar (Posthumous), and PFC Leslie A. Bellrichard (Posthumous), all of the 4th Infantry Division; SP4 Don Leslie Michael (Posthumous), 173d Airborne Brigade; MSG Charles E. Hosking Jr. (Posthumous), 5th Special Forces; MAJ Patrick Henry Brady, 44th Medical Brigade. This brings to 61 the total Medals of Honor awarded to Army personnel during the Vietnam conflict. In a recent White House ceremony, President Nixon said: "Danger does not make heroes; it finds them. Somewhere these men had in their character, character that they acquired from their families, from their homes, from their schools, from their churches, from the heart of America -- they had this element of greatness and the danger brought it forth. So we know they are heroes."

CIVIL ACTION

Federal District Court in Boston has backed up the right of military commanders to use their professional discretion in issuing passes to their men. Court action came when SP5 Theodore P. Orenstein asked federal court to rule that COL Wah G. Chin, commanding officer of Boston Army Base, must give him a one-day pass October 15 so he could participate in the Moratorium Day protest against the Vietnam war. The soldier had requested the pass on September 29. COL Chin denied the request because he felt Specialist Orenstein was needed at the time to handle a heavy workload. Backing up the colonel, District Judge Frank J. Murray said: "The plaintiff, as a member of the Armed Forces is subject to restraints on his liberty not shared by the public generally. In his tour of duty as a soldier he is subject to Army Regulations and the lawful orders of his superior officers. While on duty, he is not free to leave the military post to which he is assigned unless granted leave so to do by a superior officer vested with such authority." Citing a higher court's opinion of the miliary's need for discipline to safeguard the Nation, the judge added: "Thus it is that restraints upon his liberty, such as being deprived of the freedom to go and come as he pleases during hours of duty, arise not from the arbitrary or capricious actions of another, but because the soldier is forced to surrender this right (and others) by being in the Army. In another way the same point is made by the songwriter in the refrain, 'You're in the Army now!'"

MAILBAG

Social Security Account Number -- rather than Army Service Number -- should go on all mail for Army personnel, says TAG. For mail going to Vietnam, SSAN will be used by new computerized Automatic Mail Directory System (AMDS) in San Francisco to find proper forwarding address for personnel who have changed units or assignments. Speedier system, which replaces manual operation in Vietnam, can handle 26,000 letters and 4,000 parcels in its 20-hour operating day, checking information against 650,000 stored addresses. Successful operation of AMDS for Vietnam could mean expansion to other Pacific areas.

PROMOTIONS

Latest E-8 selection list (DA Circular 624-81), already in the field, contains names of 4,290 individuals picked for advancement to master sergeant. DA began promoting from the list in October. Persons picked from the secondary zone totaled 306 or approximately 7.5 per cent of total list. October list promoted men through sequence number 318.

WANTED

Army needs more drill sergeants and encourages qualified soldiers grades E-4 through E-7 to volunteer. In addition to extra uniforms and free laundry for fatigues, drill sergeants get $30 per month superior performance pay and are generally stabilized for an 18-month tour or until completion of two years in CONUS, whichever comes first. Also, drill sergeants can be promoted up to E-6 within DA promotion quotas, but without regard to time in grade or service, for outstanding duty performance or for ranking as top graduate at drill sergeant schools. Additional information contained in AR 614-204.

REENLISTMENT

Airborne training/duty, Special Forces, specified Army career groups, bandsmen assignments, U.S. Army Air Defense Command, Army Security Agency and special intelligence duties are newly opened immediate reenlistment options for qualified soldiers E-6 and below with six or less years service for pay. Previously, these seven options were restricted to those with four years or less. Also, says DA, these soldiers may re-up for MOS-producing Army service schools. Previously, option has been restricted to soldiers E-6 and below with four to seven years longevity who were in a surplus MOS and who agreed to retraining in a shortage MOS.

DA FORM ONE

The morning report has been simplified. Clerks now report only men assigned to their units. The EDCSA requirement calling for reporting of men enroute to or from an organization will be dropped as of 1 November 1969 in latest change to AR 680-1.

COLLEGE GRADS ON THE JOB

LTC Richard A. McClain

Among families, educators, civic groups—and among college graduates themselves—the question is often asked: "How can the Army identify, and properly utilize, the specialized skills and abilities of college graduates?"

The question is of more than academic interest, particularly to the 44,795 college graduates who enlisted or were inducted into the Army during the last fiscal year. This figure represents better than 10 percent of the total 1969 accessions. It includes 3,132 men with advanced degrees and 3,390 men with at least one year of graduate study.

The Army has the answers. It conducts an effective program to put these men to work in a way that is beneficial to them, to the Army and to the Nation.

At the reception station, a qualified officer, acting as counselor-supervisor, insures that college graduates report their educational achievement, college major, civilian training and personal desires. Based upon the information supplied to him, the college man entering the Army is told of the choices open to him—

- He may enlist for three years to assure utilization in a chosen field.
- He may apply for officer candidate training.
- Or he may be assigned to meet current requirements with no increase in length of service

Men with advanced degrees in science or engineering fields may be recommended for assignment to the Scientific and Engineering (S & E) Program.

There is a good chance that many of them will be assigned to such activities as the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology where a recent survey of the educational level of enlisted personnel in grades Specialist 5 and below showed that 40 percent had completed four or more years of college. Sixteen of the 40 men in grades E-1 through E-5 had at least a baccalaureate degree. Seven of the enlisted men had studied for their master's degrees. Three had already received their master's and four others had already completed their course work towards that degree.

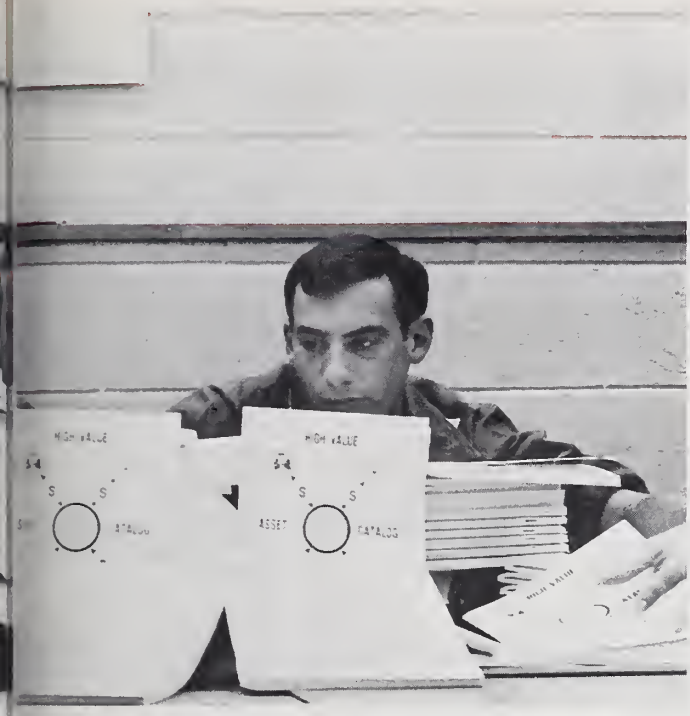
The Corps of Engineers also has its share of sophisticated and highly technical Military Occupational Specialties (MOS). The jobs offered, for two- as well as three-year options on terms of service, range from terrain analysis to classified research and development work.

One section of the Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center at Fort Belvoir, Va., requires that its enlisted men have at least a Bachelor of Science degree.These men are assigned to the S & E Program in the "01"



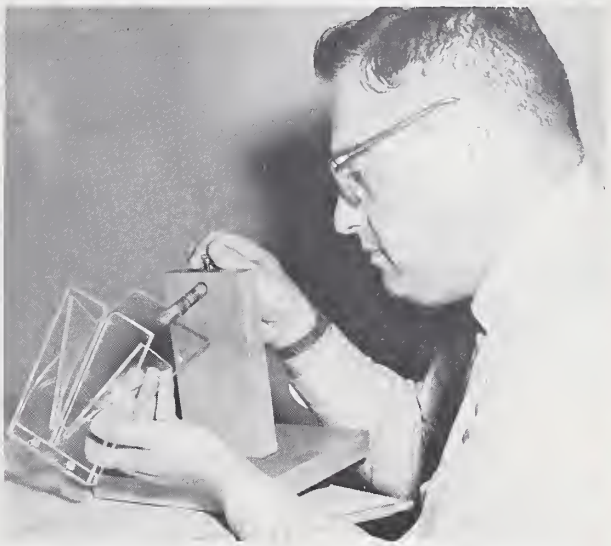


LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD A. MC CLAIN is assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. Army Digest wishes to acknowledge with thanks the assistance of Army post information officers in providing the accompanying biographicol sketches.



Army Lieutenants John Thomsic and Ray Wasarhaley, assigned to the 2d Logistical Command's PACOM Utilization and Redistribution Agency (PURA), recently visited Pacific installations to brief commanders and staffs on the PURA High Value Asset Catalog, which lists currently available excess items available for local use.

Both lieutenants have bachelor of science degrees—LT Wasarhaley's in marketing from the University of Dayton, Lieutenant Thomsic in merchandising from Colorado State University. LT Thomsic is Chief of Administration, while LT Wasarhaley serves as Army Liaison with PURA.



A microbiologist at the U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Specialist 7 Daniel Berkowitz has obtained a patent for a novel device to hold laboratory mice for inoculation. His invention is designated officially as a "Restrainer for Long-Tailed Animals."

Specialist Berkowitz, who holds a B.S. in Food Technology from Iowa State University, and served at the Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces at Chicago and in Puerto Rico. In 1966 he assisted in field testing a new, experimental 25-man ration system in Vietnam. With his background, he was the right man for his current MOS 01H20.



2LT Steven M. Jareo, left, directing trainees at Infantry Officer Candidate School, Fort Benning, Ga., is also a graduate of University of Illinois with B.A. and M.A. degrees in journalism. He is currently attending Signal Corps Basic Officer Course at Fort Gordon, Ga., before assignment to U.S. Army Pictorial Center, N.Y. He looks forward to earning doctorate after Army service.



PFC Dave Marquardt, a mosquito taxonomist at the Third Army Medical Laboratory at Fort McPherson, went directly from Hillsdale College, Mich. where he earned a B.S. in Biology, to the Preventive Medicine Specialist Course at Fort Sam Houston and then on to his present assignment —research on harmful spiders and insects. As Preventative Medicine Specialist (MOS 91510) he keeps a specimen file of bugs with data on their habits.



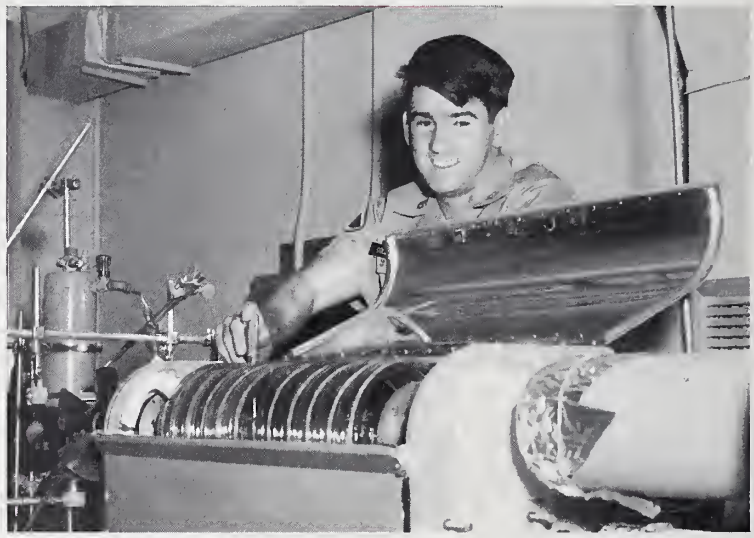
Specialist 5 Keith R. Tong, working in the field of terrain analysis at the Engineer Topographic Laboratory at Fort Belvoir, Va., is a good example of how the Army fits the man to the job.

SP5 Tong, who holds a B.S. from Michigan State University, was a forester for the state of Washington until he was drafted. The Army sent him through the Soils Analysis (MOS 51G20) and Terrain Analysis (MOS 41Q20) courses, both related to his civilian profession. Now both he and the Army will benefit from his training.

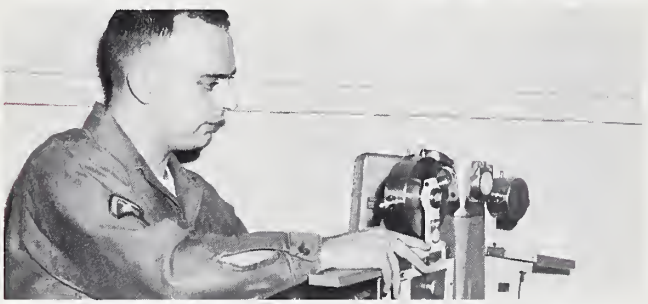
Specialist 5 John H. Gwilliam, holder of bachelor of arts degree in economics, is serving his two years in the Army as an air traffic controller.

After being drafted, Gwilliam enrolled in the Air Traffic Controller Schools at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss., and is now assigned to Davison Field, Fort Belvoir, Va. where he works a swing shift.

Upon his discharge, "I'll start out as a salesman," he predicts. "I love that job also, but if anything ever happens I can always find a good job as an air traffic controller. The Army has trained me well for a back-up career."



PFC Kenneth C. Collier, a physical science assistant, does research on chemical lasers in the Physical Sciences Laboratory of the Army Missile Command's Research and Engineering Directorate. He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in physics and math from East Texas University.



A laboratory assistant in the Engineering Materials Laboratory in the Department of Engineering at the U.S. Military Academy, Specialist 5 Richard Juday wears another hat. As assistant instructor, he explains the strength and properties of metals and other materials to West Point cadets.

He also installs and maintains complicated instruments in the Rocket Ballistics, Land Locomotion and Automotive Sections of the Academy's Propulsion Laboratory.

Juday, who holds a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Michigan and a B.A. degree from Albion College, was working towards his M.A. at Syracuse University when he was drafted. A former employee of the IBM Company, he also programs and operates digital computers for his department.

Typical of the enlisted men working at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C. is PFC John W. Bice (right), who works in the Radiation Pathology Branch of the Institute. PFC Bice helps develop techniques in the counting of white and red blood cells and platelets. Besides a B.S. in physics from Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Bice earned an M.S. in physics at the University of Alabama.

PVT Thomas Pleyte (left), also with the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, received a B.S. in Zoology from the University of Wisconsin where he did graduate research in ornithology and avian ecology. As a Biological Science Assistant, he operates a radiation detector in the Radiation Pathology Branch, and is responsible for the care and upkeep of gnotobiotic (germfree) animal isolators.







MOS series. Many enlisted men at the Center, however, have master's degrees.

Another activity which draws many college graduates is the Engineer Topographic Laboratory. Although a degree is not a requirement, providing that other academic standards are met, five members of a recent 13-man group held bachelor's degrees in science.

Special Skills. College men who have certain skills needed by the Army, such as computer repairmen and electronic specialists, are advised to inform the interviewers of their civilian-acquired skill. This information goes to the Department of the Army along with the individual's classification test scores and physical profiles. Enlistment commitments are honored, and jobs are filled with the best matches possible, according to a system of priorities.

The Department of the Army has surveyed all MOSs and placed them into three priorities for assignment purposes:

Priority I—Personal preferences or academic-correlated skills.

Priority II—Jobs that challenge the leadership or technical capability of the college graduate.

Priority III—Essential skills, but not challenging to average college graduates.

Under this scale of priorities, a man who has a Ph.D. in chemistry would be recommended for an assignment in the Scientific and Engineering Program (Priority I) and assigned if he passed the security checks.

An individual in good physical shape with a B.A. in the Social Sciences could expect an assignment to a combat area where he would be given every opportunity to become a Noncommissioned Officer (Priority II).

College men are not generally being assigned to Priority III.

During Fiscal Year 1969, 41,924 college graduates have been assigned in the following priorities: Priority I—26,000 (62.0 percent), Priority II—15,828 (37.8 percent), Priority III—96 (0.2 percent).

Assignment. All men entering the Army, regardless of education or skill, are required to take the normal basic training. There are no special or separate units for the college graduate since this training is focused on manual skills and physical conditioning. However, the college graduate is recognized by his commander and often given the opportunity to demonstrate his leadership and teaching ability.

Use of the buddy system, where a slow learner is paired with a college graduate or other fast learner, pays off in improved quality of trainees. Men who show an aptitude for leadership are encouraged to apply for NCO candidate courses with the assurance of rapid promotion to E-5, if qualified. The same procedures are followed for men assigned to advanced individual training in combat skills.

At the completion of advanced individual training, college graduates may also receive a secondary MOS based on knowledge or skill derived from their schooling. For example, a man with a B.S. in chemistry is trained as an artilleryman, and may receive an additional MOS as laboratory specialist. He would be used in the latter position if a requirement or need develops.

While 5,200 college men were placed directly from basic training into units where they were able to engage in work for which college training qualified them, it is not possible to assign all college graduates to jobs that relate to their academic background. The job often is not there—it's as simple as that. However, all college graduates will be assigned to jobs that provide opportunity to demonstrate their leadership or technical ability.

The vast majority of college men have proved to be excellent soldiers, a credit to themselves, the Army and to the Nation. A recent survey of 22,000 college graduates revealed that more than 70 percent achieved the rank of Sergeant E-5—a record indicating that college graduates and the Army are mutually benefiting each other. AD

Rescue from Killer Storm

Called by experts "the greatest storm of any kind that has ever affected this Nation, by any yardstick you want to measure with," Hurricane Camille devastated the southern coast of the United States from Mobile to south of New Orleans and then, roaring inland to Virginia and West Virginia, dumped up to 27 inches of rain in six hours in mountain areas. Whole beach-



Coordinated Effort

Well before Hurricane Camille struck, preparations were made to insure that Department of Defense could respond adequately and immediately in the event of a natural disaster. As soon as Camille had passed, active Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps personnel were rushed into the Gulfport-Biloxi area to join with National Guard and Reserve forces to conduct rescue and relief operations.

The Department of the Army was given responsibility for coordinating the efforts of all the military services. Overall mission coordination was conducted in the Army Operations Center in the Pentagon.

Within the disaster area itself, the U.S. Continental Army Command at Fort Monroe, Va., coordinated the relief efforts of all the services. This was accomplished primarily through Emergency Operations Centers at Third Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga., and at Fourth Army Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. In addition, Third Army co-located a Liaison and Coordinating Detachment with the Mississippi Army National Guard Command Post at Gulfport. This detachment, headed by Major General John M. Finn, provided communications links from within the disaster area to the Office of Emergency Preparedness, the Department of the Army, and Headquarters, Third Army.

fronts and mountainsides, together with houses and trees, were swept away in the August storm. The death toll ranged into the hundreds.

Hurricane Camille struck the Mississippi coast with terrible fury. Hurling 22-foot waves before its 210 mile-per-hour winds, Camille in one fearful night killed at least 235 people along the coast. Property damage was estimated at $1 billion. Cars and houses were smashed like toys, trucks tumbled end over end, and giant freighters were tossed about and beached.

Along with the Red Cross and state agencies, Army units were called into action. Eight field kitchens from Fourth Army and from Forts Campbell, Rucker, McClellan, Jackson, Gordon, Bragg and Benning, each complete with staff, were assigned in the Gulfport-Biloxi area. They provided a substantial number of the more than 100,000 meals served as of September 12 to disaster victims, rescue and cleanup crews.

The peak of the Army effort was reached on August 28 when some 8,660 Active, National Guard and Reserve personnel were engaged.

Communications. The Gulf area

Philip R. Smith, Jr.



Eyewitness Quotes

"When we first came here, there was trash all over the place. You couldn't see the ground. There was mud this high in the cafeteria and in the classrooms. We had to hose the whole place clean." *SSG Edward Willis, Fort Jackson.*

"The first day we got here, it reminded me of Vietnam, just like after there'd be a firefight and we'd go into a village and walk past all the smoldering houses. And you know how bomb wreckage smells. It's got a rank sour odor. It was just like that and for a minute or two I was almost reaching for my gun again." *SGT Tim Gresh, Fort Jackson.*

"It was just like flying in the highlands of Vietnam, The big difference was that no one was shooting at us." *MAJ Dewitt T. Irby, Jr., Fort Eustis.*

"We looked for clothing to indicate bodies during our search, but garments from the factory would cause us to go down needlessly and lose precious time." *CW2 Larry Kolar, Fort Eustis.*

"We had trucks out until midnight and 1 a.m. many times. These drivers then had to get up at 4 a.m. to begin another day. The men didn't complain about the long hours, or anything. They were outstanding. *SGT Eddie Harris, Fort McClellan.*

was plunged into a communications blackout when the storm struck. Here again Army assistance to the Red Cross was invaluable. Third Army Headquarters at Fort McPherson shipped a communications team to Gulfport where it operated from the Red Cross disaster relief headquarters.

Destruction of telephone and telegraph facilities in the Gulfport-Biloxi area was almost total. But by a thousand-to-one freak, the one working telephone in Gulfport was in the home of a retired Army colonel, Andrew Bass. For the next several days the colonel was one of the few contacts with the outside world. He could get calls but could not make them. For several days, the colonel received calls and relayed them to the Red Cross and other disaster workers.

Wartime base Camp Shelby, Miss., now used by the Mississippi National Guard, was turned into a Red Cross shelter to house hundreds evacuated from the coast.

The Third U.S. Army Aviation Detachment attached to the Emergency Operation Center at Gulfport flew more than 2,450 sorties, and distributed more than 543,000 pounds of food and supplies to Red Cross Centers throughout the devastated areas. It evacuated 1,280 persons from the hardest-hit areas and, in addition, 562 persons were lifted out for medical treatment. The choppers also flew food to some 15,000 persons in inaccessible locations.

Fort McClellan sent a 146-man complement of truckers, a 10-man mortuary team and an 11-man food service team.

The 342d Transport Company from Fort McClellan with 75 vehicles of all types transported evacuees, hauled supplies and provided transportation for disaster workers. A scout dog platoon of 15 dogs and 20 men from Fort Benning assisted in the search for bodies.

Operation Query. A program, called Operation Query, was set up by the Army to let servicemen from the affected areas know how their families fared during the storm. A





center, manned by eight people, kept in close touch with Red Cross, police, FBI, and local government officials throughout the disaster area. Information was relayed to concerned servicemen.

Feeding Multitudes. Fort Jackson soldiers opened their kitchen between 5 and 6 a.m. every day for two weeks and closed down some 15 hours later after serving about 3,700 meals daily. Two of the cooks stayed on duty to provide midnight meals for late-working Navy Seabees.

In appreciation, the mayor and other townspeople traded places with the cooks on the last night and treated the soldiers to fresh gulf shrimp. The town's appreciation was mirrored in the remarks by J. J. Whitman, mayor of Pass Christian: "The people of this community are very grateful to you indeed for all you have done for us in this catastrophe."

Engineer Activity. In one day, the 43d Army Engineer Construc-





Engineers and food service teams from Fort Benning help clear wreckage, prepare hot meals for storm victims in Gulfport area. National Guardsmen, left, patrolled streets.





tion Battalion from Fort Benning, the largest active Army unit involved, cleared debris from 10 miles of streets and disposed of 1,550 tons of debris. In all, they cleared 25,500 tons of debris and cleared 500 miles of streets. In the meantime, another group of engineers surveyed damage to seawalls along the coast while others surveyed the cost of clearing debris from Hancock County beaches.

By the end of August, the 43d had opened up 238 miles of roads, removed 2,867 tons of debris and buried 28 tons of dead animals. Company D of the 818th Engineer Combat Battalion, sent to the area at the end of August, came equipped with 40 dump trucks and 10 front-loaders, each manned with a double crew for double-shift operations to speed the clean-up.

Virginia Area. With little advance warning, the break-up of Camille brought torrential rains to spread havoc in the mountain re-









Heavy rains sent whole mountainsides sliding in Virginia where rescue teams from Fort Belvoir came in by helicopter, bringing purification units to provide potable water.





After Camille—The National Guard Role

Approximately 3,400 Army National Guardsmen from four states—Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Virginia—helped in rescue, security and cleanup operations in the wake of Hurricane Camille. In addition, they provided transportation, communication and electric power. The Mississippi National Guard established a refugee center at Camp Shelby, capable of accommodating 4,000 persons.

Guardsmen also assisted in directing and routing traffic in the disaster area. Their presence helped to prevent looting.

ANG aircraft transported men, equipment and supplies in support of disaster relief operations. In an aeromedical evacuation operation, the 172d Military Airlift Group of the Mississippi ANG flew 238 patients out of the Gulfport area.

Air Guard C-124's of the 116th Military Airlift Group, Atlanta; 165th MAG, Savannah; 118th MAG, Nashville; 164th MAG, Memphis; and 187th MAG, Oklahoma City; plus one C-121 from the 170th MAG, McGuire AFB, were dispatched with cargoes of emergency food and supplies. In all, the Air Guard airlifted more than 900 tons of food, clothing, equipment and medical supplies into the area and transported more than 2,300 passengers, including troops, civil defense personnel and hospital patients.

gions of West Virginia and Virginia. It was like Vietnam all over again for some of the Army helicopter pilots who flew from Davison Army Airfield at Fort Belvoir, Va., one of many Army installations that pitched in to help victims of the giant killer storm.

The helicopters flew rescue and re-location missions over the flooded areas of Central Virginia. Accompanied by medical teams from the airfield's Flight Surgeon's office, the Army aviators found the situation similar to rescue missions in Vietnam. Ranging through narrow mountain valleys and hovering over landslides, the chopper crews continued to criss-cross the mountains hunting for storm victims.

The Army sent as many as eight helicopters a day into the flooded-ravaged region; mostly the choppers were engaged in bringing in needed supplies and searching for the dead.

Military District of Washington helicopters entered the rescue operations on 20 August, to carry 131 passengers in and out of the flood area. They flew 998 sorties and delivered some 22,475 pounds of food, clothing and medical supplies into the flood area.

Many of the Davison helicopters flew with a local police officer or civilian as a guide to isolated farm houses and other rescue sites. The choppers also airlifted several civilian rescue teams into the disaster area.

The flight surgeon from Davison flew to the flood scene to inoculate some 500 persons against typhoid.

The Army Engineer Center at Fort Belvoir sent a water purification unit to provide drinking water in areas where water supplies had been contaminated.

Weeks after the disastrous storm, the clean-up and return to normalcy continues. Although most units have returned to bases and duty stations, the Army continues to help out where needed.

The unrivaled fury and intensity of the storm attracted sympathetic response around the world. Living up to their motto, "The Task Is Ours," men of the 326th Engineer Battalion (Ambl) in Vietnam donated more than $1200 to aid victims of Hurricane Camille. Contributors to Operation We Care Too represented 46 of the 50 states, many of them from areas in south Texas that had been ravaged by Hurricane Beulah in 1967. AD

ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL CLASSIC

Seventieth Contest November 29

Frank Walter

November 29, 1890—Army accepts the challenge of the Navy for a game of football on The Plain above the Hudson River at West Point, New York. Result: the more experienced Middies, who had been playing football since 1879, blanked the Cadets, 24 to 0.

Thus began an intercollegiate athletic rivalry which now covers 18 different sports annually between these two service academies. But the biggest attraction of all is the football game in Philadelphia, the seventieth contest of this series being scheduled for another November 29th, this one in 1969.

Cadet Dennis Mahan Michie, for whom the football stadium at West Point is named, was the one who persuaded the Military Academy to accept the Navy challenge. Being but one of three Cadets who had played the game, young Michie found himself not only playing halfback but acting as the coach, captain and business manager.

The next year Army had a full-time football coach and Michie was again the captain. He took the Cadets to Annapolis and evened the score with a 32 to 16 victory. The big series was underway.

Competition has always been keen. The record is currently in Army's favor. The Cadets have won 33 times, the Navy 30 and six games ended in ties. In the 12-year period, 1922 to 1933, Army won eight games and there were two ties for the longest period of domination. Five wins and a tie from 1944 through 1949 gave Army its edge in the series. Navy had five straight wins in 1939-1943 and again during the period 1959-1963.

There is little doubt that the contest has become the classic of intercollegiate football for it not only attracts the students and alumni of the two service academies but it also fires the interest of almost every American, who, for a few hours on a cold Saturday afternoon, expresses his loyalty to one or the other of the services.

Traditional site of the game is Philadelphia, where the game has been played annually since 1934 with the exception of the three World War II years—Annapolis (1942), West Point (1943), Baltimore (1944).

Philadelphia has been the scene for 47 of the 69 games while 12 have been played in New York City. West Point and Annapolis have been used three times each and two have been at Baltimore. Single games have been played at Princeton (1905) and Chicago (1926).

For statistical buffs, the 47 games at Philadelphia are all even, 22 wins for each team and three ties. Navy has always won at West Point, Army at Baltimore and the games at Princeton and Chicago were both ties.

After the initial series, which the two teams split, Navy came back to win in 1892 and 1893. Intense interest in the game erupted into physical force and the then Secretary of War Daniel Lamont banned the series until 1899.

The death of Army footballer Eugene Byrne from injuries received in the 1909 Harvard game cancelled the Navy game that year. World War I saw the series halted for both 1917 and 1918. Disagreement over eligibility rules broke the series again in 1928 and 1929. Otherwise, even through the years of World War II, there has been an Army-Navy game.

Through the Years. The game has been a television attraction for nearly two decades. Radio plays its role, too, as the American Forces Network beams the game to all parts of the world. Fighting men, graduates and plain old football fans pause for a few hours that day to watch and listen.

The list of generals and admirals who have participated in the classic is long and impressive. Equally so are those who have been selected to the All-America team and later to the Football Hall of Fame.

Books and magazine articles record the scoring plays and other highlights. After reading through the old stories, here are a few random notes of interest:

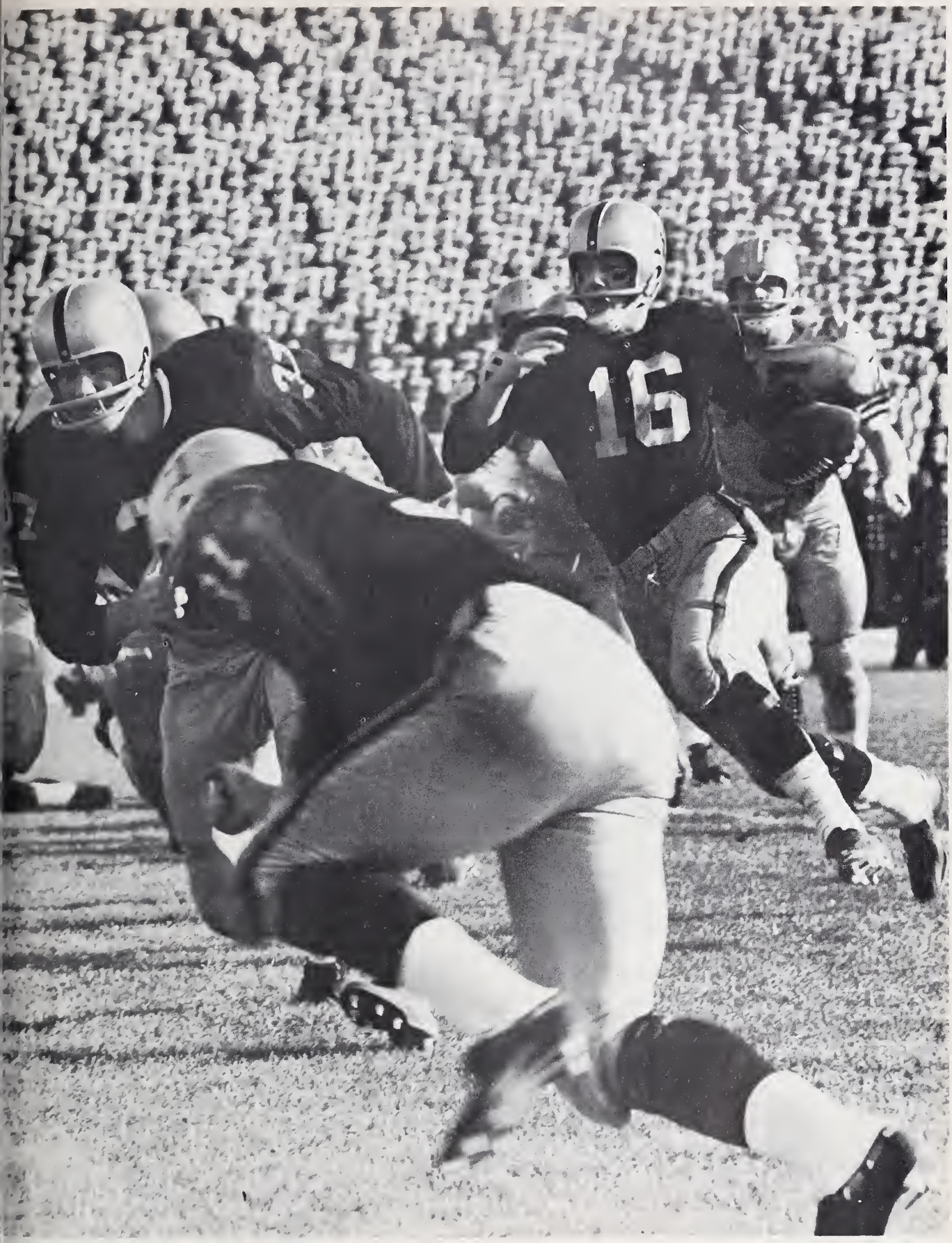
1890—Navy borrowed a goat from the yard of an Army noncom and took it to the game at West Point. Thus began the long line of Navy mascots.

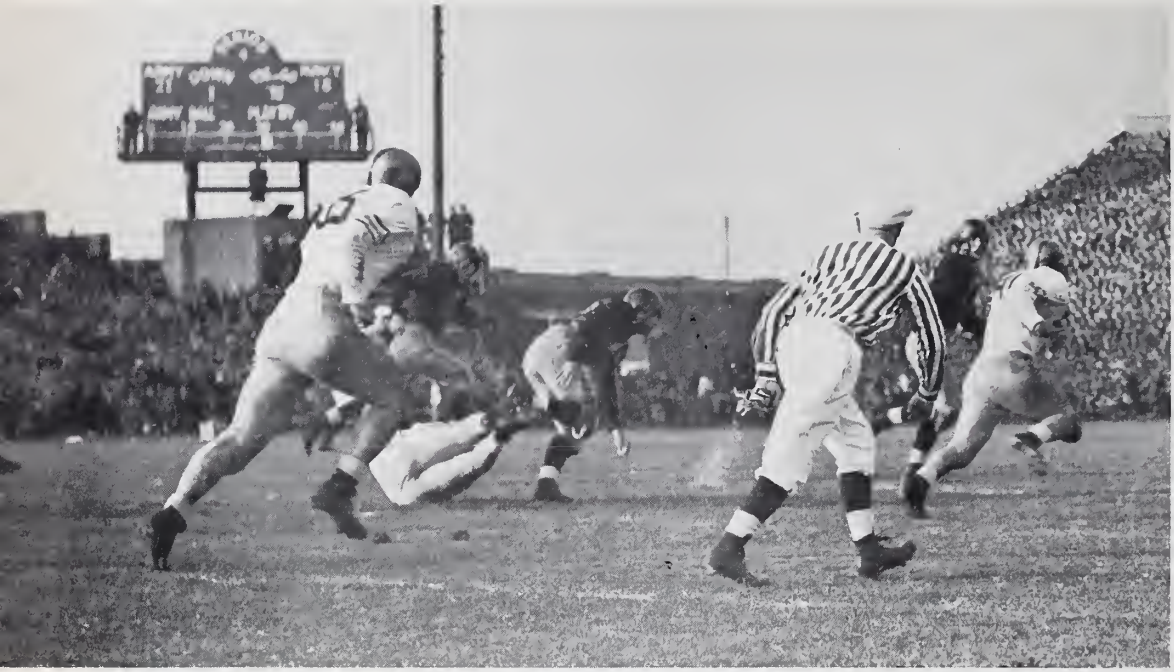
1891—Guard Edwin Clark scored three of Army's seven touchdowns. They were only worth two points at that time.

1899—Army ran a play without calling signals, the first time the silent method had been used.

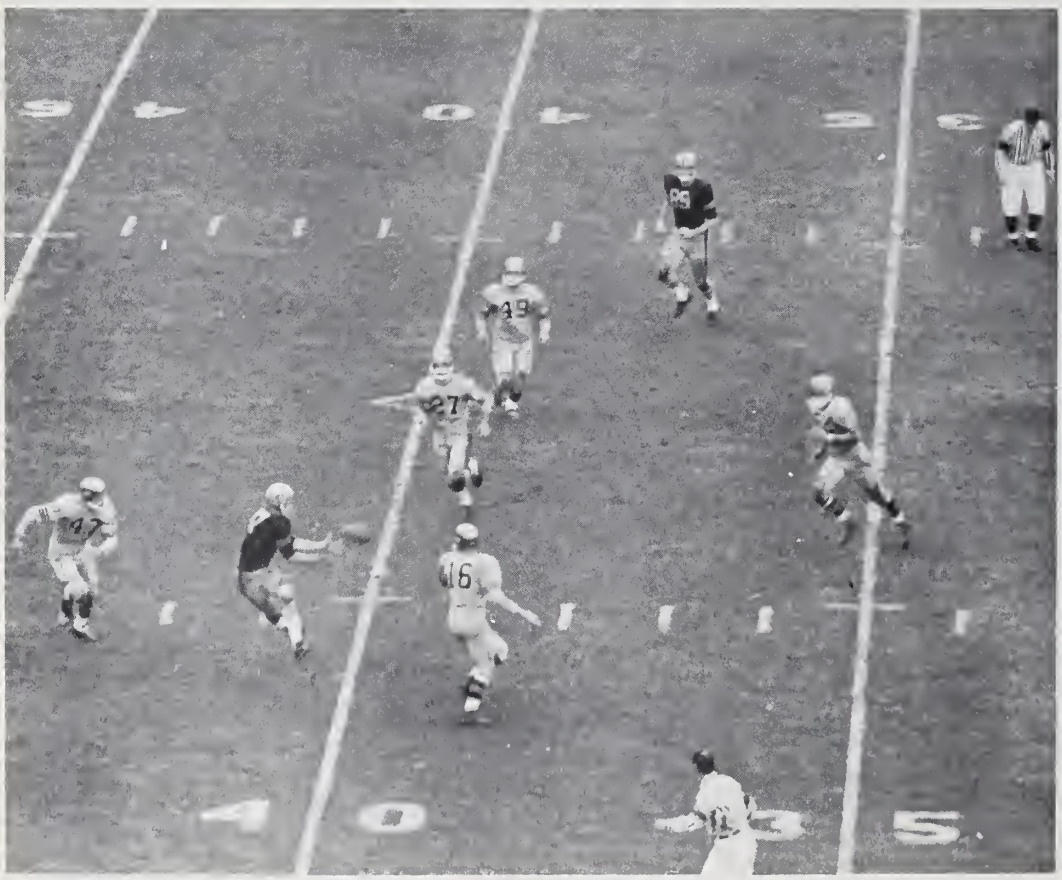
1899-1900-1901-1902-1903 — Cadet Edward Farnsworth played five years against Navy; two at tackle, two at end and one year as

FRANK WALTER is Sports Information Director, United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.


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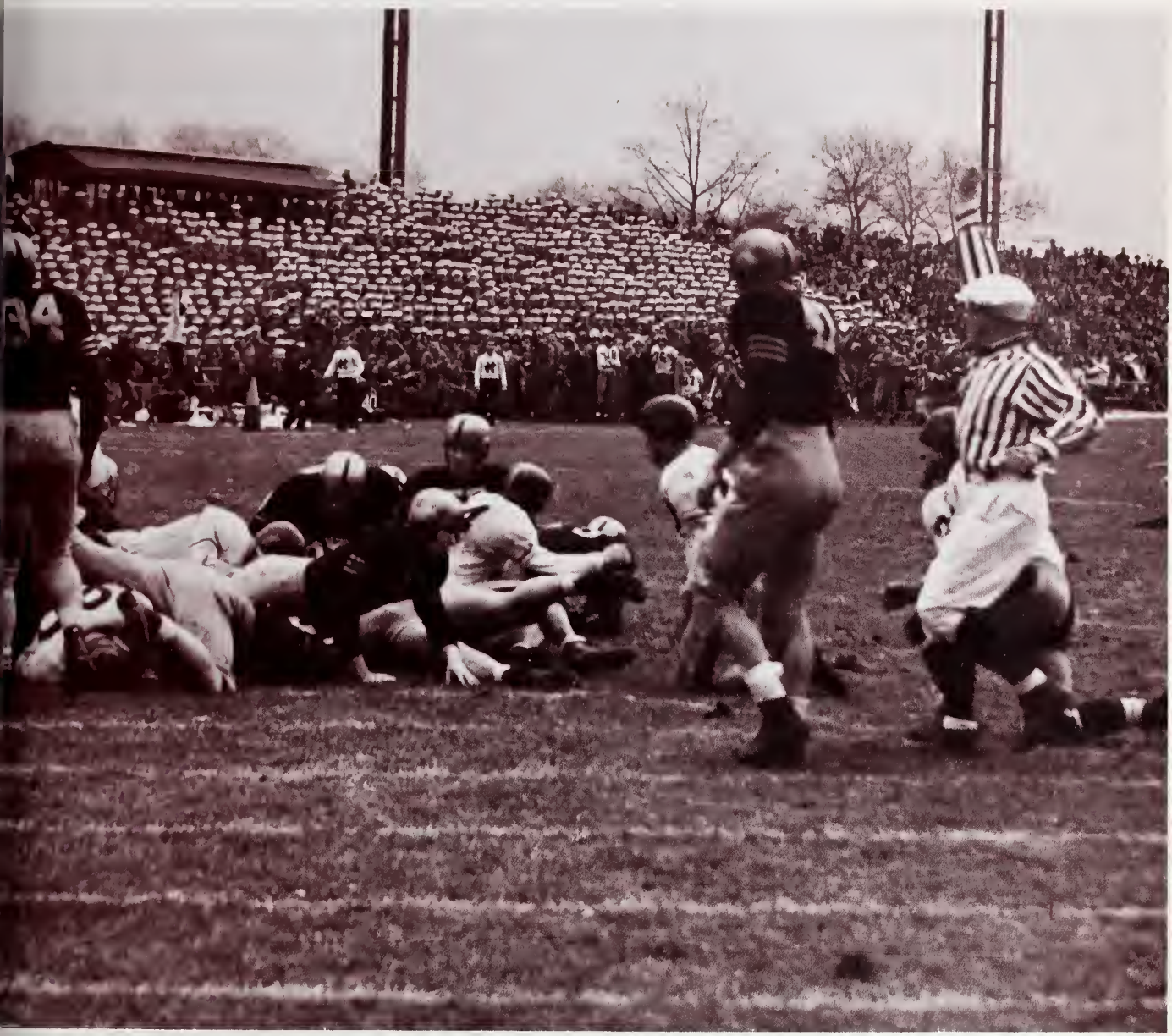








Highlights of past Army-Navy games: upper left, Army gridiron great Glenn Davis breaks away for touchdown in 1946; lower left, "Lonesome End" Bill Carpenter scores on a pass in 1960; upper right, fans witness Navy touchdown in 1943 game; lower right, 102,000 jam Philadelphia stadium to watch annual classic.





a halfback. Army won four of five games. Farnsworth was captain of the 1903 team.

1901—Tickets to the game in Philadelphia were by "invitation only." President Theodore Roosevelt was on hand and the change of sides between halves took place.

1905—Darkness halted the only Army-Navy game played at Princeton late in the second half and it went into the books as a 6-6 tie.

1906—Navy instituted the forward pass, an innovation by its coach Paul Dashiell.

1910 and 1911—Navy fullback Jack Dalton kicked a field goal each year to give Navy successive 3-0 wins.

1912—John Brown kicked two field goals for a 6-0 Navy victory—three years straight by the toe.

1914—Undefeated Army used passes to win, 20-0, captain Vernon Pritchard doing the throwing with Louis Merillat his favorite target.

1915—Teams wore numbers on their jerseys for the first time.

1919—Center Swede Larson of Navy beat end Earl Blaik of Army,



Cadets erupt with cheers as team scores in 1966 classic, as Army won 20-7.

6-0, on two field goals. As coaches at their respective academies in 1941, Larson was to beat Blaik again, 14-6.

1922—Center Ed Garbisch kicked the field goal that provided Army with a 10-7 win.

1924—Garbisch kicked four field goals as Army won, 12-0. President Coolidge watched the record-making performance.

1925—Red Reeder, noted writer of books about the Military Academy for young men, kicked the field goal which insured a 10-3 Army win.

1926—A last-second touchdown and conversion by Tom Hamilton of Navy produced a 21-21 tie in Chicago.

1930—Ray Stecker exploded for a 56-yard run and sank Navy, 6-0.

1934—After 13 years, Navy finally won a game, 3-0, on Buzz Borries' field goal.

1936—A tackle-eligible pass play set up Navy's score in a 7-0 contest.

1942—Ben Martin, now head coach at the Air Force Academy, produced one touchdown as Navy won, 14-0.Travel restrictions limited the crowd to people within 10 miles of Annapolis.

1943—Army cadets were delegated to the Navy cheering section at West Point as Navy won, 13-0. Travel restrictions again applied in this first service tilt at West Point since 1892. Glenn Davis was an Army starting halfback.

1945—The teams played at Baltimore with sales bringing in $58,637,000 in war bonds for some 30,000 seats. A play called the "California Special" broke Davis into the clear for a 50-yard touchdown run.

1946—Army won, 21-18, but Navy had the ball inside the 5 as the clock ran out.

1948—Navy hadn't won a game, Army hadn't lost a game. So they played a 21-21 tie. Typical of the Army-Navy series.

1954—Navy won 27 to 20 and went to the Sugar Bowl.

1955—All-American end Don Holleder moved to quarterback and led Army to a 14-6 win.

1958—Earl Blaik retired from the coaching ranks with a 22-6 win and another undefeated Army team. While the Middies watched Lonely End Bill Carpenter closely, Joe Caldwell threw passes to Don Usry and Bob Anderson.

1960 and 1961—Close doesn't count but 17-12 and 13-7 were cliffhanger Navy wins these two years.

1963—Time ran out on Army, as it had for Navy in 1946, in a 21-15 game. The ball was on the Navy 2 with fourth down coming up.

1965—Rollie Stichweh, Army's quarterback, evened things with Navy's Roger Staubach, 11 to 8. That halted the Middies who had won five straight.

1966—Tom Cahill became Coach-of-the-Year in his first season at Army after a 20-7 win.

1967—Navy evened things with Cahill, 19-14, although the Cadets came back from a 19-0 deficit.

1968—Jim O'Toole came off the bench to engineer a five-play, 78-yard move for a 21-14 Army victory in the fourth quarter.

1969—Judging by the previous 69 contests, one will have to wait until late in the afternoon of November 29 to write the line for this year. AD











Highlights from 1968 Army-Navy football game: Top, Army fullback Charlie Jarvis heads for another of three touchdowns that he scored; top left, Charlie scores; top right, Army halts a Navy touchdown bid in game that Army won 21-14; bottom left, Hank Andrzejczak (43), Army halfback, attempts to elude Navy tackler. Bottom right Army team, wearing black jerseys denoting home team, go through pre-game drills.





Men and Materiel

AGAINST THE ARCTIC

SP4 Bruce W. Most

It is dark as the line of soldiers in full field gear and white camouflaged winter uniforms slowly make their way toward the treeline. It is 7:30 a.m., but it won't be light for another two-and-a-half hours. Fifty yards away in the eerie darkness, the ghostly outlines of buffalo stand like frozen mammoths.

The soldiers move slowly as their snow shoes crunch in the powdery snow. It is minus 60 degrees and over-exertion can freeze the water in the lungs, causing a puncture or possible collapse; no one double-times in the dead of winter in the Arctic.

SPECIALIST 4 BRUCE W. MOST is assigned to U.S. Army Arctic Test Center.



These troops are some of the 700 men of the Arctic Test Center, the Army's northernmost test facility, at Fort Greely, 100 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska, and 175 miles south of the Arctic Circle. The Center is huddled in the Alaska Range near the mouth of the Tanana Valley, amid rugged icy mountains, forest and tundra, where the wind often plays 24 hours a day.

Forbidding weather is the reason for the Center's existence. The cold, rugged land is the ideal place to put Army materiel through an arctic environmental shakedown, to test the capability of men and equipment for fighting and surviving in the frozen northern wastes of the world.

When temperatures plunge to the bottom of the thermometer, the men of the Center go out to work day and night, weekday and weekend. Environmental testing is a necessity, for no cold chamber can match the combined, sustained effects of cold, wind, ice, snow and treacherous terrain.

Generally, 75 percent of the testing is conducted in temperatures of minus 25° or lower; however, such temperatures occur only 50 to 60 days out of the year, so the Center must be flexible in its testing schedule.

Key Element. Despite the cold weather and the need for testing Army materiel, the key element is human. For it is the soldier who must not only survive



Vast expanses of rolling tundra in Delta River valley provide fine ranges for weapons from rifles to tank cannon or even missiles.

in the harsh arctic, but also test the equipment necessary for his survival.

At minus 60 degrees, a 10 m.p.h. wind will drop the "wind chill" factor to minus 95 degrees. At that temperature exposed flesh will freeze in 30 seconds, less time than it takes to walk 50 yards.

To protect the soldier in rugged weather, the Test Center has helped develop and test the basic arctic uniform. Included is a light, durable "VB" boot, whose vapor barrier of dead air provides one of nature's best insulators. Clothing insulation, field pants, arctic mittens and protective parka are among other items tested and added to the arctic uniform. Today the Center strives to refine the winter uniform, making it stronger and lighter.

Field Testing. The human element is particularly important, for soldiers actually become part of the test. Every winter, an infantry platoon composed of men from all over the United States is formed to live at one of the Center's most isolated test sites, Bolio Lake. When temperatures plummet, the platoon moves out, testing clothing, boots and individual field equip-

Snowy, icy terrain complicates the problem of functioning and fighting

nent. Twice during each winter the platoon stays in he field for up to two weeks. The daily treks into the orest and tundra are more than just an equipment test, vhen even a minor case of frost-bite means a man is ncapacitated.

In a sleeping bag test conducted last season, soldiers andomly chosen from the Infantry Test Division slept utside in temperatures as low as minus 52°. At that emperature the spray from a glass of water tossed nto the air falls to the ground as ice particles.

Weapons and Equipment. Not only must a soldier e equipped with the warmest possible clothing, but tandard equipment must often be adapted for arctic se. For instance, a special trigger assembly must be ut on a rifle so that a soldier may fire with protective nittens. Footholds and pedals on vehicles must have nough clearance to accommodate the oversized VB oot.

Standard repairs become more prevalent and time-consuming in the arctic. Such simple projects as changing a nut on a piece of equipment can be slow nd frustrating because of icing and the difficulty of vorking with mittens. The list goes on and on.

Army materiel must meet not only the special needs f the soldier but also the stringent demands of the veather. Normal functions such as starting a truck n the cold morning darkness become difficult. At minus 60 battery output is considerably decreased, ntifreeze may not work, and lubricating oil turns to he consistency of chewing gum.

Strange weather conditions, such as ice fog, often ause problems. Ice fog consists of microscopic ice rystals which form around smoke particles from en-gines and weapon fire. At minus 30 or below, a loud of ice fog may hover over a tank or truck like he storm cloud which hanges over the head of that alamitous character in Li'l Abner.

Complications. Snowy, icy terrain complicates the roblem of functioning and fighting. Roads are few. Vehicles must be capable of climbing slippery, snow aden slopes. Helicopters must be equipped with skis, nd they often land nearly blind because rotors whip he dry snow into a dense white cloud.

To overcome these problems is the job of hundreds f highly skilled technicians, engineers and soldiers. Heading each test is a test officer. Often he works losely with a technical representative from a civilian irm whose product is involved in the test.

A test plan is written, based on a directive from the Test Center's parent organization, the Test and Evalua-ion Command, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. The test is conducted and the results analyzed, then compiled into a test report. This report on the suitability of materiel in the frigid regions of the world is basically what the Arctic Test Center is all about. The report also becomes an important psychological factor for the soldier in the Arctic. To fight effectively and survive in the harsh northland, a soldier must not only have the proper equipment; he must have confidence in that equipment.

Multiple Tests. Approximately 70 tests are scheduled to be performed this test season, which runs from October to March. Most of the tests are conducted by the Center's four divisions: Artillery and Communications; Infantry, Airborne, and Individual Equipment; Armor and Combat Vehicles; and Special Projects. These are backed up by five support divisions and a meteorological team which watches for those temperatures to dive to minus 25 or below.

At the Center's disposal is nearly a million acres of land, including firing ranges, a 500-acre drop zone and 100 miles of test road. Test Center facilities are a far cry from what existed 20 years ago. During the winters of 1946 and 1947, two task forces, Frigid and Williwaw, conducted tests during the winter and then packed up and moved back to the states.

Realizing that the task force procedure was too expensive and temporary, the Army in 1949 organized the Arctic Test Branch at Fort Greely. Personnel were transferred from each of the Army Field Force Boards to a cadre at Fort Knox, Ky. In 1949, the organization moved to Alaska and testing began that winter. In 1957, the installation was renamed the Arctic Test Board.

As a result of the reorganization of the Army in 1962, the test board was placed under the Test and Evaluation Command at Aberdeen Proving Ground, and renamed the Arctic Test Center in 1964.

Like the names, the concepts of testing have also changed. It used to suffice to perform endurance tests to determine whether a piece of equipment could be used in the arctic. Today, it is up to a staff of engineers to determine how and why—and if—equipment operates when the temperature drops to minus 25 or lower.

Answers to these questions are important, for the United States has realized since World War II the need to adapt its equipment and men to arctic conditions. For the men of the Arctic Test Center, their work means superior Army materiel to meet the challenge of the North. ASJ

Time-saving take-offs at

Pentagon Heliport



Staff Sergeant Richard Glass is tower operator at one of the Nation's smallest airfields. He "talks in" Army, Air Force, Marine and Navy aircraft. His touchdown pad handles 40 to 50 take-offs and landings per day. Most of the passengers are VIPs of general officer rank and high-ranking civilians.

The postage-stamp size heliport is located adjacent to the massive Pentagon. Military and civilian VIPs use the helicopters to avoid the massive traffic tie-ups that frequently clog the area.

Sergeant Glass and his assistant, Specialist 5 Richard Cox, senior air traffic controller, clear the choppers for take-offs. They also must exercise extreme tact in dealing with high-level personnel that visit the field.

The sergeant recalls that there have been a few "near misses" but no serious accidents at the heliport. However, standing by, alert for any emergency, is a crash rescue and fire-fighting team from Fort Myer. AD



SSG Richard Glass clears a helicopter for takeoff from Pentagon Heliport.



STRAIGHTENING OUT THE MILITARY OFFENDER

John Morris Gray

The military offender—who is he?

A composite picture of this young man would look something like this—20.3 years old, unmarried, reached tenth grade in high school before becoming a dropout, GT score average between 86 and 95, total creditable Army service of eight to ten months.

Despite this short period of service, he is no stranger to the stockade. He has been there an average of three or more times and is currently locked up for AWOL.

Why is he locked up for such a minor offense? Wouldn't it be much better for him and for the Army if he were allowed to remain in his unit until a properly constituted court-martial has duly decided that he must be confined because of his offense against the Uniform Code of Military Justice?

The answer, of course, is "Yes," but he has been AWOL before and to insure his presence at the court-martial he must be confined. Remember, a few of his fellow offenders have been AWOL as many as 20 times, and the overall average is approximately three times.

Do these figures shock you? They shock me, and penology is my line of work. Let me cite a few more statistics to provide a more complete picture of this composite military offender.

Approximately 25 percent of these military prisoners have not completed Basic Combat Training. Another 25 percent who have completed BCT have not completed Advanced Individual Training. Yet despite this poor record fifty percent *do* have a MOS. Fifty percent of them enlisted in the service, and nearly 15 percent are returnees from Korea or Vietnam. In ball park figures, the Army has 10,000 military prisoners in confinement, which adds up to a whale of a loss in potentially available military manpower.

At this point it seems only fair to ask—what is the Army doing about it?

The answer—A great deal is being done, and the Army hopes to do a great deal more.

Actually, it should be pointed out, there is no such person as an average prisoner. The entire Army philosophy of corrections is based upon the treatment of individual prisoners. However, the figures quoted are approximately accurate and they do realistically reflect the magnitude of the task.

JOHN MORRIS GRAY is Army Penologist, Office of The Provost Marshal General.



Training is provided in general educational fields as well as in trades and art.

Goals. The Army's basic approach begins in a philosophy of corrections stated in Army Regulation 190-1. This one-page regulation clearly prescribes responsibilities, mission, objectives, and policies of the Army Correction Program. Stated briefly, the Army philosophy is that military prisoners are confined as punishment, not for punishment; all individuals are worthwhile and are the result of their total life experience; and most important of all, individuals have a capacity to change.

Goals of the Army correctional program are to solve problems and correct behavior, to improve attitudes, to motivate men to serve honorably, and to develop skills required in the society to which they will return as military or civilian members.

The Army has three types of correctional institutions. Installation confinement facilities, generally stockades, are located on major military installations worldwide, and are intended primarily to confine short-term prisoners who usually are to be returned to military duty, and persons confined prior to trial.

Disciplinary Barracks are intended for military prisoners whose sentences include a punitive discharge or who are sentenced to confinement for a year or more.

Third and newest type of correctional activity is called a Correctional Training Facility (CTF), established to provide a broad problem-solving and correctional treatment capability plus intensive military training for selected soldiers from Army stockades programmed for return to military duty. (See "CTF—Crossroads to the Future?" November 1968 ARMY DIGEST.)

At the stockade, correctional effort emphasizes solving of immediate problems, improving attitudes, and motivation for honorable service coupled with an intensive program of military training and discipline. Stockades normally are under command of the installation commander who has available to him qualified professionals, such as doctors, lawyers, chaplains, psychiatrists, social workers, and others who assist in solving personal problems. Stockades are inspected at least annually by qualified officers and/or civilians trained in modern correctional procedures from the Office of The Provost Marshal General.

Because crowded conditions in stockades tend to limit effectiveness of prisoner motivation and retraining efforts, the Army has authorized establishment of a new type institution—the Correctional Training Facility.

The Army's sole remaining disciplinary barracks, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, continues to be operated as a correctional institution for Army and Air Force prisoners whose sentences include a punitive discharge or confinement for one year or more, and who have six months remaining to be served.

Individual Attention. At the disciplinary barracks all facilities are directed toward treatment of the individual's problems. It is recognized that, for the most part, the soldier is in confinement because he has a problem which must be solved before an effective treatment program can be established.

Prisoners with medical problems are given the benefit of professional skills of psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, and social workers.

Those lacking in academic education are sent to schools supervised by civilian educators qualified in academic and vocational fields.

All incoming prisoners are tested by standard achievement tests. Those who test less than the eighth grade level are required to attend day classes before being assigned to a job. A goal of the institution is that every prisoner complete GED tests and obtain a high school diploma before leaving.

College-level courses are available through a local college which gives resident credit for successful completion and awards Associate in Arts degrees to prisoners who fulfill graduation requirements.

Prisoners who are morally substandard receive considerable attention from assigned chaplains. Those going back to duty receive intensive military training, while those returning to civilian life are given vocational training to assist them in becoming productive members of society.

Instruction is given in auto mechanics, barbering, greenhouse operations, landscape gardening, printing, sheet metal work, shoe repair and leathercraft, upholstering, woodworking, typewriter repair, and modern scientific farming methods.

CTF Innovation. One of the most significant major projects currently under way, is the United States Army Correctional Training Facility at Fort Riley, Kansas. A bold and aggressive approach to this project is of vital concern to the Army Chief of Staff, military commanders, and military corrections personnel alike in dealing with problems of divergent human behavior and moral responsibility.

Mission of the Facility is to provide the intensive training, close custodial supervision, and correctional treatment necessary to return military prisoners to duty with improved attitudes and motivation.

Its objectives are met through a ten-week program of intensive infantry training, motivational instruction, and correctional treatment. Assigned prisoners are kept fully occupied during all of their waking hours, and afforded a high degree of close and continuing leadership, counseling and supervision. The facility is programmed to handle a maximum of 2,400 prisoners at any given time, or approximately 10,000 each year.



"Those lacking in academic education are sent to school supervised by civilian educators qualified in academic and vocational fields."

The ten-week correctional training cycle emphasizes intensive infantry and correctional treatment. Professional services and a program of individual counseling and correctional treatment complement the training. The first half of the training cycle is designed to instill a sense of duty and an acceptance of obligation to the service. During the second half, prisoners receive intensive infantry training under guidance of specially selected leaders. Over-all prisoner response to the program has been highly favorable.

The Army feels a keen responsibility to every man who ever honorably wore a soldier's uniform and to the society to which he will return. This is the key to its correction efforts. About 99 percent of those in our correctional facilities will one day be free members of society. If the Army is able to bring about change in attitudes and behavior, these men will be better equipped to cope with the problems of the free society. As part of this effort, the Army seeks to help the immature to grow up, to make the hostile soldier friendly, to put the anxious soldier at ease, to provide some education for those who are lacking, and to help the misfit to be accepted by his peers. AD

THE LONGEST WEEKEND



Lieutenant Colonel Harvey L. Latham

They were called "NGs" and "Weekend Warriors." They came from little towns like Rixby, Idaho, and Weston, Vt. They were the National Guardsmen who attended weekend drills and summer camps, until one day their units received orders for deployment to Southeast Asia—and their weekends became a long one.

"They" were some 1,000 National Guardsmen of the 116th Engineer Battalion (Combat) and the 131st Engineer Company (Light Equipment). Today, these two Engineer National Guard units are back in the States, with a proud record of nation-building in the Republic of Vietnam to look back upon.

The "Green Mountain Mountain Movers" of the 131st were mobilized at their home station in Burlington, Vt., on May 13, 1968. While located in Dar Lac Province, the Vermont Engineers were a long way from Vermont's cool, green mountains, sugar maples, and famous Morgan horses. Still, there was always a touch of Vermont present at "Camp Swampy" where the 131st made its home. It was the "V" sign, standing not only for victory but for Vermont. It could be seen anywhere the Engineers were working.

The 131st was responsible for surfacing some 50 miles of National Highway 21, of which 20 miles required upgrading. This long ribbon of the highway is the only route the villagers can use to get their goods to the coast of Nha Trang for export.

The success of the economy of another area fell to the National Guardsmen of the 116th Engineer Battalion (Combat). Then the largest single National Guard unit serving in Vietnam, the Idaho Engineers helped restore National Highway 20 from Bao Loc to the II Corps Tactical Zone border.

Not only does this section of highway serve as an outlet for the tea and other produce of that area, but it also is an important lifeline to Lam Dong province, in importing more than 1,000 tons of rice each month to feed the local population. Highway 20 is the only link between the abundant vegetable crops of Dalat and the Saigon markets.

Civic Action. Lending a helping hand to the local population, the 131st inaugurated its civic action work program only one day after arriving at its base camp. The main thrust of this program was to consolidate and relocate a number of isolated Montagnard villages into a single, secure area under the protection of their own Regional or Popular Force military units.

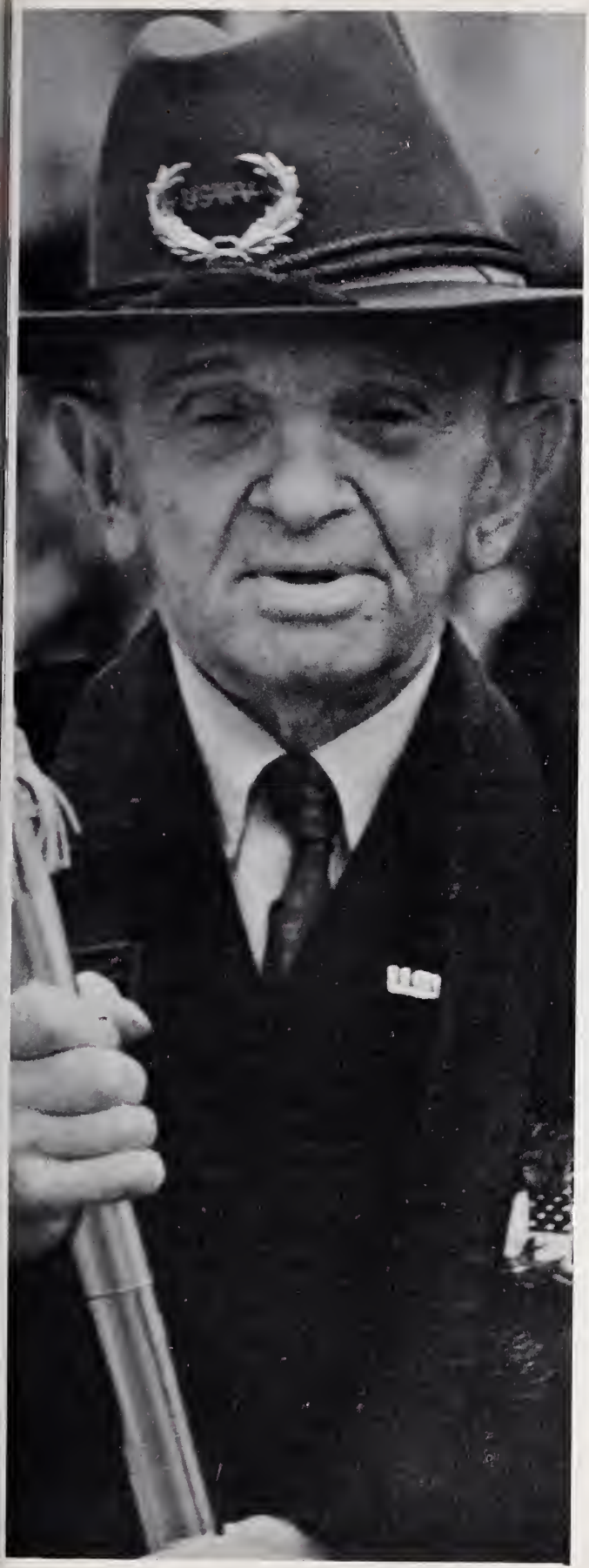
A new village of Cu Kirk was formed by consolidating 17 separate villages into a single housing development under the leadership of village chiefs. The Vermont Engineers cleared and leveled a square-mile area, constructed streets and drainage ditches, and inclosed the new village by a rugged security fence.

Civic action was also a big concern around Bao Loc, then the main base camp for the 116th Engineer Battalion.

At B'Sar, Alfa and Charlie companies provided water to the outlying Montagnard villages. The local dysentery rate in that area was slashed by 75 per cent. Other volunteer projects included drainage and landscaping for churches, schools and orphanages.

The weekends were indeed long for the Engineer National Guardsmen in Vietnam as they counted the days until they could return to their families and jobs. But now that day has passed, and the Engineers of the 131st and the 116st can look back on their vital contribution to the building of a nation. AD

LTC HARVEY LATHAM recently was on duty with Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam.



Answering their country's call in time of need is a duty always fulfilled by

AMERICAN VETERANS

SFC Chuck Whitmire
Photos by SFC Anthony Evanoski

He comes from all walks of life. He may be black, white, red, yellow; he may be a congressman or the President of the United States; he may be the milkman, truck driver, butcher or baker. He may have been the boy next door, the one with buck teeth and freckles—or even the girl next door. There is hardly an American family that cannot boast of having one. They make up more than 10 percent of the total population. They carry the title of "Veteran."

Their reasons for serving their country are as diverse as their backgrounds. Most felt it a duty to serve in time of need; others because they were drafted, or perhaps the military service offered something different. In any case, they are unanimous in the belief that the cause for which they fought was right.

Veterans of past wars look in amazement at the protesters and the demonstrators of today. While they agree that the soldiers and young men of today are better trained and better educated than men of their generation, they see little reason for draft card burning and protest against their country. All feel that the military service is an obligation and that it is a duty to serve when called.

For the younger veterans, as with their fathers, the prospect of entering the Army was one of apprehension. Many admitted they had been filled with exaggerated stories of combat—stories told them by family and friends who had fought in past wars. The principal reason for apprehension, they say, was "a fear of the unknown."

Of the 25 million men and women on Veterans Administration rolls, 1.5 million served in World War I, another 14.5 million served in World War II, and 5.8 million came out of the Korean War. U.S. involve-

ment in Vietnam, to date, has produced an additional 3.1 million. Spanish-American War veterans add but another 6,000 to the rolls, as time takes its toll more rapidly now.

With rare exception, Vietnam veterans feel that their service was worthwhile. Many boarded the aircraft for Southeast Asia questioning the reasons that they were ordered there. Most came away with the opinion: "Now I can appreciate what our country really means to me" or "I would rather fight in Vietnam today than wait and have my son fight here a few years from now."

One common denominator joins all American veterans, past and present—when they were called, they answered and served.

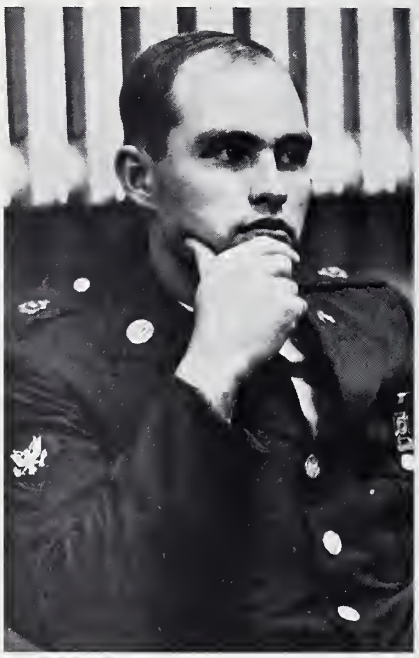
For a capsule insight into how the average veteran sees his service and his evaluation of today's soldier, ARMY DIGEST interviewed veterans from the Spanish-American War through the present Vietnam conflict. Some representative comments:





Mrs. Eunice Boynton, now at U.S. Soldier's Home, is a veteran of World War II WAAC and WAF. She entered service in 1943.

"I believe the training of my day was excellent. However, where we entered the service for patriotic reasons, I feel that the ladies of today enter for material reasons. Most are attracted by offers of education, travel and specialized training."



Specialist 4 Randy Quillen, drafted in 1968:

"I did not object to serving in the Army but I would not volunteer. I do feel bad that I have not been able to get to Vietnam . . . I feel that I did not get to do my part since I did not get there."

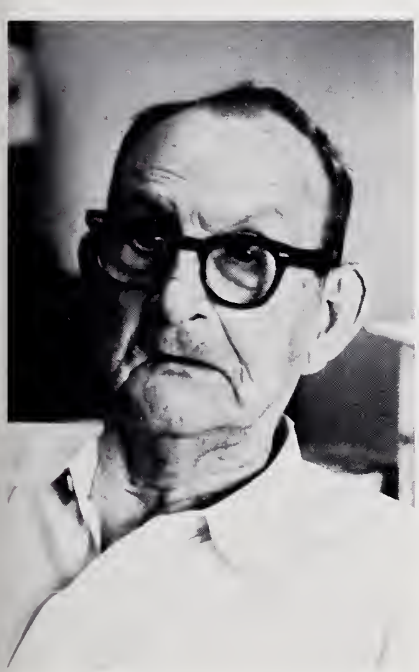


PFC Gerald Brown attended Ohio State College two years before being drafted in February 1969.

"Demonstrators have a right to demonstrate but I do not believe soldiers should be permitted to protest . . . If that happens, you have a mob, not an Army!"

Arthur L. Macomber, Spanish-American War veteran, entered the Army with Company G, 31st Michigan Volunteer Army, in 1898. He got only a few days training before shipping out.

"We didn't have to worry about a draft in my day . . . We were all volunteers. If you listen to the youth of today . . . they have no cause. Their basic problem is caused by laxity of parents and society in general"



Arvid F. Eklof, U.S. Soldiers Home resident, is veteran of three armies —Belgium, Sweden and United States. He entered the Swedish Army in 1899, served with the Belgian Army in the Congo until 1908, and joined the U.S. Army that same year. He is a veteran of China and Philippine service.

Commenting on demonstrators of today, he says: "We had our fun in our day. And I feel that the kids of today should have theirs—Leave them alone!"



SSG Earl Rowe, 18-year Army veteran, served in Korea and Vietnam after entering service in 1951.

"During the Korean War, the men seemed to believe in the reason for being in the Army . . . Today there is a lot of dissension."



Specialist 5 Glen McGhie, drafted in 1967, is a veteran of Vietnam.

"I didn't want to be drafted, but only because I feared the unknown, not service in general. I didn't really know what the Army meant . . . my friends all had a tendency to exaggerate their war stories. And I was apprehensive about what would happen to me.
"On demonstrators, I feel I have it over them . . . I believe they are scared and looking for a way not to serve."

FACES OF COMBAT



Danger Is Their Business

The men of the 287th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team (EOD) near Phu Bai are responsible for disarming everything from hand grenades to giant bombs. They have a job people respect but are glad that someone else has.

EOD men in Vietnam have all gone through at least six months of intensive schooling at the Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Maryland. It's an all-service school where officers and enlisted men attend the same classes, the only difference being that officers and senior enlisted men must go through a nuclear weapons course in addition to the regular six-month program. However, the training does not end there. Master Sergeant Sammie L. Thomas has gone through a total of 52 weeks of classes. Every time something new is devised or discovered, a course is taught which thoroughly covers the subject.

Staff Sergeant Eugene S. Presnell points out: "We are always going out in the sticks where ambushes are likely. That's the biggest hazard of the job here in Vietnam—getting to the site of the incident."

"Booby traps and ambushes are the biggest killers over here," Sergeant Thomas adds.

One of their main jobs is examining craters following a rocket or mortar attack. "We can tell what type of round hit and the direction from which it was fired," Jackson explains.

Captain Michael J. Tavano, the 287th's commanding officer, expresses the feelings of the EOD-man. "It's just a job," he says. "Like any other job, there are risks, but we are well trained for anything that might arise."

Sergeant Presnell adds: "You must have respect for the explosive devices—not fear. Once you start fearing a bomb, you better get out. You can get overly cautious and make a mistake."

All things considered, however, the duty is good. The 287th was activated in November 1966, and served at Fort Riley, Kan. They arrived at Phu Bai on October 30, 1968, and answered their first incident call on November 1. Now they answer an average of 200 incidents per month—one of the highest rates in Vietnam.

The EOD men train together, live together and work together as a team—and that teamwork saves many lives and a lot of material.—*SP4 Scott Kanode, Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command.*

Bell For Adano—Vietnam Style

Unless they're old enough or have read the famous book by John Hersey, seen the movie based on the book or the late show television reruns, few will remember the famous story to come out of World War II about the little Italian town of Adano and its bell. But recent happenings in Quang Ngai City, Vietnam, bear a remarkable resemblance to the incident.

In 1965 the villagers of Phuoc Loc abandoned their village in the face of increasing Communist activity in their area. They left behind their pagoda with all of its religious objects.

After resettling near Quang Ngai City, the village elders asked for American and provincial help in regaining their religious articles.

A few weeks later infantrymen of the 1st Battalion, 52d Infantry, 198th Infantry Brigade of the Americal Division found the articles, including 10 statuettes and a 200-year old bell.

The delighted villagers honored the Americans with a parade. More than 1,500 persons—children, village elders and Buddhist monks among them—paraded through the streets. The Americans were the center of attraction and honored guests. A dozen small busses hauled youngsters dressed in holiday attire, while the lead vehicle carried on its roof the Buddha recovered by the soldiers.

With a final round of handshakes, the G.I.'s departed the refugee village, leaving its inhabitants to worship as they had not been able to for four years.



Snake Eyes

PFC Darrell Blankenship shot it out with a five-foot-long King Cobra and came out of the duel unscathed —almost.

"The snake was heading right for me," he recounts, "When he was about six feet away, I fired two quick shots and hit him with one, a few inches back of the head."

Apparently undaunted, the cobra slithered onward, stopped about three feet from Blankenship, and coiled as if preparing to strike. Blankenship then got off another shot but the snake shot first.

"It was like two tiny water pistols," explained Blankenship. "The little jets of clear liquid from the snake's mouth hit me in the face—in my eyes and mouth. There was an immediate burning, stinging sensation, particularly in my left eye, which apparently received the larger dose."

Army medics administered an eyewash while the company commander administered the coup de grace to the snake with his pistol.

Apache Charm

"When the people of my tribe go to war, they wear one of these to protect them from evil spirits," explains Specialist 4 John Pike of San Carlos, Ariz., of a small charm that he wears around his neck.

Specialist Pike, a member of the 1st Brigade Ranger team of the 4th Division, is a full-blooded Apache Indian. The charm, made of a small eagle feather, a piece of deerskin and a tiny blue stone, was given to him by the last living Apache medicine man.

"The night before I came to Vietnam," Specialist Pike recalls, "the medicine man from the reservation came and danced the war dance. He is about 90 years old and the last real medicine man for the Apache, and it's an honor for him to come to your house. He was wearing buffalo horns and danced around me and chanted while he sprinkled yellow powder on my hands

"I'm not much for old superstition but I need all the luck I can get," reasons the specialist.

First Born

Rob Drummond cried when the Army recruiter read the "oath" of enlistment, and fussed cantankerously when the colonel made him a honorary member of the 80th General Support Group, but during the entire ceremony his parents beamed with pride.

It was a big day for Robert Richard Drummond, who only seven days earlier became the first American baby born at the Army's 320-bed 95th Evacuation hospital in Da Nang.

Rob's parent, Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Drummond, are missionaries with the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

The ceremony was all in fun, however. Rob was dressed in a lightly wrapped baby blue blanket rather than olive green fatigues.

During the post-Tet offensive of this year, there was growing concern for the expectant mother's safety.



So the Drummonds stayed for five days in a trailer made available by the Commanding Officer of the 80th Group. Of the cooperation given the missionaries by the Army, Mr. Drummond says, "We can't begin to thank them for the supplies and encouragement they have given us. It has meant a great deal in our mission work."

Unofficially Speaking



And that's how we did it in the "Old" Army!



Let's see . . . the manual said you grasp the whatchamacallit firmly with the toes of the right foot. No, that's not it. You grasp the toes firmly . . . oh, to hell with it!






Man, look at that! The Army-Navy Game gets rougher every year.


Brace yourself, madam—I think it's twins.


"Hello, supply . . . about that poncho . . ."


So what? . . . The CO has a rubber duck.

WHAT'S NEW

BRIGHT IDEAS

Army suggestion program had banner year in FY 69, and a record $1 1/2 million was awarded to soldiers and civilians who submitted suggestions for improving the way things are done. Total of 142,375 submissions came from U.S. civilian, military and foreign national personnel; 33,475 were adopted, benefitting the government by $90,990,502 and reaping for the suggestors total $1,515,546. Increase in suggestions was up 15 per cent from the year before, benefits up $20 million. In all, says DA, it was the best year in the 26-year history of the program.

SHOOT

Grenade launched antenna will give combat patrol a system of long range communications not now possible because of difficulties in raising rigid antennas in jungle cover. Antenna to be coiled in grenade round and fired from M-79 grenade launcher, with antenna-wire playing out like the line from a spinning reel.

WATER

New, collapsible canteen, now undergoing tests, will make it easier for soldiers to carry extra containers in individual equipment or in pockets of combat uniform. Canteen's two-quart, plastic bladder is tough and highly resistant over a wide range of temperatures.

RAM

Quick adjustment to new climates being studied by Combat Developments Command. System, eyed for 1980s and called Rapid Acclimatization Means (RAM), would adjust a soldier's body metabolism to a climate before he is deployed there. Research indicates that it now takes months for a soldier to adapt to the climate of Southeast Asia; it takes weeks just to adjust to altitude changes. Army scientists want to reduce this acclimatizing to days.

SON OF A GUN

Army's M-14, offspring of WW II M-1, modified by Army Weapons Command to become the latest in sniper rifles. Designated XM21, the scope-mounted weapon has average extreme spread for three consecutive 10-shot groups of not more than six inches at 300 meters. Telescope features adjustable focus, improved power adjustment lock, and "zero" which adjusts as power changes are made.

ANGLED TAPES

Name and U.S. Army identification tapes to be angled to fit pockets of tropical combat uniforms, says DA. Message now in field states changeover will be accomplished by attrition and no one will be required to change position of tapes at his personal expense.

FIELD JACKETS

Oakland Army Base reminds supply sergeants that soldiers en route to Vietnam should be issued field jackets as part of organizational equipment before departing units.

MILITARY JUSTICE

Military Justice Act of 1968 provisions for trial by military judge alone see extensive use. Option for defendant to choose trial by judge alone was offered in new law for all general courts-martial and in those special courts-martial to which a military judge is detailed. During August, the first month of the new law's operation, 72 per cent of the general courts-martial were tried by judge alone. Of the special courts-martial to which a judge had been detailed, 97 per cent were tried by the judge alone. Results: Element of choice gives defendant increased due process rights, and manpower savings from line officers released from court-martial duty benefits Army.

OLD RELIABLES

Concluding three years as a stalwart in the Vietnam conflict, the 9th Infantry Division was officially inactivated in ceremonies at Hawaii. In saluting the "Old Reliables," Army Chief of Staff William C. Westmoreland cited them as the first division since World War II to be activated for direct deployment to battle, for training into shape in half a year, for being the only American Division to receive the coveted Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm twice, and for being the first U.S. Army unit since the Civil War to engage in river warfare. Units of the 9th received two Presidential Unit Citations, and members earned six Medals of Honor, 56 Distinguished Service Crosses and more than 1,700 Silver Stars.

CHRISTMAS MAIL

Christmas parcels mailed to servicemen overseas will be able to be delivered by December 25, says Army Postal Service Agency, if mailed within following deadlines:

- Surface parcels, 13 Oct. through 8 Nov. (70 lb. limit, 100 inches length and girth combined);
- SAM (Space Available Mail), 20 Oct. through 22 Nov. (5 lb. limit, 60 inches length and girth combined);
- PAL (Parcel Air Lift), 27 Oct. through 29 Nov. (30 lb. limit, 60 inches length and girth combined);
- AIR MAIL PARCELS, 1 through 13 Dec. (70 lb. limit, 100 inches length and girth combined).

Listing is arranged slowest to fastest mail delivery. Substantial savings in postage available through SAM and PAL services. Cards and letters, says ARPSA, should be mailed as early as possible.

RVN CAMPAIGN MEDAL

Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, a Vietnamese decoration, will be included with other decorations presented to next of kin of soldiers killed in action or who die from wounds suffered in that country. Change is effective Oct. 1, 1969, and medal may also be issued retroactively to bona-fide next of kin upon request to The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Attn: Awards Branch, Washington, D.C. 20310.



AD *Looking Ahead To December*



Bastogne Revisited /

In a quarter century, nature has healed war's wounds, but the battle lives in memory.



Junior Officer Councils /

Ideas are welcome under this new concept of giving junior officers a voice in post policy.



Army Crime Fighters /

Trained to qualify as experts in court, Army lab technicians live up to motto "Justice Through Knowledge."



Army Bands Go Marching Along /

Through the years they have set the cadence for marching men, in garrison or in the field.





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ARMY DIGEST

DECEMBER 1969

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Christmas in Vietnam

MAJ James W. Revels

When home-made decorations cover the machine-gun bunker and the sound of "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas" fills the air; when the First Sergeant grins idiotically into a latrine mirror, pasting on a set of false white whiskers fashioned from surgical cotton and trying to get the drill sergeant hardness out of his "Ho-ho-ho's"—it's Christmas in Vietnam.

When the sick call line diminishes to nothing, but the line for confession stretches clear around the mess hall tent; when the Chaplain's field organ quits in the middle of Handel's *Alleluia* chorus, but the men in sandbagged pews say they never heard it done so beautifully—it's Christmas in Victnam.

When the PX tent stays open extra hours, selling brandy-soaked fruitcakes instead of beer and girly magazines; when an uneasy truce leaves the streets of Nha Trang so deserted you can hear a dog bark blocks away; when quiet descends on the Tan Son Nhut airport and the last 707 "freedom bird" to the states has departed, leaving behind 150 new replacements—it's Christmas in Vietnam.

When the troops along the DMZ gaze out of their bunkers at the starry hills and recall the starlight on the hills of Jordan many moons ago; when the fighter pilots spend the day in the Da Nang Officers Mess instead of pulling G's over Hi Van pass—it's Christmas in Vietnam.

When the bulletin board is covered with holiday messages, with one boldly outlined and signed "By the Order of "; when the first convoy leaves for the orphanage with enough toys and candy to stock a department store, and the kids stand in line for tank rides around the perimeter; when the bravest man in the unit sneaks back to his tent for the 19th time to listen to the tape recording from his wife of the kids doing "Rudolph the Red-nosed Reindeer"; when there are more brightly wrapped packages than ammo boxes in the squad tent—it's Christmas in Vietnam.

When the sweet lament of "Silent Night" emanates from the well-camouflaged armored personnel carrier instead of the chatter of M-60 machine-guns; when the beautiful nurse at the field surgical hospital smiles and tries to pretend that the trooper whose hand she is holding really will see another Christmas; when in spite of the Mess Sergeant's miracles, you steal away from the singing crowd, wondering what she is doing now, if the kids have seen their presents, and if it will all be over some day—it's Christmas in Vietnam. AD

AD ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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COVERS: Across the miles, from the infantryman on the firing line in Vietnam to the Wac in garrison at Fort McClellan, thoughts of family and home speak a universal language at Christmas. CREDITS: photos on pages 48-55, National Park Service, Department of Interior; pages 57, 59, National Archives.

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $8.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $10.75 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 5 March 1969.

WHAT'S NEW

RESPONSIBILITY

GEN William C. Westmoreland addressed Army's sergeants major at annual meeting of the Association of the United States Army and outlined the broad responsibilities for them:

- Anticipate rather than react;
- Forecast rather than record;
- Report rather than withhold;
- Solve rather than observe.

A third of the senior sergeants had served with General Westmoreland prior to his assuming duties as Chief of Staff. "I know you gentlemen," the general said. "I know your worth. I know your background. I want you to know I have confidence in you. But I also want you to heed my remarks, and repeat them to your noncommissioned officers. The time has arrived in the history of the Army where we must re-examine our values, our standards, our performance. We will not tolerate in the Army anything short of the best in quality, the best in performance, and the best in character."

TASTE GOOD?

Mom's cooking, long claimed to be the best in the world, put to the test against Army chefs in contest at 1st Armored Division's 501st Supply and Transport Battalion. "We're going to give the lovable Army cook a chance to defend himself from unjustified criticism," said CWO Norman O. Robinson, division food supervisor. With that, his men launched into kitchen battle against officers' wives. When the separate meals were prepared and tasted by independent judges, Army cooks had stove mom's reputation but good. Army's winning menu: Caesar's salad, chicken grucci, French fried carrots, Spanish rice, rolls, cranberry sauce mixed with chopped almonds and orange rind, ice cream topped with peaches and chopped pecans. Cooks got three-day passes for dessert.

ROTC

Nine-member civilian/military special committee on ROTC, after months of intensive study of all aspects of the program, has recommended to the Secretary of Defense that "ROTC be continued as a major procurement source of officers for the Army, Navy and Air Force." The Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the committee said in its 61-page report, has advantages of:

- supporting American concepts of civilian-military relationships; and
- providing blend of civilian and military background for many young officers.

The committee met "head-on" campus opposition to and criticism of ROTC, which has been active recently. It called irrelevant to its task opposition to ROTC based on the Vietnam war, but gave serious attention to "many specific, thoughtful, and objective criticisms and proposals for improvement of existing ROTC programs." In the end, the committee submitted 21 specific recommendations for improving the program. The report was endorsed by DOD's Advisory Panel on ROTC Affairs and approved by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

CAREER PROGRAM

First bona fide career program for warrant officers announced by DA. Unlike officers and enlisted men, warrant officers previously had no clear plan of their future. Now new program provides career pattern to assignment progression and training. It emphasizes the requirement to utilize warrant officers in their MOS and assign them, where practicable, at a level based on their grade, skill level and experience. The program is divided into three phases, which involve schooling and assignments at entry, intermediate and advanced levels. To start, 22 courses, designed to mesh with the program's three phases, are set for implementation during FY 71. Initial placement of warrant officers into the three phases will be done within following guidelines, which are expected to prove flexible depending on prior service, experience and other factors:

- WO1s and CW2s will enter phase one;
- CW2s on a current promotion list, CW3s and CW4s with less than four years in grade will enter phase two;
- Senior CW4s will enter phase three.

The whole plan allows an individual to eye, for the first time, a warrant officer career starting at company-level and working up through division to DA-level assignments as an "in-depth" expert in his field. Most warrant officer MOSs have been structured under this program and are outlined in detail in DA Pamphlet 600-11, now in distribution.

BENEFITS

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation increased under new law signed on October 27 by the President. As before, benefits are paid by the Veterans Administration to eligible survivors of active duty personnel who died in line of duty and eligible survivors of retired personnel who died due to service-connected disability. Previously, amount paid was determined by pay grade and length of service of deceased. Now, payment is set at a flat rate for each grade without regard to length of service. Largest increases go to lower ranking soldiers (E-1 to E-4). The maximum monthly payment to the surviving dependent of a PFC, for example, was $150 under the old law; the minimum was $139. Under the new law, there is a flat rate of $177. Although the new law does not change benefits for dependent parents, there are two other significant changes in addition to the flat rate of higher compensation:

- Surviving widows with one or more children under 18 receive additional dependency and indemnity compensation of $20 per month per child;
- A $50 per month increase is payable to a widow who is either a patient in a nursing home or helpless, blind or so nearly helpless as to require aid and attendance of another person.

The new rates go into effect Dec. 1, 1969.

VIETNAMESE CROSS

Proper wear of Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry explained by DA. If presented to an individual, the award should be worn, without frame, above the left pocket. If presented to a unit, it should be worn, with frame, above the right pocket.

Other Paths To a Commission



MAJ Richard M. Scott

MOTIVATION

In 1942 Ross R. Condit, Jr., read in a Portland, Ore., newspaper that an Army officer would be visiting there to interview men to fill positions in a maintenance battalion that was going to Europe. He went to the hotel, was interviewed and several weeks later was offered a direct appointment as a second lieutenant, Ordnance Corps. Acceptance of the commission started Condit along his path to an Army career. Today he is Brigadier General Ross R. Condit, Jr., Deputy Director of Maintenance, J4, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

MAJOR RICHARD M. SCOTT is assigned to the Directorate of Procurement and Distribution, Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

Nearly everyone is familiar with the three major traditional sources of commissions in the Army—U. S. Military Academy, Reserve Officers Training Corps, and Officer Candidate School. Yet still another source remains little known—the direct appointment program.

During the past 10 years, direct appointments of doctors, lawyers and medical specialists produced about 27 percent, and other direct appointments about 4 percent of the Army's new officers.

Warrant officers and enlisted personnel of the Regular and Reserve Components of the Armed Forces, former commissioned and warrant officers, and qualified technical experts or specialists, whether they are former members of any component of any service or individuals with no prior military service, may apply for a direct appointment in the United States Army Reserve (USAR) with concurrent active duty. Eligibility requirements are covered in DA Circular 601-24 (Commissioned Officers), Circular 601-27 (Warrant Officers) and AR 135-100.

In Vietnam today, the Commanding General, United States Army Vietnam (USARV), has the author-

ity to commission officers as second lieutenants in the United States Army Reserve with concurrent call to active duty within quotas allocated by Headquarters, Department of the Army. Although frequently referred to as "battlefield commissions," this is a misnomer.

In World War II and the Korean War, an individual could be appointed as an officer without regard to existing criteria if he was performing in an officer's position and if there was an immediate need for an officer. These were true "battlefield commissions."





After winning Medal of Honor CW2 Frederick E. Ferguson accepted direct appointment as a Captain. BG Ross R. Condit, Jr., now Deputy Director, Maintenance, J4, Joint Chiefs of Staff also started his commissioned career via the direct appointment route.

However, under the present procedures, individuals appointed under the Republic of Vietnam (RVN) program must meet the criteria for appointment as set forth in Army Regulations. The RVN direct appointment program has been in effect since February 1966; and as of June 30, 1969, approximately 270 enlisted men and warrant officers have been commissioned under this program. For Fiscal Year 1970, USARV has been authorized to commission up to 500 officers.

To be eligible for appointment, the applicant must have completed a minimum of six months in Vietnam at the time of application and must meet the following qualifications required by AR 135-100: He must be a high school graduate or equivalent with an AFQT score of 74 or higher, age 18 to 27, with a favorable personal security clearance. Besides being physically qualified, he must possess qualifications as a potential leader, and have the ability to deal with people.

Skills Sought. The Department of the Army is currently reviewing records of aviation warrant officers to select those who would be immediately competitive with their officer counterparts if they were commissioned. Records of selected individuals are submitted to Officer Personnel Directorate branches authorized Army aviators (Military Intelligence, Infantry, Field Artillery, Air Defense Artillery, Transportation Corps, Armor, Signal Corps, Engineer, Military Police and Medical Service Corps). The branches review the records and select individuals they consider to be officer potential.

Selected individuals are notified, through the unit commander, of their eligibility for a direct appointment. Current plans are to send these new officers to their basic branch schools at the earliest opportunity, normally in conjunction with the first permanent change of station after commissioning.

This program was initiated late in FY 1969 with a goal to commission 350 warrant officers. The acceptance rate, by individuals offered a commission, averaged 45 percent, and the 350 goal was exceeded. During FY 1970 the goal is to convert more than 2,000 warrant officers to commissioned officers.

Professional Program. Civilians with professional and technical skills can be directly commissioned. Applicants for these hard skills are appointed under the provisions of AR 135-100. Here again, the needs of the Army dictate the requirements, and the numbers commissioned under this program are controlled by quota limitations.

In most cases, an applicant must have at least a baccalaureate degree in a major field of study closely related to the specialty serving as the basis for appointment, and must have at least a certain minimum number of years of qualifying experience for appointment to the grade indicated—second lieutenant, one year; first lieutenant, three years; captain, six years; major, 12 years.

Examples of academic disciplines covered in this program include: Aeronautical Engineering, Automotive Engineering, Civil Engineering, Education Specialists, Highway Engineering and Traffic, and Military Historians. Many more are outlined in AR 135-100.

Each year thousands of qualified enlisted men apply for and are appointed warrant officers in specialized MOSs. More than 50 Military Occupational Specialties are open under this program and over 5,000 warrants will be appointed in FY 1970. While most of those appointed will be men graduating from flight school, there are hundreds of other openings for qualified personnel. Individuals who receive initial appointment with no prior service as a warrant officer are required to serve a minimum of three years on active duty. This program is detailed in DA Circular 601-27.

The Vietnam buildup placed heavy demands on the direct appointment program. Since 1963 approximately 91,000 have been directly appointed as commissioned and warrant officers. Regardless of the world situation, direct appointments will continue to be a source of highly qualified individuals for both warrant and commissioned officer status. Interested individuals are encouraged to visit their unit personnel officer or write directly to the Commanding Officer, Reserve Components Personnel Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind., 46249, for further details. AD

SERVING GOD AND COUNTRY

LTC Kenneth A. Weber, USA-Ret.



"I would like to serve God while serving my country."

This simple statement expresses the philosophy of the hundreds of chaplain's assistants serving in the Army.

Being a chaplain's assistant involves more than setting up the portable field organ for services or preparing the altar for communion. The assistant also often plays a "middle-man" role, bridging the gap between the chaplain and the soldier who may be reluctant to ask for help or advice.

Although chaplains are categorized as noncombatants under the Geneva Convention, the assistants are not so protected and must sometimes be prepared to defend themselves, as well as their chaplains, in combat situations. Incidentally, several chaplains and assistants have been killed while on duty in the Republic of Vietnam.

If you are an 8-to-5, Monday-to-Friday type of soldier, don't become a chaplain's assistant. Weekends, of course, will be fully occupied with religious services. There may be morning and evening services plus weddings, funerals, baptisms in one or more chapel-

LIEUTENANT COLONEL KENNETH A. WEBER is Information Officer, U. S. Army Chaplain School, Fort Hamilton, New York.



Assistant and chaplain set up field kit in temporary chapel in remote area of Thailand.

Packing a chapel bag is demonstrated to students at U. S. Army Chaplain School. Below, wounded man assists at field service in Vietnam.



related gatherings daily. Additional hours must be found to accomplish the paperwork which is also part of the job.

The chaplain's assistant must be a combination of combat trooper, clerk-typist, vehicle driver and motion picture projectionist. He must be prepared to serve in any other capacity the job may demand or his chaplain may direct. He must be a virtual "Jack-of-all-trades" and, by necessity, a "master of most." For good reason, the chaplains regard them as their right-hand men.

Training. Despite the rigors of the job, competition is keen for chaplain's assistant posts. A rigorous screening precedes acceptance. This includes an interview by a chaplain before the applicant is accepted for training at the Chaplain School, located at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on the Brooklyn side of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge.

Instituted in September 1967, the Chaplain Enlisted Assistant Technical Training Course teaches the many skills needed to assist the Army chaplain in his mission of serving the moral and spiritual needs of Army members.

Desire to serve is perhaps the most important prerequisite. A high school diploma is a minimum requirement. A recent class included six college graduates and nine others with some college education. Additionally, a prospective student must have completed basic combat training and also must have attended the general clerk school.

The 176-hour, four-week course at the Chaplain School consists of four classes of approximately 25 students each, taught concurrently, with one class graduating each week. Subjects range from the History and Mission of the Army Chaplaincy and Fundamentals of Leadership to Combat Operations and Military Weddings and Funerals. The last week, covering Audio-Visual Techniques, is conducted at the U. S. Army Signal Corps Audio-Visual School at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Along with his versatility in military-related matters, the assistant gains an acquaintanceship with the other major religious faiths.

Upon graduation, he is not necessarily assigned to a chaplain of his own faith. Engaged in his daily tasks, the assistant may be found arranging an altar for a church service, working his way through a knee-deep stack of paperwork, applying some handy carpentry skills in constructing an office, operating a motion picture projector, leading a discussion group, arranging soldier conference sessions with the chaplain, perhaps rehearsing or directing a choir. Whatever his task of the moment, he finds special satisfaction in working simultaneously for his fellow man, his country and his God. AD





The God Squad

SP4 John Batterson, Jr.

They call them the "God Squad." They are the chaplain's assistants of the 173d Airborne Brigade and their job is to assist the chaplains in carrying religious services to soldiers in the field.

When the "Soul Man" jeep pulls up anywhere in the 173d area, the "God Squad" piles out and begins setting up for church services.

All of them are volunteers. They must be well versed in the religious teachings of their respective faiths and, normally, attend the Chaplain's Assistant School at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Some enter the field through on-the-job training.

Specialist 4 Patrick S. Kane of the 1st Battalion, 50th Infantry (Mech), became a chaplain's assistant after on-the-job training. He is assigned to Chaplain Jake Mulac who serves both the 1st Battalion, 50th Infantry, and 1st Battalion, 503d Infantry. "One of our main duties," says Kane, "is to protect the chaplain, especially when we are in the field."

Another of the assistants, Private First Class Don E. O'Keefe, said, "One important function of the assistants is to act as unofficial liaison between the chaplain and the men. Often we find that the men will discuss their problems with us before they will go to the chaplain. We always relay their messages."

The assistants are versatile in other fields. Adept at their jobs, they set up the altars, assist in services and handle the administrative workload for the chaplain. But they also fill in as part of the choir and play the field organ. Specialist Kane plays the organ for both Protestant and Catholic services. Before entering the service, he was a professional musician playing for rock groups and the dinner music set as well.

Whatever their backgrounds, the chaplain's assistants are doing an outstanding job, say their mentors. One of the chaplains puts it this way: "Their duties range from altar boy to jeep mechanic. We are lucky indeed to have some of the finest assistants in the military services."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Specialist Batterson was killed a few days after writing this story. At the time of his death he was covering a story for the Information Office of the 173d Airborne Brigade near Bong Son, Vietnam.





make WINNING a Habit

LTC David H. Hackworth

Habits the soldier learns in training—good or bad—will be the same habits he carries into battle. Thus the primary task of the leader is to teach and develop *correct* habits. These habits must be deeply ingrained through intense and repetitive practice to insure that the soldier does the right thing automatically while being exposed to the numbing violence of battle. The old saying "repetition is the mother of learning" is just as applicable on the training field as it is in the campus classroom.

After taking command, the leader must study his unit to determine the attained level of training. He must note what is being done right, what is being done wrong and, worst of all, what is not being done at all. Then, one by one, he corrects the deficiencies and builds further upon the strengths. This program never ends; it continues day and night for as long as you have the privilege of command.

The following items, or Points of Performance, are fundamentals that the combat soldier must master to survive and be effective in battle. They are not listed in order of importance or priority for they are all of equal importance.

- **Discipline** is what makes a soldier leave a position of safety and attack an enemy machinegun nest. Discipline is what makes a soldier give his life defending a position because he was told to "hold at all costs." Discipline is the anvil on which good units are hammered out. Without discipline you will have just a uniformed crowd of spectators.
- **Marksmanship.** "He was five feet away coming

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAVID H. HACKWORTH is currently assigned to Military Assistance Command Vietnam. Previous articles by Colonel Hackworth appeared in the March, July and September 1968 issues of Army Digest.

right down the trail toward me. We saw each other at the same time. I cut loose a full mag and I ain't hit that joker yet." If I have heard this story once, I've heard it a thousand times. The average American soldier on the battlefield may be a poor marksman because of fear, failure to be alert, or inadequate marksmanship training. The new "Quickfire" technique should cut deep inroads into the latter.

The importance of accurate, aimed fire cannot be overemphasized. The reason so much time, money and effort has been spent to put the soldier on the battlefield is so he can destroy the enemy. He does this little trick, in the main, with his rifle.

Use every moment available to teach marksmanship. Start with the fundamentals and work up. Set up a combat range. Use C-ration boxes for targets and set them up in tactically logical positions. Run your men through this transition range until they can deliver accurate, aimed fire. Make them fire low. The average trooper, because of fear, excitement and the tendency for an automatic weapon to "climb," shoots several feet over his opponent's head. Get the fire down to boot-top level.

• **Fire Discipline.** As you are running your men through your field expedient transition range, make sure that you concurrently teach the selection of cover, how to move, fire discipline and where to fire. On this last point, in battle you will seldom see your foe. You'll see fleeting movements, flame licking out of enemy weapons, a bush move, or darting shadows. That's it! There are no perfect targets standing boldly at 200 meters for your soldier to cut out the V ring.

Teach your troops to fire at these shadows and not wait for the KD range-type target. When the fight's over and you're policing the battlefield, your people will find that their slugs have hit pay dirt if they follow this rule: Once in a firefight, make the battlefield violent! Fire at *all* possible targets. Spray the trees, fire just above the ground within your sector of fire and blister anything that looks like it could provide cover to your foe.

Fire discipline is not a big problem. The average trooper will wildly cork off two or three magazines when the fight first starts and then he will settle down and use his ammo wisely.

Encourage your men to use tracer ammo. This will help them direct their fire in the jungle. The tracer has a keen psychological effect upon the enemy. The recommended ratio is one tracer to every four rounds of ammunition.

Stress redistribution of ammunition. The squad leader should insure that this is being done. No man should be evacuated with ammo nor should serviceable weapons or rations go out with the wounded.

Teach your men in training how to use the enemy's weapons. It should be SOP in a fight to pick up his abandoned weapons and turn them on him. Do the same with his grenades.

• **Buddy System.** Assign every man in the unit a buddy. Employ the same buddy system as at the Ranger course. Teach your men to take cover when they first come under fire and return fire at targets they select. Then, as a soldier springs forward to close with the enemy, his buddy lays down covering fire. When this soldier takes cover and starts to fire, his buddy, who is further to the rear, runs to a more advanced position. Thus, the two take turns closing on the enemy, one firing while the other advances. They should protect each other the same as the wing man protects the lead aircraft in the Air Force, always watching the back and flanks, ready to knock off any opponent with a bright idea.

Train individual soldiers into coordinated small teams made up of buddies, who can deliver accurate aimed fire, select good firing positions, avoid exposing themselves unnecessarily, dodge and run so as to present a poor target and thus survive on the battlefield.

Integrate weapons maintenance into all training. The average trooper will fail to keep his weapon in perfect firing condition and is prone to give the care and cleaning of his weapon low priority. The weapon must be cleaned at every opportunity. A toothbrush is ideal for this job. At the halt, the soldier can brush off the weapon's working mechanism, which falls easy victim to the mud and vegetation of the jungle bush.

The M-16 has proven itself an ideal weapon for jungle warfare. Its high rate of fire, light weight, and its easy-to-pack ammunition have made it popular with the soldier. Because it is a precision weapon, it must be cleaned and checked out whenever the opportunity affords. Leaders must assign top billing to the maintenance of the weapon to prevent battlefield stoppages.

This task should be the number one item on the leader's checklist. AD

Ideas Welcome

At Junior Officers Councils

LT Robert W. Engelhardt



A captain rose when the colonel, wearing a white doctor's coat over his khaki uniform, opened the meeting to questions.

"This is the fastest I've seen a doctor—half an hour," he quipped.

The captain's comment drew a chuckle from those crowded in a conference room at Fort Belvoir's DeWitt Army Hospital. The doctor, flanked by several members of his staff, listened patiently as the captain began grousing about long waiting periods at the hospital's outpatient clinic and a lack of post dispensaries.

In the next hour, Colonel Robert H. Fyke, acting director of DeWitt Hospital, would hear more complaints, along with questions and suggestions from a group unlike any he had ever faced before—the Fort Belvoir Junior Officers Council, members and guests, 25 captains and lieutenants, all deeply concerned with the way the hospital was being run.

The organization is one of many junior officers councils that are becoming fashionable throughout the Army. It was not a typical meeting for the group, nor does it indicate how other councils function. It was just what this particular council had decided to do at this particular meeting—find out how they could provide better medical care.

Junior Officers Councils (JOC), normally consisting of captains and lieutenants, have been established at many Army posts for the purpose of keeping quality officers in the service by offering them a better channel of communications with post commanders and their staffs a chance to convey their ideas for local and Army-wide improvements, and what regulations call "an opportunity to more effectively analyze those developments which might affect a person's attitude toward an Army career."

According to U. S. Continental Army Command (USCONARC), the idea for the JOCs was introduced by General James K. Woolnough, CONARC commander, based on a similar Air Force program. The general ordered CONARC to study the idea. By fall 1968, pilot projects were initiated at Forts Carson, Colo., and Benning, Ga. When both programs received favorable response, CONARC expanded the council program to all stateside installations with sufficient junior officer strength. In August 1969, the Department of the Army issued Army Regulation 15-10 authorizing councils on an Army-wide basis.

Since establishing the councils, the Army has adopted a wait-and-see policy, allowing the councils to function as freely as possible. In part because reports to higher headquarters are not mandatory, there are still no definite answers to many questions about the councils.

For instance:

Are they successful?

"We're not quite sure," replies Lieutenant Colonel Desmond D. Dewey, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. "But results have been encouraging so far. Representatives everywhere think it's a good idea. One report from the commander at Fort Hamilton is typical: he says it's too early to evaluate the program but believes junior officer councils are an asset to any command."

What has been the reaction?

"Commanders are genuinely interested. Many young officers say they've gained a greater appreciation of the Army; also the councils have helped dispel some of the rumors they might have heard."

Has the Army been successful in retaining more officers in service because of them?

"The councils will have an impact on retention. However, at this point, six months since the start of the USCONARC Program and two months since the Army regulation has been published, we have no positive indicators that our increased retention was caused directly by the forming of JOCs."

Have the councils accomplished anything?

"They certainly have, especially in increased communication between junior and senior officers. A mutual exchange of information of particular importance to the junior officer and his family will keep commanders abreast of problems and will show the junior officers that seniors are aware of and interested in their problems. The regulation recommends that the ideas go through channels, but so far no JOC suggestions have been adopted Army-wide. Many of the suggestions involve minor adjustments, important only on the local level."

Typical Session. Steps to form a council at Fort Belvoir were initiated last March. It took several months to establish a full-fledged council, with a constitution, by-laws, elected members, sub-councils and regular meetings. By late June the council was ready to tackle post problems. Members discussed commissary hours, military courtesy and post facilities, and succeeded in changing a Military District of Washington regulation that previously prohibited the wearing of khaki uniforms off-post. Complaints about medical services led to a meeting with representatives from DeWitt Hospital.

The session was candid. After a brief introduction, officers began voicing complaints. One lieutenant reported that his wife, who had an appointment for a physical examination, waited four hours before seeing a doctor.

Dr. Fyke, soft-spoken and articulate, admitted that others had the same problem. The solution wasn't easy. Using charts, he explained that the problem was caused by a shortage of personnel, while the number of dependents and retirees using the facilities keeps growing. In addition, Dr. Fyke pointed out that enlisted strength at DeWitt would soon be cut back and the hospital would be losing 50 civilian nurses. Things, he said, would probably get worse before they could get better.

"We assign a 15-minute block to each patient," the doctor told the group. "But we can't give them our best service when they spend the first five minutes telling the doctor how hard it is to see him. Civilian doctors don't have that problem—the patient is paying for his services."

As the meeting progressed, the audience became more understanding. Questions replaced complaints. Several officers rose to suggest alternatives and make recommendations. In many instances, Dr. Fyke replied that their ideas were already under consideration.

"It's not easy to give satisfactory answers to pointed questions," Dr. Fyke said later. "These problems aren't easily solved, and I was afraid I might increase their frustrations. I've handled audiences like this before, but this situation is different. I don't know what you would call it—it's public interest expressing itself. I definitely feel something was accomplished and the junior officers seemed to understand our problems. It was healthy for everyone. I personally walked out of there with a new perspective."

Captain William T. Lane, president of the council, agreed. "Everyone was satisfied with the meeting. We're now more aware of their problems. If the information can be worked down the line, there should be fewer gripes."

Suggestions were recorded in minutes of the meeting and forwarded to the post commander, Major General William C. Gribble, Jr. "We're not asking or demanding that anything be done," said Captain Lane, "but we feel the general will want to act on a couple of our suggestions."

Success of the council, the captain believes, depends largely on the emphasis given it by the post commander. "General Gribble is in full support of the program. We now have representation on the board of governors and we're included in policy changes that affect junior officers in any way. The decision is always the general's, but he wants our opinion."

One such project under consideration by the council includes plans for a new annex to the officers club. "We're interested in making recommendations on the arrangement and atmosphere in the new club," Captain Lane says. "We want an informal date-type place with dancing where you can order anything from hamburgers to steaks."

Involvement in such projects points up the constructive manner in which the JOCs are supposed to work. The officers now have a greater voice in their affairs; and the Army certainly prefers to see them suggesting ideas for new facilities rather than griping about existing ones. In such a climate, some junior officers might decide that staying in the Army might not be such a bad idea after all. AD



Once a burning German tank occupied this spot where Schuyler Jackson, Bastogne veteran of the 101st Airborne Division, sits on a haystack. Jackson won a Silver Star by knocking out the tank from behind trees in background.

Bastogne Revisited

Story and Photographs by SSG Duke Richard

"This is really a strange feeling, to be standing here now," murmurs Schuyler "Scott" Jackson, leaning against the first of two rows of tall trees. On Christmas Day, 25 years ago, that very tree had afforded the then Sergeant Jackson protection as a German tank rumbled by.

"Five tanks had broken through," recalls Jackson. "Four had already been hit when the fifth was coming by me. I was behind this tree. Right after it passed, I stepped out and let him have it with my bazooka.

"It went a few more yards, then went off the road up there where you now see that bale of hay. The Germans came tearing out of that tank; let me tell you, they were ready to fight. We shot them down."

Jackson's actions that Christmas Day won him the Silver Star. The temporary breakthrough was the closest the Nazis had come to penetrating the famed defense of Bastogne by the 101st Airborne Division.

The siege of surrounded Bastogne, a small town at a crossroads in the the Ardennes forest in Belgium, is probably the most vividly remembered of the actions extending from December 16 to January 3, generally referred to as the Battle of the



Bulge. That crucial battle signaled the beginning of the end for Adolf Hitler's forces in World War II. It was Hitler's last major thrust, an attempt to drive to Antwerp, Belgium, to cut off rear installations of the Allies and crush 20 to 30 divisions in a trap north of Antwerp. But Hitler failed to reckon with the quick reactions of the Allies and the tenacity of the individual American soldier.

While the German counteroffensive did push nearly 60 miles into Allied lines (thus, the "bulge"), it never completely achieved the hoped-for breakthrough. Instead, the Nazis received devastating casualties and a shattering blow to morale. After the Battle of the Bulge, it was just a matter of time.

That was a quarter-century ago. And this year, more than any other, they come in numbers. The American soldier of World War II comes to relive his "soldiering" days in Europe.

Action Scene. Ex-sergeant Jackson, from Bethesda, Md., came with a group of nearly 200 veterans of the 101st Airborne Divison, now members of the 101st Airborne Division Association. They have come not only to the Ardennes, but to the Netherlands and the coast of France.

But nowhere are they better remembered than in Bastogne, today a town of 6,500 that, like most towns, villages and cities in Belgium, still remembers and still is grateful.

McAuliffe Square is crowded as the 101st Association unveils a plaque in the town's center in commemoration of its fallen comrades. The square is located just up the street from the Patton Memorial and a few kilometers from the gigantic Memorial du Mardasson, a splendorous star-shaped structure which honors all American units that participated in the Battle of the Bulge. The 101st plaque stands between a Sherman tank and a bust of Brigadier General Anthony McAuliffe, the 101st acting commander who said "Nuts!" to the German surrender proposal.

James F. Adams of Windermere, Fla., who has retired as a colonel with 32 years service, was a captain then. He was commanding officer of F Company, 327th Glider Infantry of the 101st. The Germans came with the surrender ultimatum to his



Modern-day traffic passes through the quiet town of Bastogne today. Twenty-five years ago, supply columns rolled through the town (left).





Left, retired Colonel James F. Adams, who was involved in the "nuts" surrender demand at Bastogne, unveils a plaque presented to the town by 101st Airborne Division Association. Above, the "Nuts" Museum.

Memorial du Mardasson, below and right, commemorates American units which participated in the Battle of the Bulge.







Patton Memorial, above, and bust of General McAuliffe, right, are obvious examples of Bastogne's gratefulness to the U.S. Army.







Terrain on the outskirts of Bastogne, above and right, was so cold during battle that German mortars failed to penetrate ice with direct hits.



Ex-sergeant Jackson recalls that entry to this chateau, which served as regimental command post, was once lined with dead and wounded. His platoon was responsible for guarding chateau.



One veteran's response to stirring ceremonies in honor of 101st Airborne Division at McAuliffe Square . . .



Former Staff Sergeant Dan Murphy won a Silver Star for dragging a wounded lieutenant colonel to safety. Colonel is now Lieutenant General Julian Ewell.



Former sergeant Manuel Barrietes, who is vociferously proud that three of his sons have gone Airborne to serve in Vietnam, receives flowers at Bastogne.







Top, memorial at street entering Bastogne commemorates first American killed in Bastogne—after he knocked out a German tank. Above, German tank still stands in center of nearby town of Houffalize.

company area. He recalls that two officers were brought to him—a major, and a captain who spoke English. They wanted to see the commander of surrounded Bastogne. Captain Adams sent word to regimental and division headquarters and sent the written surrender demand forward.

"Colonel Harper, the regimental commander, brought the message back in an envelope," says Adams, "and handed it to the German major. Both German officers were blindfolded. The German captain wanted to know what it said, was it affirmative or negative? 'It says "Nuts!" ' said Colonel Harper. The captain asked was that affirmative or negative? 'Damn you,' yelled Colonel Harper, 'It's nuts, and for your information, that means go to hell!' "

Proud Belgians now refer to Bastogne as "Nuts City."

Adams hardly recognizes Bastogne now. "There was bombing nearly every night and fires everywhere," he says, "It was a mess."

Former staff sergeant Dan Murphy of Woodbury Heights, N. J., who, like most of those who have returned, got out of the Army as soon as the war would permit, particularly remembers one bomb. It was a thousand-pounder that landed on the doorstep of the house that headquartered the 501st Regiment. He had the dubious honor of defusing it.

What else does the Battle of the Bulge recall for him? "I remember being out on patrol with three other men during very heavy fog. Suddenly, a wind came along and the fog lifted. There we were out in the open between German and American lines."

And though you have to pry it out of him, Murphy certainly remembers carrying a wounded Lieutenant Colonel Julian Ewell (Now Lieutenant General) from the lines. For this he received a Silver Star.

For some, the Battle of the Bulge brings to mind less dramatic incidents. Ex-sergeant Manuel Barrietes of Chicago, who is vociferously proud that three of his sons have gone Airborne to fight in Vietnam, remembers being in a hayloft in Bastogne. Cold and tired, he was trying to get some warmth and sleep. "Two guys were beside me," he chuckles, "arguing about what you call a cigar in Spanish. Strange as it sounds, that's what I remember first."

But they all remember, these veterans. One can see it in their eyes as they stare at the photographs of Bastogne in December and January 1944-45 that hang in the town's hotels and restaurants. They stare and they remember. They remember the cold, the low rations and supplies, and the bitterness and cruelness of war. And they remember the exultation when then Lieutenant Colonel Creighton Abrams, Jr.'s 37th Tank Battalion of the 4th Armored Division made the initial relief breakthrough.

They Remember. It isn't just the men of the 101st and supporting elements of Bastogne who remember. And it isn't just the veterans of the Battle of the Bulge.

Master Sergeant Theodore Liska, of Chicago, currently assigned to NATO-SHAPE Support Group, has made the trek to the beaches of Normandy, France, for 22 years since he first landed with the 4th Infantry Division. (He later trained cooks and clerks for combat in the Battle of the Bulge.) He visits the desolate beaches, the quiet villages, the solemn cemeteries. Why? "I go to pay tribute to 'those guys.' Those are the guys that really won the war, the ones that are buried there . . . Who knows, it could have been me."

And there are also the ex-sergeant Jacksons, who sit on a bale of hay that was once a burning German tank, and look at the lush green Ardennes terrain. "Look at that field," he says, "now covered with green grass and cows. Once it was covered with snow and ice and Germans." And he shakes his head.

But the question still haunts. Why? Why do they come and visit old battle locations and cemeteries and look and shake their heads?

Perhaps former sergeant Leo DePaul of Cleveland, who was injured at Bastogne, evacuated and medically discharged, has the answer. He has made two previous trips to Bastogne on his own, where he had church services said for the dead.

"Why?" he says.

"Because a part of my life is here."



German cemetery in Bastogne contains some 6,000 dead, while most of the 5,076 in the American cemetery in Luxembourg died in Battle of the Bulge.

Honneur Aux Liberateurs

Story and Photographs
By SSG Duke Richard





Belgian veterans carrying banners marched down the main street to the war memorial, with children and townspeople joining in impromptu parade.

They came again—but not like before. Twenty-five years ago they had come in tanks wearing combat gear; this time it was dress greens and helicopters.

Yet to the Belgian village of Forge-Philippe, the Americans were still the liberators and they were welcomed as such.

Located flush against the French border, Forge-Philippe claims to be the first Belgian town to be liberated by American soldiers, and every year the grateful village of 350 celebrates the event.

This year was to be a special one, and, as he does annually, the mayor invited representatives from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization-Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (NATO-SHAPE). Mayor Dortu optimistically expected four soldiers, but NATO-SHAPE Support Group responded with five times that number, complete with color guard and two helicopters.

Forge-Philippe went wild!

As the UH-1 helicopters made their first pass to land in a field beside the mayor's house, many of the inhabitants of Forge-Philippe and visitors from surrounding villages (nearly 1,500 in all) surged onto the field for their first glimpse of a chopper. For many of the youngsters, it was their first look at a uniformed American soldier. The helicopters had to make another pass while the field was cleared.

After a welcoming toast at the mayor's house and coffee and Belgian pastry at a home on the outskirts of town (selected because it had the only living room large enough to seat the delegation), the soldiers gathered at the center.

Led by the American color guard and Belgian veterans, the group marched down the main street, under the *"Honneur Aux Liberateurs"* banner hung between the three cafes and a gas station, to the offbeat of a ragtag local band.

As the group marched the 500 meters to an elaborate war memorial, most of the populace fell into the impromptu parade. In the wildly cheering crowd, an elderly woman put her hands to her face and shrieked, *"Ah, le militaire!"*

Colonel Aubrey Nathan, Commander of NATO-SHAPE Support Group, laid flowers at the memorial. Speeches were made all around. Then the band, made up of ancient instruments as old as its players, struggled through the "Star-Spangled Banner." Though out-of-tune, off-key and out-of-unison, the rendition was one of the most stirring recitals of the National Anthem many soldiers there had ever heard.

During the night, the older villagers reminisced. A 92-year-old man, who claimed to be the first Belgian liberated, shook hands with every American within reach. Another told of the first American request: milk. The first tanker had gulped down the five liters of milk, then reached into his tank and gave the farmer a carton of cigarettes.

The liberators are thought to have been part of Combat Command A of the 10th Armored Division.

After official ceremonies, there were fireworks. The villagers and Americans danced through the night, a night that neither the proxy-liberators nor the liberated would soon forget—at least not for another 25 years. AD





Battle-weary artillery tubes are cut up for easier handling as they are returned for scrap. Damaged truck is cleaned up and decontaminated before being shipped out for repairs. Bottom, a rebuilt tank is returned to the combat area.



Salvage Saves Materiel— And Money

MAJ C. K. Powers

With rising costs of war, the recovery of battle-damaged equipment is an important part of the modern logistical soldier's job. The recovery program, called retrograde and disposal, accounts for approximately $5.6 million savings per month in the I Corps Tactical Zone of Vietnam alone.

Logistical units furnishing direct support to combat units retrieve damaged material from the field and deliver it to the 633d Collection, Classification and Salvage Company in Da Nang. There, the equipment is classified as repairable or salvage material, according to the extent of damage.

Repairable items are cleaned and decontaminated, then shipped to the United States and other repair locations. When an item has been returned to serviceable condition, it is again placed into the Army supply system where some of it finds its way back to Vietnam. This "like new" equipment is much less expensive than newly purchased items.

Equipment which is not economically repairable is stripped of all usable parts which are used for repair of other equipment. Remnants of this equipment and other salvageable materials are sold to contractors from the United States and friendly nations. The proceeds further contribute to reducing the cost of war.

Although war will always be expensive, its costs are being reduced by efforts of dedicated logistical soldiers who, incidentally, are also taxpayers, aware of the need for achieving maximum effectiveness at minimum cost in support of national objectives. AD

MAJOR C. K. POWERS is assigned to Da Nang Support Command, Vietnam.

These specialists in smocks are the modern Army's

Crime Fighters in



CW2 Robert D. Olsen

"Sergeant Medlin, would you please state your qualifications as a fingerprint expert?"

With this request, a trial counsel prepares to introduce into a court-martial, the testimony of a soldier who is recognized as an expert in his field. Master Sergeant Hilyard O. Medlin is one of a small group of specialists who staff the four active Army crime laboratories. His qualifications are based almost entirely upon the training and experience he has received in the U. S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory Program.

These individuals are not only experienced Criminal Investigation Division (CID) agents, but have completed two years of specialized training. Only those who have this combination of experience and training and have demonstrated a requisite proficiency are certified as crime laboratory technicians by the Provost Marshal General. Exceptions are the forensic chemists who provide expert testimony in hearings and courtroom testimony; some are draftees with appropriate civilian education and background.

Training is long and intensive. Each technician must be fully qualified to conduct scientific examinations of evidence, and must also be capable of testifying in a legal proceeding as an expert. Professionalism is the keynote. It is typified by Sergeant Medlin, whose work has been cited in forensic scientific books and articles and who recently presented a technical paper at an international conference.

Four Labs. The first U. S. Army crime laboratory, a mobile unit organized in October 1943, at Algiers, North Africa, accompanied combat forces in the Italian campaign, the invasion of Southern France and the drive through Germany. Today, as the USAREUR Crime Laboratory located in Frankfurt, Germany, it provides scientific investigation assistance to investigators in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

"Parent unit" of the Military Police crime laboratory system is the U. S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, which was established May 1, 1945, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and then moved to Fort Gordon, Ga., in September 1948. The Fort Gordon crime laboratory conducts the training of all crime laboratory technicians in addition to providing scientific investigative support to investigators in the Western Hemisphere.

In the Far East, the 515th Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation), Camp Zama, Japan, provides laboratory assistance to investigators in the Pacific area outside of Vietnam. Within the Republic of Vietnam, investigators turn for assistance to the USARV Crime

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER (W-2) ROBERT D. OLSEN is on duty with U. S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Fort Gordon, Ga.

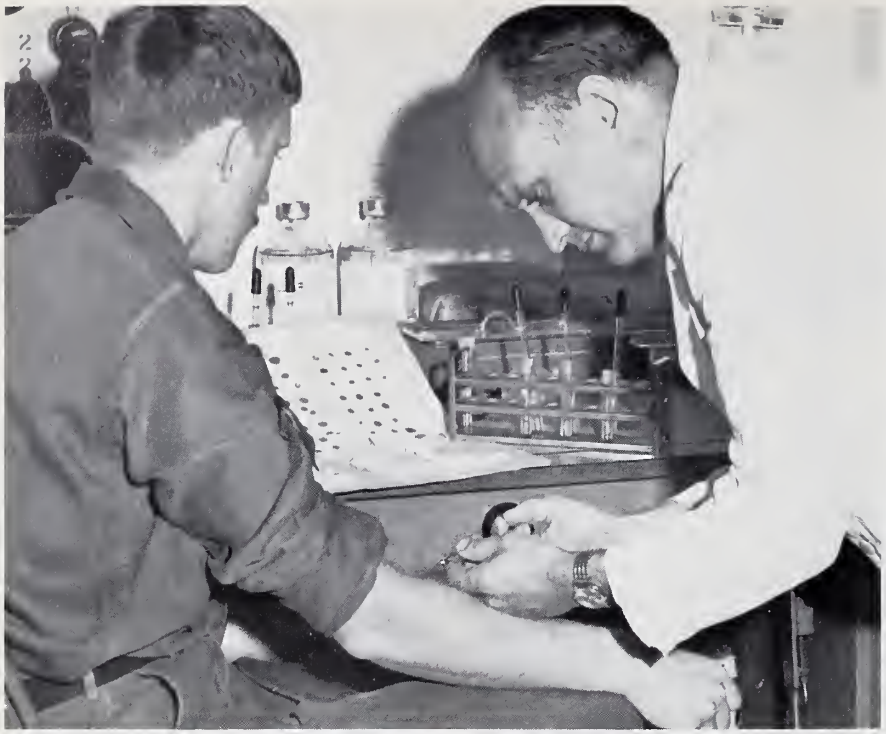
the Laboratory







Highly trained operators check for fingerprints, top left; they examine bullet for identifying marks, above, and analyze handwriting, left.





Technician takes blood sample for testing, left, while photographic expert checks a clue, above, for use in court case.

Laboratory at Long Binh.

Each laboratory is under operational control of the major command in which it is located. However, each provides assistance to all Department of Defense investigative agencies within its area of responsibility and to numerous other Federal and allied investigative agencies. Military Police crime laboratories do not initiate or control investigations. Whatever authorized use is to be made of the report is determined by the appropriate legal authorities or investigative agency.

Five Divisions. Due to the degree of expertise required, each laboratory technician limits his activities to his own specialized forensic science. Each lab is divided into five operational divisions—chemistry, documents, fingerprint, firearms and photography. In some instances in the oversea laboratories, a polygraph division is added. The laboratories have no staff medical personnel nor do they perform medical functions such as autopsies.

The chemistry divisions analyze evidence to establish identity of suspected or unknown substances and to determine if there is any relationship or connection with the crime scene or suspect. These divisions receive a wide range of evidence for examination, from single hairs, blood stains, glass fragments, paint scrapings and semen stains to marihuana and heroin.

The documents divisions examine suspect or questioned handwriting, printing and typewriting and compare them with known standards to provide valuable assistance in investigations of forgeries and fraud.

The fingerprint divisions process evidence for latent finger, palm or sole prints and compare them with the recorded prints of suspects. These divisions also conduct examinations of casts and molds of tire tracks, shoe and other impressions. Through fingerprints, they identify individuals in connection with criminal investigations.

The firearms divisions examine suspect firearms to determine whether specific bullets and cartridges were fired from a particular weapon. They examine tool marks to determine whether or not the marks were made by a particular tool or instrument. Obliterated serial numbers are restored on weapons and other metallic items.

The photography divisions support the other divisions by photographing evidence and pictorially demonstrating the results of examinations.

Evidence received by the operational divisions may vary in size from a single human hair to a 2½-ton truck, and the offenses involved may range from larceny to murder and espionage. The Fort Gordon crime laboratory alone last year received 4,989 cases and conducted 316,825 examinations.

Each division has contributed to the solution of numerous serious and major crimes, but regardless of the seriousness of the offense involved, each case is subjected to the same critical examinations. Crime lab technicians are frequently called upon to give expert testimony in legal proceedings. They report the results of their examinations, but they seldom learn the results of the proceedings. Their mission is simply to provide scientific investigative support. The guilt or innocence of the suspect is determined only by a court of law. The professionalism and expertise which these sleuths bring to their jobs amply fulfill their motto: *"Justitia Per Scientia"* (Justice Through Knowledge). AD

"Open wide, please..."



Army Dentists Fight Tooth Decay

LT James A. Pulver

Loss of front teeth was perfectly good cause for a soldier to be discharged during the Civil War—he had to have good snappers to be able to tear or bite the cardboard cartridges for the old muzzle-loaders.

Even as late as World War II, thousands of young men weren't inducted into the Army because of bad teeth.

But you can't get out of the Army today because you can't bite a cartridge—and you can't lose out on getting in because of excessive cavities.

Today, the Army accepts a man even if he's toothless, then proceeds to repair the tooth problems which often are caused by years of neglect.

The average recruit has all kinds of dental problems, so Army dentists are busy men. Recruits bound for Vietnam are treated during Advanced Individual Training (AIT) under a program begun in 1968. "We don't want men in a combat zone to be bothered with an aching tooth," explains Major General Robert B. Shira, assistant surgeon general for dental services.

Because of the new program, dental conditions causing pain among U.S. fighting men in Vietnam have dropped from 143 to 95 per 1,000 troops per year.

Men not slated for immediate Vietnam duty are screened by dentists during Basic Combat Training, but when they arrive at a permanent assignment it's up to them to get routine treatment. It's all free. And Army dentists are among the best trained in the world.

Stannous Fluoride. Under a requirement begun last fall, everyone in the Army below age 25 is brushing with a preventive dentistry paste twice a year. Men over 25 continue to receive fluoride treatment from dentists, since they are more likely to have other problems.

Almost 60,000 soldiers a month get the treatment in Vietnam. More than 450,000 have already used the paste since the program began in August 1968. Supervised by one or two dental technicians, 50 to 80 men at a time go through the fluoride brushing technique in a procedure that takes only about 20 minutes for each group. Early studies showed that the paste reduces tooth decay 40 to 60 percent, and often slows down the growth rate of existing decay by about 80 percent.

"Ouchless Dentistry." No one really enjoys sitting in the dentist's chair, staring into the high-intensity light and expecting pain, but today's soldier needn't worry.

Most pain during treatment was caused by needles blunted through repeated use and then by vibration and heat from the drilling. Now the Army uses disposable needles and high speed drills with water streams, virtually eliminating any discomfort.

Even the soldiers in Vietnam are treated with the latest equipment. The 12 dental service medical detachments in Vietnam are all outfitted with modern high-speed dental units.

One small 78-pound suitcase carries the high-speed portable dental field unit, complete with drill, air syringe, water sprayer and two suction hoses. It's all run by air, so another suitcase carries the air compressor unit.

Each dental detachment has 15 officers and 23 enlisted men, and some even have mobile clinics to treat the soldier at forward fire bases.

Fashioned from the beds of trucks or cargo trailers, the seven mobile vans move about the country to treat soldiers in the field. One, nicknamed "Air Cavity Clinic," is lifted

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES A. PULVER is Special Projects Officer in the Technical Liaison Office of the Army Surgeon General's Office.





Technicians make forms for false teeth. Brushing by the number, soldiers apply stannous fluoride in Army program to prevent cavities.

"Oh, we got trouble . . ."

The United States population as a whole has poor dental health. The American public, it is estimated, has about one billion unfilled cavities.

About 500,000 recruits enter the Army each year, and each 1,000 of them need:

- About 8,500 cavities repaired.
- 205 individual crowns.
- 400 bridges to replace missing teeth.
- 190 dentures.
- 700 gum treatments.
- Extraction of one tooth per man, on the average.

A total of four to five million hours of treatment would be needed to handle the dental problems of each year's recruits.

Army Dental Corps investigators estimate that just to fill the cavities alone would require about 3.2 hours for each man entering the Army.

by giant "Flying Crane" helicopter and deposited where needed in a hurry. All the vans contain a modern chair, a high-speed dental unit and an X-ray unit. Now the men can be treated where they work, thus reducing thousands of lost man days.

New dental field equipment is being developed by Army researchers. Currently under study is a more comfortable, completely adjustable chair that folds up for a quick move. Unique lighting and cabinetry systems may one day also show up in the field.

Vietnam Clinics. The 280 dentists in Vietnam staff nearly 100 clinics in all, ranging from one to 14-chair operations. These clinics, half of them air-conditioned, provide complete care ranging from difficult oral surgery to the replacement of missing teeth. Some facilities, as modern as those in the United States, are capable of making dentures, bridges and crowns.

Then and Now. The Army Dental Corps is relatively new. In 1898 the Army Surgeon General opposed establishment of a corps, saying men had always been responsible for their own dental care—but in that same year the first dentist joined the Army as an enlisted man to practice his profession, and three years later, civilian dentists were contracted for Army work.

Finally, in 1911, Congress authorized the Dental Corps, and World War I saw the corps expand from 86 to 4,620 officers. During World War II, the corps increased to 15,292 officers, the highest strength ever attained. Peak strength during the Korean conflict was 2,641. Today, there are about 2,800 Army dentists.

New officers, mostly women, are now joining the Army as dental hygienists in the Medical Service Corps under a program started last summer. Called "Military Community Oral Health Managers," they will give soldiers valuable dental health information at Army posts and stations worldwide. By encouraging better care of teeth and gums, they will step up the already highly effective Army dental care program for the soldier.

Until the American public becomes more aware of dental health, however, recruits will continue to enter the Army with their share of problems, only to be returned to good dental health by the Army dentist after long hours of treatment.





An "Air Cavity Clinic" is flown to a forward fire base where dentists work on patients and also donate own time to aid Vietnamese youngsters.





Army Dentistry in Vietnam

In Vietnam, the 44th Medical Brigade provides emergency and general dental care at 96 dental clinics countrywide. Among its approximately 220 dentists are specialists such as oral surgeons, periodontists who provide gum and soft tissue treatment, and prosthodontists who replace missing teeth. The 932d Medical Detachment operates an aggressive preventive dentistry program. A preventive dentistry officer visits neighboring troop units to give lectures and instructions on proper oral hygiene techniques. He also supervises use of fluoride self-treatment at special clinics located at the 90th Replacement Battalion at Long Binh and the 22d Replacement Battalion at Cam Ranh Bay. All patients treated in any 44th Brigade clinic are given oral hygiene instructions.

Dental officers of the brigade also contribute to an effective type of civic action program, the DENCAP. When dentists visit an area, the people can see immediate results.

In addition to the more than 200,000 dental treatments performed every quarter for military personnel, more than 15,000 Vietnamese are treated every three months under the DENCAP program.

When You Leave Active Duty

Any soldier who has served six months or more on active duty is eligible after discharge for free one-time treatment from the Veterans Administration for most dental conditions incurred while in the Army.

His military dental records will be reviewed if he waits more than six months after discharge to apply or if he wants treatment for missing teeth, but he must apply within one year to be eligible at all.

His military records do not require review if:

1) He applies within six months after discharge, and,

2) He has a record of a dental exam within eight months after discharge.

If the ex-soldier meets those conditions, the VA dentist will then decide if he is eligible for further treatment.

Conditions incurred before entry on active duty do not qualify for treatment. In individual cases, final determination of qualifying conditions is made by the VA.

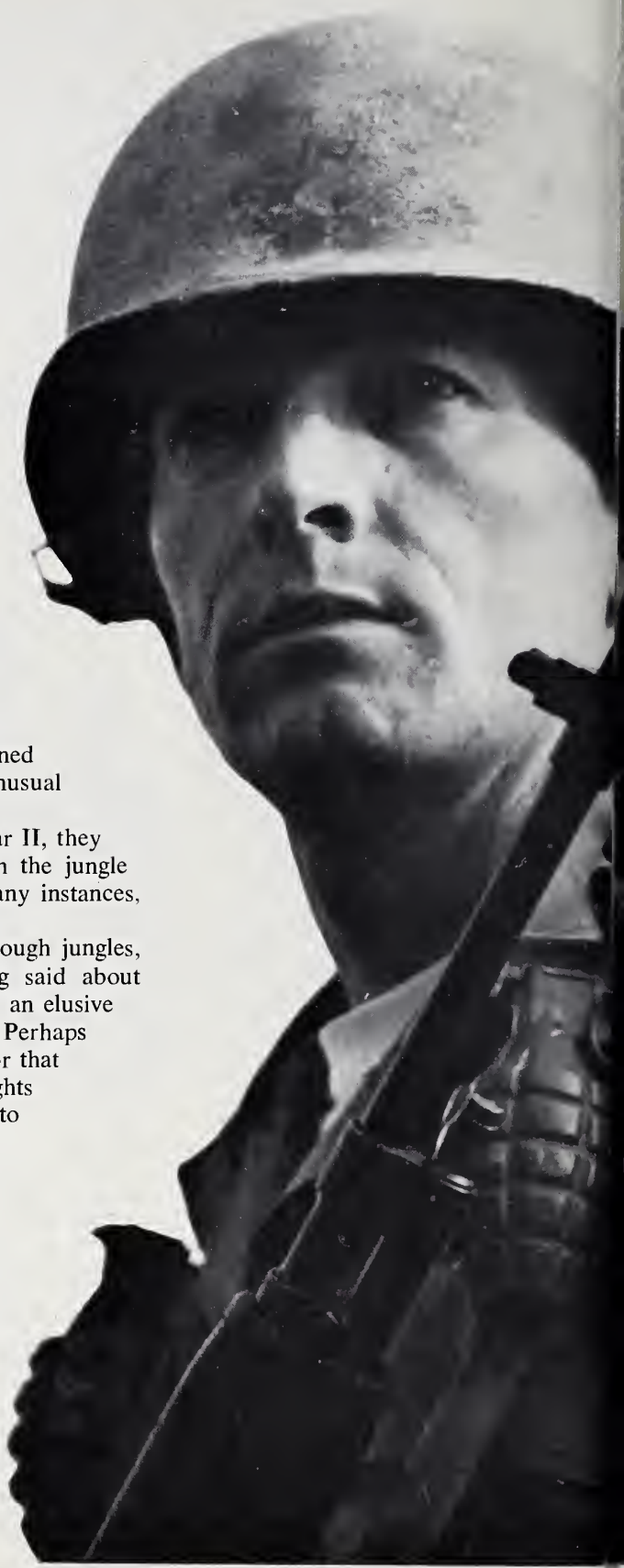
Continuing dental treatment is authorized if the dental condition is due to combat injury or service trauma, is aggravating another service-connected disability, or is service-connected and the veteran is a former prisoner of war.

Any veteran of six months duty or more, however, is eligible for one-time treatment for any service-incurred dental disability—just so he applies within one year. VA officials recommend that veterans apply as early as possible after discharge.

Veterans can obtain the proper application form (VA Form 10-2827) at any VA facility and most military separation centers.

The Soldier-Poet and His Poetry

SP5 Richard Dey



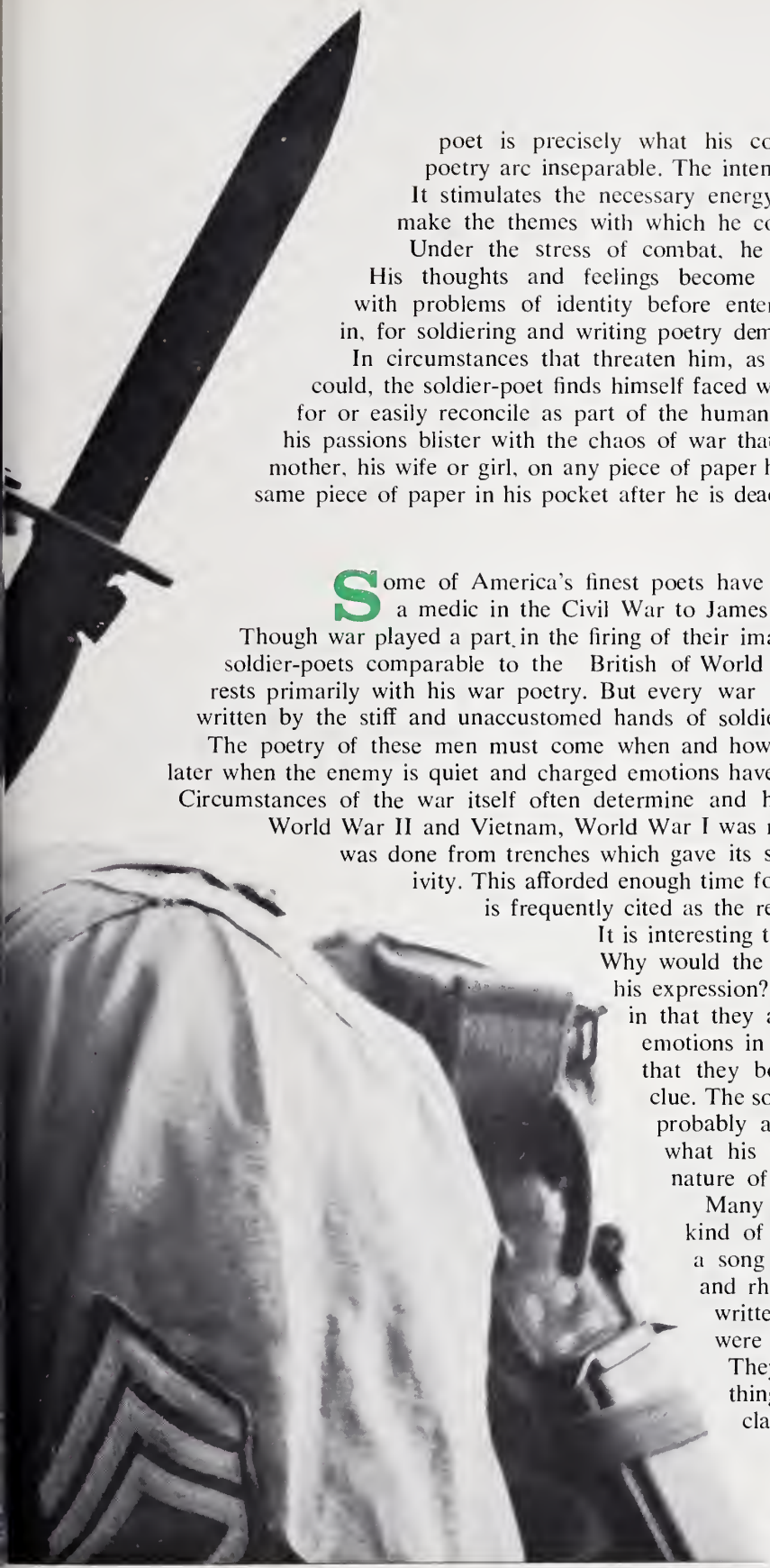
The soldier-poet is something of a phenomenom, not only among soldiers but in the history of poets as well. There is none like him, and with his verse, he makes his own anthologies. With no real knowledge of or interest in poetry, he is a man who sings for a brief time and then no more. He never wrote a poem before his war and chances are he'll never write one after it. Whether his silence comes from domestic content or a last firefight, we do not know. He is the type of man who would have remained silent—except that the overwhelming circumstances of unusual times compelled him to speak.

On Buna and other South Pacific islands during World War II, they said that when a GI started composing verses he'd been in the jungle too long. No doubt this was a derisive comment but, in many instances, true.

Today, in Vietnam, a GI writing verse after patrolling through jungles, highlands and rice paddies probably hears the same thing said about himself. Yet, he is writing to understand something, to grasp an elusive meaning that sits in his mind like a mirage in the stifling air. Perhaps he tries a little harder than his buddies, because he reaches for that understanding by laboring to express his half-formed thoughts with the written word and, more than that, to mold them into the difficult form known as a poem.

To the trooper fighting, war is a statement, usually declarative; he hears it as an order. And for the soldier-poet, it becomes one long and often unanswerable question—in spite of his loyalties or ideological beliefs. He's there, in a torn country thousands of miles from home, with War or maybe it's Death or Loneliness or Love or Hope doing the interrogating, racking his mind. He may or may not find any answers, but the verse he pens at least attenuates those questions and conflicts tormenting him.

The soldier-poet is the common man. Give or take a year or two, he has a high school level education. In previous wars, he was the doughboy and the dogface; today he is the grunt. It is the fact that the man is a soldier that makes him a poet. The soldier-



poet is precisely what his compound name implies; his soldiering and poetry are inseparable. The intense experience of war brings forth the poetry. It stimulates the necessary energy to write and it provides the material that make the themes with which he concerns himself.

Under the stress of combat, he comes of age emotionally and spiritually. His thoughts and feelings become more acute, more definite. If he struggled with problems of identity before entering the Army, he soon finds one after he's in, for soldiering and writing poetry demand a fairly intense sense of self.

In circumstances that threaten him, as school, sports or a job back home never could, the soldier-poet finds himself faced with conditions which he often cannot account for or easily reconcile as part of the human experience. While there's still time, while his passions blister with the chaos of war that surrounds him, he writes—in a letter to his mother, his wife or girl, on any piece of paper he happens to find. Often, his buddies find that same piece of paper in his pocket after he is dead.

Some of America's finest poets have served the military, from Walt Whitman as a medic in the Civil War to James Dickey as a combat pilot in World War II. Though war played a part in the firing of their imaginations, America at war has produced no soldier-poets comparable to the British of World War I—poets like Wilfred Owen, whose fame rests primarily with his war poetry. But every war has produced an immense wealth of verse written by the stiff and unaccustomed hands of soldier-poets.

The poetry of these men must come when and how it can—while sweat still drains the body or later when the enemy is quiet and charged emotions have time to collect and re-charge themselves.

Circumstances of the war itself often determine and help shape the poetry. For instance, unlike World War II and Vietnam, World War I was not a war of movement. Much of the fighting was done from trenches which gave its soldier-poets long periods of humdrum passivity. This afforded enough time for them to write and re-write their poems and is frequently cited as the reason for their extraordinary quality.

It is interesting to speculate on the composition of the poems. Why would the soldier choose the poem as the medium for his expression? The poems themselves may offer the answer in that they are generally emotional—poems that express emotions in an elementary, uncomplicated way. The fact that they boldly display emotion may indicate another clue. The soldier, summoning up his knowledge of poetry, probably associates feeling with it. After all, isn't that what his 8th grade teacher had told him about the nature of poetry?

Many of the poems are alike which indicates a kind of hand-me-down form. Perhaps they think of a song and improvise their own words to its tune and rhyme scheme. Perhaps they read other poems written by soldiers, see how one or two of them were composed and take their style from that. They may recall an old nursery rhyme or something about a poem they once read in English class.

However they came into being, the poignancy of soldier poems comes not, generally, from the language or the thoughts expressed; but rather from the innocent and spectacular fact that they were written at all.

The particular war in which the soldier-poet finds himself is always present in his poetry, usually as a backdrop or as a point of reference. It is the place of each poem, the Cape Kennedy for each flight of fancy, emotion or thought regardless of what the poet writes about.

Against its background of fire and shadow are set all the themes, one of which, the omnipresent subject, is love.

The night is endless, dark and deep.
Tears fall each night before I sleep.
My arms reach out to hold you near,
And fall back sadly because you're not here.

Time for any GI in any war is time away from home and loved ones. Though the soldier in Vietnam knows his tour lasts only a year, his sense of death and distance is not diminished.

I trust in God
The day will come
When slowly but surely
You and I will be as one.

Several poems express faith in religion, usually the Christian concept. The poem will begin, "Darling, God placed me miles from you," implying a very explicit belief in God, as ruler-father of all, and end with

But if I don't come home once more,
God's promised to let us meet at Heaven's door.

From another poem with the hymn-like title, "Lead Us On," are these lines:

Lead us on, O Lord, as the night closes in.
We ask for strength to open our eyes and thank
You once again.

However, for many of the poets, patriotism and the American ideal of Freedom become a kind of religion insofar as these concepts answer their questions and give them reassurance of reason. One poet wonders

. . . can this be for real?
Can a young man such as I
Be sent to war to kill or die?

and he answers, yes, *"To keep men and country free."*

The war in Vietnam has been attacked and reattacked for its morality and the United States for its involvement there. The issues have not gone unnoticed by the soldier-poets. One, in his poem entitled "The Answers," writes

I would rather lose my life here,
Fighting for what I believe
Than have the enemy cross the ocean
To the country where I live.

The concept of the Free World against the Communist World provides that poet with his answer. For another, the answer is found in the history of America's fight for Freedom.

These people of Vietnam need us for peace,
As we needed the French for our release.

In a poem called "Why Am I Here?" are these lines:

I'm here to fight for Freedom . . .
To end the sadness and the grief
War brings to everyman . . .
To end a war that should not have started,
To bring joy to the broken-hearted.

The majority of soldier-poets write with a basic conviction in freedom.

Freedom . . .
Is the soldier's cry.
We cherish it, we live it,
And for it . . . would willingly die.

The controversy over Vietnam and the protesters, people often the same age as the young soldier, arouse great resentment among those who do the fighting and the dying. While contrary attitudes on the home front have always aggravated those at war, the present conflict has stirred many of the soldier-poets to write poems in protest of the protesters. "Living And Dying," one of the most remarkable poems to come out of the Vietnam War, is bitter and written by an enraged man. It begins:

Take a man, then put him alone.
Put him 12,000 miles from home.
Empty his heart of all but blood.
Make him live in sweat and mud.

The poet speaks of the "Peace Boys" protesting, taking drugs, burning draft cards and then asks, "Am I supposed to die for you?" The question, filled with resentment, generates this testament:

I'll hate you to the day I die.
You made me hear my buddy cry.
I saw his arm, a bloody shred.
I heard them say, "This one is dead . . ."
He had the guts to fight and die;
He paid the price—But what'd he buy?
But who gives a damn what a soldier gives?

This poem, a brimming heart "empty of all but blood," is not a political poem asking for concurrence of views. Soldier-poets don't have the time for debate:

they're fighting a war. At no point in the poem does the poet state his views. His song is a cry for support, a cry to his fellow man for compassion for the men dying regardless of why.

Certainly, no sane man likes war nor wants any part of its horror. But to the soldier who finds himself in war, there is a job to perform—a mission to complete.

Rid this country now of hostile force,
And the world will be on the right course.
So push away your feelings, do your job this year;
If for nothing else, so your son doesn't come here.

The conditions of war suggest lessons to the soldier-poet, make him more appreciative and compassionate.

When I return to those I love
Let me be a little kinder.
For life's too short to be otherwise
And let this war be my reminder.

The soldier-poet is not always the infantryman or combat arms specialist. Truck drivers, men in basic training, cooks, clerks and mechanics write verse. Nor do all the soldier-poems deal with love, fear, glory, honor, patriotism, challenge, despair, pity or any of the other serious themes that war suggests. Men write of their rifle, "Overnight we inherited our third arm," their platoon or company, R&R, beer, mail, their tanks and trucks:

She is made of steel
And cannot talk
But she must have had some feeling
For she never made me walk.

Many of the poems spring not from passion but from boredom, and many of the more personal poems impress one as being the result of boredom's introspection. Some are written simply for amusement or to recount a humorous incident. Others seem like glorified letters and are addressed specifically to a wife, a son, a brother.

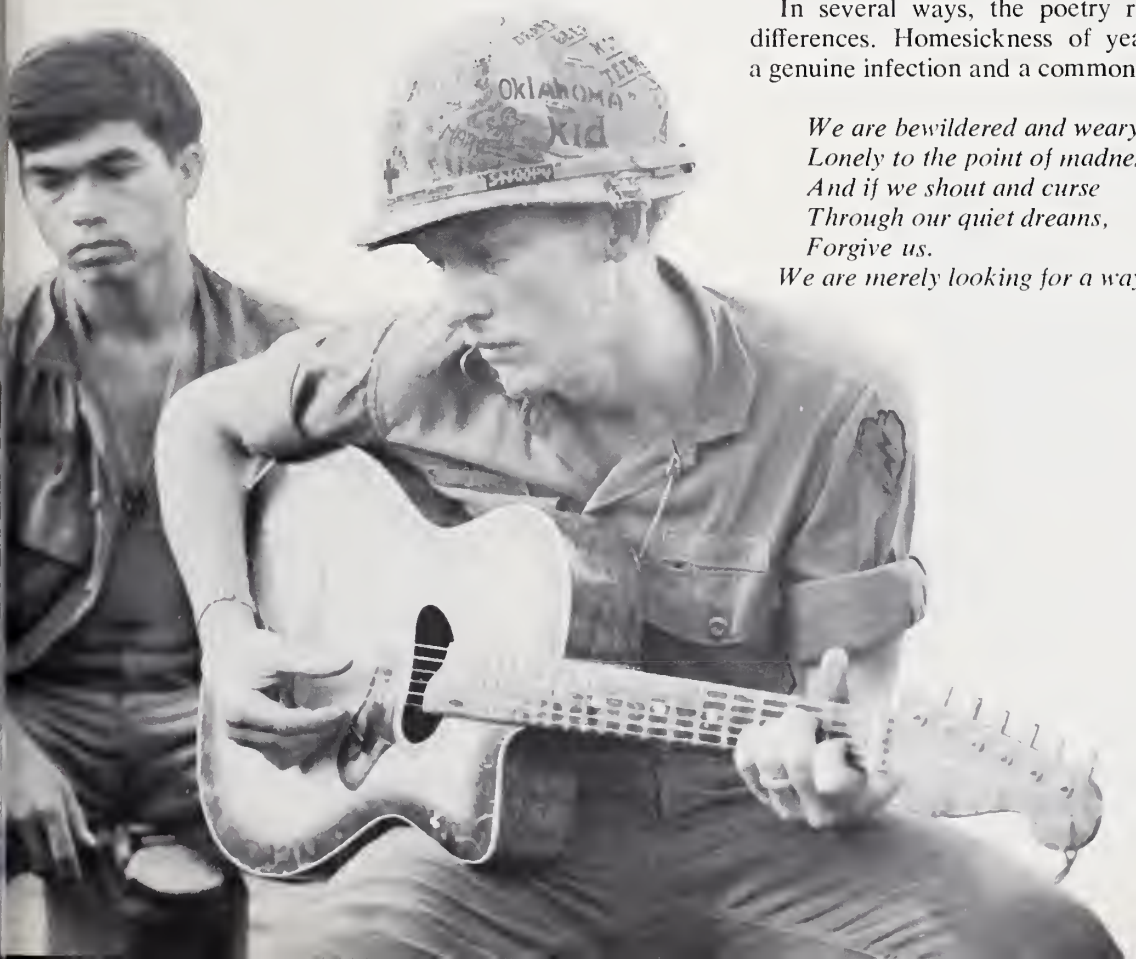
The death of a buddy acts as the seed from which numerous elegies flower.

By its own definition, all war poetry is similar, at least thematically, regardless of the war in which it was composed. There are, however, notable differences. World War I poems reflected the wretched conditions of trench warfare.

Both World Wars and their scope of destruction and involvement of vast numbers of men vary significantly with the limited wars in Korea and Vietnam. An individual soldier can experience the pity and horror of war within the time frame of one battle and be shocked as never before. Even a two-hour battle gives sufficient material for a poet to work with. But World War II had the dulling element of endlessness which affected its soldier-poets as today's soldier-poets can never be affected. World War II plodded along campaign by campaign, and for the dogface a 12- or 13-month tour overseas with a week's paid vacation in an exotic city of his choice was unheard of.

In several ways, the poetry reflects some of these differences. Homesickness of years, not months, was a genuine infection and a common theme.

We are bewildered and weary,
Lonely to the point of madness,
And if we shout and curse
Through our quiet dreams,
Forgive us.
We are merely looking for a way to go home.



Throughout Europe and finally in Japan men destroyed cities and saw wholesale destruction as soldiers in Victnam have never seen. That kind of colossal destruction of what man himself built and, in a sense, of what he stood for aroused keen, guilt-laden, mercy-seeking poems in the soldier-poet. And because the world war employed more men, because it was one in which more people believed, the soldier-poet was often a man of a fair acquaintance with poetry—a sophisticated poet. A sonnet entitled "The Beautiful Ruins" by SSG Charles E. Butler begins, "Do not be proud that you destroy the cities." and ends saying,

If this is to be done,
Let it be done without the shame of pride,
That in an hour to come our unbelieving
Sons, judging us, must say: "The cities died;
Our fathers did this; but they did it grieving."

The pity these lines present us with, that mankind seems so hopelessly incapable of growing in equal proportion to the material advancement of its civilization, is a thought all soldier-poets would have us hear.

The reddened beaches of the South Pacific provided a bloody well from which poets drew their material. A photograph released by the United States showed three soldiers, apparently of a first wave assault, dead on Buna Beach, New Guinea. From a beautiful poem echoing the pity and warning of World War I poetry, and indeed all war poetry, are the following lines written by SSG Butler who saw the photograph in Britain.

Was it evening then,
And quiet, falling to sleep in the silence,
You, with your cheek soft on the ultimate pillow
And your outstretched hand reaching no more for the gun,
Or love, or the things of life, sleeping there, sleeping?

You have come a long way, a world away, to sleep.

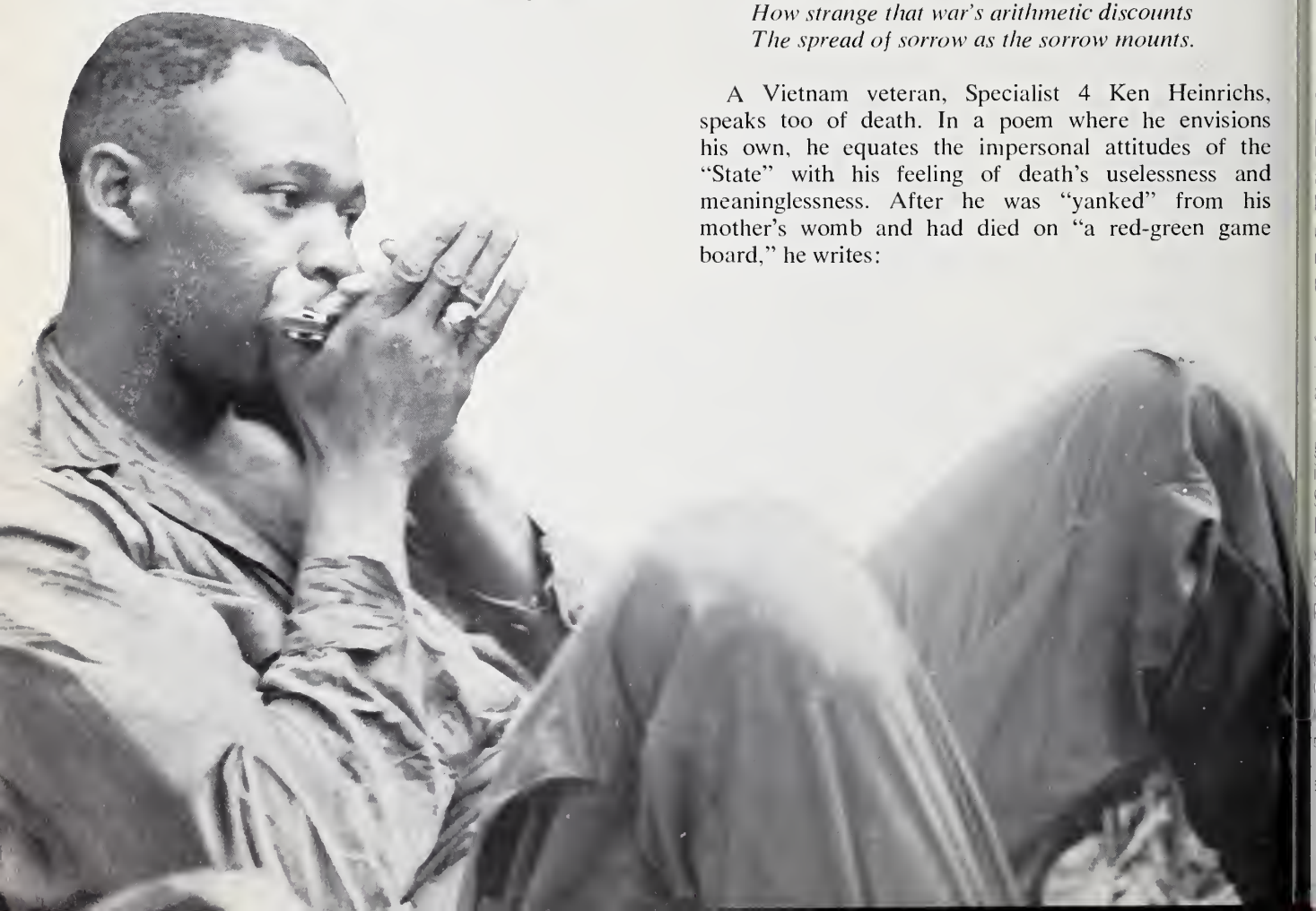
. . . Forgetful now for ever of the slow
Whispers of the curling water
Sifting the sand around you . . .
You are a message now, forgetful, sleeping;
The idiot print of Time on the wave-washed shore . . .

The storm will pass . . . Silence will cover it;
Sleep . . .

Death to the families of the war dead and to the soldier-poet who feels each loss is a personal thing. As one poet of World War II wrote:

He died as one of scores
And on a distant beach. But when they bring
The news to those who count the cost of wars,
A private's death becomes a private thing.
How strange that war's arithmetic discounts
The spread of sorrow as the sorrow mounts.

A Vietnam veteran, Specialist 4 Ken Heinrichs, speaks too of death. In a poem where he envisions his own, he equates the impersonal attitudes of the "State" with his feeling of death's uselessness and meaninglessness. After he was "yanked" from his mother's womb and had died on "a red-green game board," he writes:



They shipped me home in
Another womb of
Ventilated plastic and
Displayed me in a
Closed coffin.

Yet, the same soldier-poet, in the ironic, objective poem that follows, can find meaning in a soldier's death, meaning that comes from the probable fact that the soldier saved the lives of others.

Posthumously awarded,
The medal was pinned
On his mother as a
Brooch would be.
He fell on a grenade
And died with
God on his side.

He died a sacrificial death.

The development of free verse—poetry similar in construction to the preceding poem—no doubt has helped the cause of the soldier-poet, making it easier for him to write. When the amateur poet uses words and syntax unfamiliar to him instead of his vernacular, his lines, struggling to express the emotions of human affections, often become awkward.

We dream of things so far away
Hoping and praying we shall return some day.

The soldier-poet generally has no mind for scansion or any devices beyond simple versifying. His poems are not literary nor are they the products of revision. If their images and metaphors, their similes and illusions are hackneyed, if one poem sounds like another, the soldier doesn't know that. He didn't care. It is enough that he wrote. Normal criticism is not meant for most of his poems. Or, more precisely, the poetry is not meant for the criticism.

Though the soldier-poets writing in Vietnam occasionally send their works to their Commander in Chief —the President— on the whole, the poems are not as superior as those to come out of World War II.

There are reasons for this. One, as has been suggested, is that this war, horrible as any war is, still is not as horrible as were, say, the two World Wars. Someone once wrote, "Poets grow by their suffering." Poems take years, often lifetimes to write. For today's soldier-poets, it may be that a one-year tour, long and bloody as it can be, is not long enough for the poems, serious or light, to grow.

Another reason may be encouragement. Though the Pacific edition of *Stars & Stripes* publishes poems in its column "Boondock Bards," there is no publication today as lively and encouraging as the wartime *Yank* magazine.

The best war poems, the poems that go beyond the patrol and the loneliness and the day-to-day repetition, are about Man. If there is anything that would enliven the work of soldier-poets and bring their efforts up to their potential, it would be for them to consider the grammatical first person as a universal "eye," instead of the narrowly personal one. Too often the use of the first person limits itself to present dimensions, objectives and objects.

The poem is the soldier-poet's response to the condition of the world, the world at war, his and others. A few poems, whether by design or accident, do transcend the immediacy of war. Some, as the following lines from a poem written to a brother by Specialist 4 David Smith who died just three weeks after he sent his poem home, get there by way of bravado and patriotism.

We fight each day through drenching rain,
And then through scorching heat,
We walk through the hills and valleys,
Aided only by aching feet.

When the inevitable time has come for you to
Answer the call,
Remember our fight for Freedom . . .
So our flag may never fall!

Though, in a sense, the lines rally for the Freedom of all men, it is a call to arms. But the soldier-poet knows the horror of arms, the value of world harmony, of a breath that knows no quicker heart beat than that of love, and peace. Sergeant James W. Hill, in his poem "The Guard," offers these lines:

I am the watchman of the night,
the keeper of the gate;
I am the watchman of the night,
and time is getting late.

I am the watchman of the night
for all free humanity,
Since all the races and creeds I watch for
have feelings just like me.

As the watchman of the night,
man's trust is placed in me, and
Diligently, as I watch, I'll keep good company:
God is my companion and I pray that
He protects who watch like me,
Until the time that peace will come,
and a watchman we shall not need.

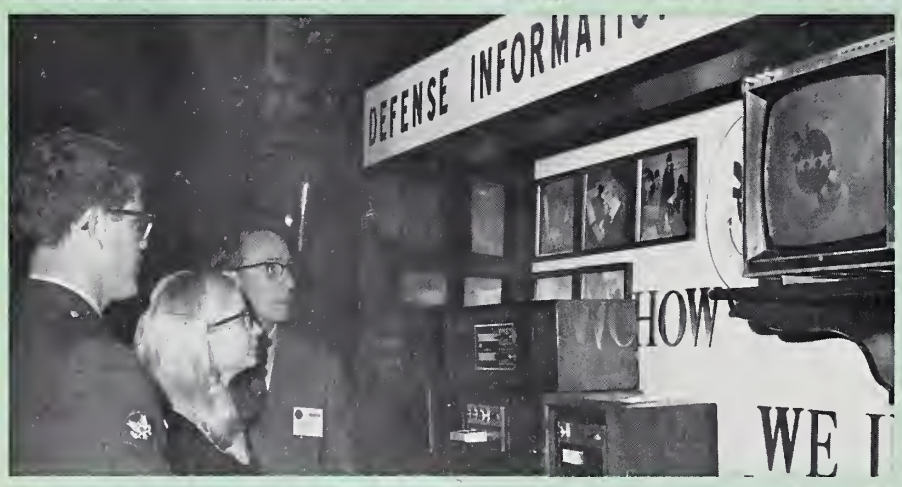
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All poems from the period of World War II are taken from Yank; Those of Vietnam, from the anthology "Boondock Bards" published by Stars & Stripes, or from the private sources of the author.—Editor


ANNUAL
MEETING


ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY




DEFENSE INFORMATI
WE






WORLD-WIDE
ARMY
RLD-WIDE











AUSA Meeting--1969 Style

This year's annual Association of the U.S. Army meeting went beyond the normal luncheons, dinners, awards and exhibits—the usual diet of conventioneers—to meet squarely the issues of the day.

Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor, keynote speaker, set the pace on the first of the meeting's three days at Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel. After speaking on "Vietnamization" and the Army's moves to eliminate apparent weakness in the handling of nonappropriated fund activities, the Secretary zeroed in on the Army's social problems.

Stressing the need to recognize the individual soldier—and in particular the black soldier—Secretary Resor outlined a six-point program to improve race relations within the Army. The points ranged from the need for improved communications within units to the re-emphasis that "no . . . man is demeaned in the community outside the post because of his race." *(See page 38.)*

Many of the nearly 7,000 persons attending the convention also heard top-level panels wrestle with such timely topics as Vietnam, ROTC and the volunteer army.

AUSA called on experts like Lieutenant General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service, to discuss "Are Volunteer Forces Feasible?"; Lieutenant General Richard G. Stilwell, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, "Progress in Vietnam"; and Dr. George C. S. Benson, Director of ROTC Affairs, Office of Secretary of Defense, "ROTC—A Resource in Ferment." They were joined by other general officers, college representatives and government officials.

Topping the list of award recipients was the Honorable Cyrus R. Vance, a former Secretary of the Army, Deputy Secretary of Defense and more recently, deputy chief of the United States delegation to the Paris peace talks with the North Vietnamese. For outstanding service to the Nation, Mr. Vance was awarded the George Catlett Marshall Medal.

Others honored included community worker Mrs. Mary G. Roebling of Trenton, N.J., who received the President's Medal for outstanding services to the Army; Sergeant First Class Allen G. Carpenter, selected as the Army's top drill sergeant for 1969; and former Lieutenant Arthur Ashe, who received a Certificate of Achievement for his bearing and actions as an Army officer on and off the tennis courts.

Annual highlight of the AUSA meeting are exhibits of interest to the Army. This year there were 62 civilian and 45 military exhibits viewed by soldiers of all ranks, active and retired, ROTC and West Point cadets, Congressmen, civilian industrialists and government representatives. But at this year's meeting, the conventioneers saw more than the latest in military hardware. Through relevant speeches and panel discussions, they saw the Army—1969 style.—*Story and Photos by SSG Duke Richard.*

Progress Amid Change

Secretary Resor Sounds the Keynote

Success on two fronts—one distinctly visible, the other not so patent—is being achieved by the United States Army today, Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor told the 1969 annual meeting of the Association of the United States Army.

Vietnamization. In the first instance, he reported, the policy of Vietnamization, of turning over combat responsibilities in Vietnam to the South Vietnamese forces as rapidly as possible, is working. "I am confident that it will continue to work, and that as our progress continues, further sizeable reductions will be possible," the Secretary stated.

He cited as proof his own observations on a recent trip to Southeast Asia where he saw progress in Vietnamization—an activity that has the highest priority of the Department of Defense today.

Success of Vietnamization is reflected at all command levels in the increased emphasis on joint planning, joint operations and joint command posts, the Secretary stated. It is also reflected in the increasing number of successful operations conducted by ARVN forces themselves. ARVN units are growing in capability and confidence. They have progressively taken over sole responsibility for military operations in more areas of the country, including the eastern DMZ, the Delta, and much of Kontum province.

"The increased effectiveness of the ARVN, the significant improvement of the Regional and Popular Forces, and the growing success of the pacification program together have already permitted the reduction of 60,000 men—including about 20 percent of the U.S. ground combat forces. Vietnamization is working. I am confident that it will continue to work, and that as our progress continues, further sizeable reductions will be possible," the Secretary added.

Racial Understanding. In the second instance, he told the meeting in Washington, D.C., the Army is making continued solid accomplishments in ending racial segregation and achieving a racially integrated force.

Racial integration in the Army, he noted, started more than 20 years ago when in 1948 "black and white soldiers were living, eating and fighting side by side well before the Supreme Court's first decision on school desegregation."

Pointing out that the entire country is part of a society that is undergoing rapid change, he noted that soldiers come directly from that society, and therefore bring to the Army their pre-existing problems and prejudices which can't be changed overnight. At the same time, he emphasized that there are no racial tensions apparent "in those areas where troops are in direct contact with the enemy . . . Color is not a factor in Vietnam. Also, there is no indication of any organized effort by any group within the Army to create racial disharmony.

"The Negro soldier today is different from his counterpart of ten years ago . . . Like the white person entering the Army, he seeks to retain his personal identity and in that identity his race is a part. A Negro in uniform does not cease to be a Negro and become a soldier instead. He becomes a Negro soldier."

Secretary Resor stressed the necessity for leaders at all levels to understand and appreciate the problems and to endeavor to solve them with fairness even when it is necessary to be firm.

The Negro soldier, he said, "needs to know from his leaders where they stand, whether he can expect help from them, whether they are willing

to accept him without asking that he reject his heritage.

"He needs to sense whether a commander can treat a complaint of racial discrimination calmly and factually. He needs a commander who recognizes such slogans as 'black is beautiful' as a gesture of pride, comradeship and solidarity that to most young Negroes they represent. The commander must understand his men before he writes off the spirited ones, who may be potential leaders, as troublemakers or militants. On the other hand, he must be firm and ensure that his troops realize that discipline is not discrimination."

Commanders should not assume that silence on racial matters means that all is well with their troops, he warned.

"We need to recognize that when a situation needs correction, Negro soldiers are likely to see it in terms of racial discrimination, while whites would fault the Army as a whole," he stated. "This leads to the need to pay more attention than ever to the soldier's nature as an individual. We need to know how best to lead these better educated, more sophisticated, more intelligent troops—the finest soldiers the Army has ever put in the field. Our success will depend on how the life they find in the Army measures up to their aspirations.

"Racial consciousness is part of this larger striving for individuality that affects all troops, black or white, and we believe that one way to minimize racial tensions is to make the Army as responsive as possible to the needs of every member. To this end, the Army

- intends to emphasize personal responsibility of every leader to strive for racial harmony.
- insists on improved communication, with officers discussing racial problems with troops openly and being alert for minor actions which black troops may view as discriminatory.
- will improve training of officers and NCOs to help them better understand sensitivities of both majority and minority groups.
- will give more recognition to the Negro's presence in the Army and emphasize his long military heritage.
- will improve efforts to ensure that no Army member or any of his family is demeaned in the community outside the post because of race.
- should provide the expectation of a useful life after the member leaves the Army. Project Transition, now in its third year, is a step toward the goal that no one will have to leave military service without a useful civilian skill.

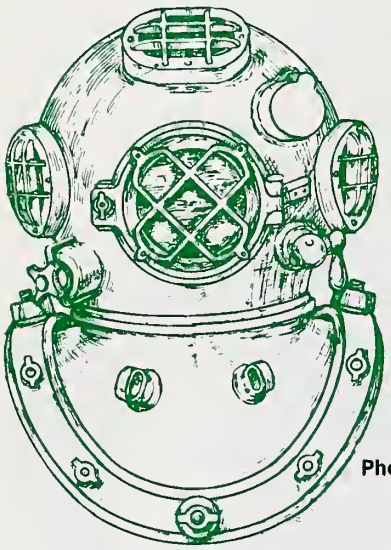
"While the Army is not an institution of social reform, we cannot ignore realities of the society in which we live. I do not suggest that the Negro soldier receive preferential treatment. Nor should he be held to anything less than traditional standards of performance and discipline. We do point out only the need to see him as an individual and give him the respect he earns," the Secretary said.

Concluding, Mr. Resor called on members of the Association to assist the Army. "I call on you to make felt throughout the command structure the Army's unwavering resolve to do justice to all the individuals who wear the uniform. With your commitment, we shall improve the ability of the Army to assure the security of our country and preserve and build in the Army a degree of racial understanding and respect for human dignity of which the Nation can be proud."



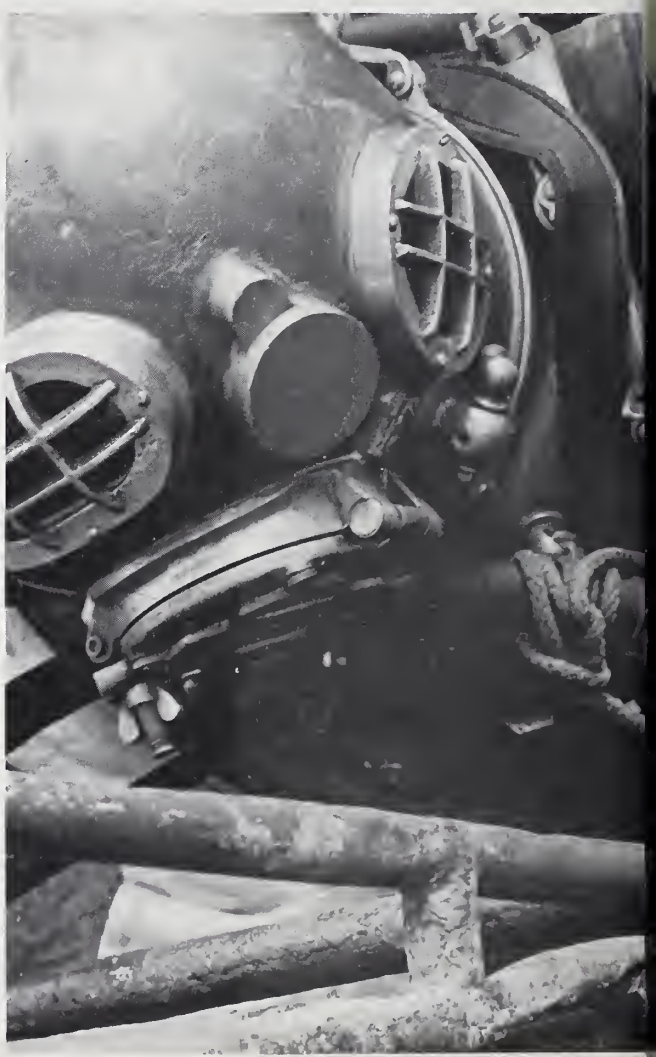
Engineering at 20 Fathoms

Army Divers Work in Watery World



Robert W. Ball
Photos by SFC Jim Stuhler





Why become a diver?

"For the same reason people climb mountains and jump out of airplanes. The ocean is there and we 'do our thing' beneath the surface," an Army diver explains. "Doing our thing" consists of putting on a 194-pound hard hat suit and plunging into a hundred feet of water.

"It's so dark that you can't even see your hand in front of your face. You hit the bottom and start moving about by instinct. You find the six-inch fuel pipe and then the hole where the JP-4 aviation fuel is leaking hundreds of gallons a minute. You know you have found the hole because the fuel soaks through your suit and there is a burning sensation. The burning gets worse, but you keep working. You know that you are supposed to get a patch on that hole before you are pulled back to the surface and that you will be pulled back soon because the tide is moving."

There are four U.S. Army salvage divers in Korea, and any one of them might have to face a situation like this at any time. Assigned to the Eighth Field Army Support Command's (FASCOM) 20th General Support Group Post Engineers, they make their head-

ROBERT W. BALL and SERGEANT FIRST CLASS JIM STUHLER are assigned to Headquarters, United States Forces, Korea/Eighth U. S. Army.









Diver in gear watches as line is secured around his air hose, top left. He starts down ladder, bottom left, and takes a look around as seen through helmet, top center. Top right, decompression chamber gets final check. Above, crew hauls up diver.



After day's diving, specialist takes a break.

quarters at Inchon and, from there, travel about the country. Their tasks range from raising marker bouys to recovering downed aircraft.

A major problem, according to Specialist 4 Jody Theriot, is the tides. "They're the toughest I've ever seen," he says. The tides at Inchon, for example, run 30 feet. The way Theriot describes it, "When the tide is running and it hits you, it's like being dragged along by a truck at 20 miles an hour."

There are times when the divers can work no more than two hours a day, and then they don't stay down all the time. Tides, passing vessels and fishermen often necessitate pulling a man up early.

Specialist 5 Thomas Cragg, of Atlanta, says many of the fishermen are extremely curious and that they sometimes "bring their boats too close to the diver's barge for safety. When this happens, we have to pull the man up until the boat has moved to a safe distance." (A safe distance is at least 300 yards from the diving operation.)

Whether they are working from a 160-horsepower "seamule" barge in the Inchon area or a tug boat used for trips to Kunsan and other areas, this group of soldiers "doing their own thing" perform vital tasks for the U.S. Army in Korea. AD

What Does It Take To Become a Diver?

It takes more than just desire. The Salvage Diver's or even the Second Class Diver's Badge does not come merely for the asking.

Students entering the program at the U.S. Army Transportation Center, Fort Eustis, Va., are carefully screened for physical fitness and dexterity. They must score well on an intelligence test and be able to swim at least 300 yards.

It also takes time. Students must volunteer and have 13 months or more of active service remaining following completion of both the 26-week salvage diving course and additional on-the-job training.

The 12 men now undergoing training at Fort Eustis completed 10 weeks of prerequisite training at the Second Class Diver's School, San Diego, Calif. There, they receive instruction in the use of self-contained underwater breathing apparatus and deep-sea diving gear, and learned the basics of underwater cutting and welding.

The 50 percent wash-out rate at San Diego alone is indicative of the strenuous and taxing demands placed on student divers. The dropout rate eases a bit at Fort Eustis, but many who thought they wanted to become divers and couldn't cut it have long since hung up their "wet suits."

At Fort Eustis, students receive training in three modes of diving—scuba, deep-sea and shallow water. As soon as they attain proficiency in these, they go into advanced training involving salvage of ship hulls, specialized underwater welding projects, demolition and underwater repairs.

The 12 divers, average age 20, are enrolled in the Army-wide Skill Development Base Program which was introduced at Fort Eustis last May. Under this program, soldiers with selected essential skills (which must include qualified status as a Second Class Diver) and outstanding leadership ability can be graduated from the Army Transportation School as Salvage Divers after 26 weeks of rigorous training.

Upon graduation, the men are promoted to Specialist 5, and assigned to deep sea diving operations with the other 14 salvage divers on active duty in the Army.

So You've Got a Story to Sell

Army Digest Staff

So you've got a story to tell and you want to sell it.

So sell it, says the Department of Defense, which not only encourages it, but will help you with recommendations on marketing it with a commercial publication.

Surprised? Most soldiers are. Would-be authors usually abandon hope of seeing their by-line in civilian print once they don the uniform.

Reason is, they generally misinterpret the military's golden rule governing stories of the military, by the military, but not for the military. Army policy states that unofficial writings will be reviewed for security. In other words, stories must be cleared for release. This is enough to scare even the most enthusiastic away from the typewriter, although it shouldn't.

Manuscripts are checked primarily to insure that no classified information has unwittingly crept into the author's copy. Otherwise, those clearing the manuscript can't make any changes. They can, however, advise the author of any errors in fact.

As Army Regulation 360-5, "Army Information General Policies," points out, "Reviewing officials may make constructive suggestions to authors in matters of accuracy and propriety. However, such suggestions are purely advisory in nature, and will be identified as such. The final decision in matters of accuracy, style and good taste rests with the author."

Says Lieutenant Colonel Harvey Ladd, Deputy Chief, Magazine and Book Branch, Directorate for Defense Information, Office of the Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs): "Stories are checked only for security—and the truth. We aren't afraid of the truth but it must be the truth. This protects both the writer and the people he writes about."

Clearance Channels. Normally, the soldier-writer's clearance channel begins and ends with the local Information Officer. If the IO feels the information in the manuscript is beyond the scope of his command, he'll forward it to higher headquarters.

"While we heartily encourage writing for the civilian media, we caution people to write within their scope," says Colonel Ladd. "Write what you know about; don't get over your head."

Department of Defense and Army Regulations, he notes, spell out the do's and don'ts of writing in a private capacity when the writing involves military matters or foreign policy.

Some of the major points of the regulation that potential authors should be aware of—

- Personal literary efforts may not be conducted during normal working hours or with the use of Department of Defense facilities, personnel or property.
- Use of official information not available to outside writers is prohibited.
- Individuals may not receive payment for writings or speeches which are provided as part of their normal duties.

Soldiers who are writers by MOS need not feel restricted because writing is their normal duty, says Colonel Ladd. Once an Information Specialist or IO submits a story to a military publication, the Department of Defense has no objection if he attempts to sell it to a commercial publication. Actually, once printed in a military publication, the story is in the public domain anyway.

Point of Contact. Soldiers who write specifically for a commercial publication in their off-duty time have what amounts to a literary agency at their disposal—the Department of Defense Magazine and Book Branch.

The Branch is the single point of contact for national magazine and book media in providing information about the Department of Defense.

One of its many tasks is to provide a literary service for in-service writers. "In fact," says Navy Commander Joseph W. Marshall, the Branch chief, "aiding in-service writers is our goal for 1970."

"We place articles or books that have a military tie-in for in-service people. Usually we aim for the top 100 magazines in circulation. While this gives the writer more money, it also gives the story more exposure—which is our aim," says the commander.

The Branch deals directly with editors, just as professional literary agents do. Once the Branch puts the writer in touch with the editor, it steps out of the picture. The payment the writer receives is strictly between him and the publication.

The Branch requires your clean, original manuscript —one that has already been cleared for security by your particular service. Soldier-authors should also include any previous attempts to market the manuscript and a history, if any, of the author's previously published pieces.

The Branch has three people regularly reviewing and placing magazine and book manuscripts. It also assists authors of fiction and non-fiction books as long as there is a military tie or theme.

Target. Colonel Ladd suggests that authors not ". . . shoot too high. You can't expect to break in with the top magazines."

Writers should study the magazine they're aiming for and seek to reflect that magazine's style and slant, Commander Marshall adds. Another hint—study the books dealing with writer's markets to determine requirements of different magazines.

Both Commander Marshall and Colonel Ladd agree on the three most glaring mistakes made by potential in-service writers—not writing for the media; phrasing that reads like a staff study or thesis; and amateurism. AD

One Minute-- Poised to Jump

SP 4 Harvey H. Lutske



The jumpmaster's voice strains to be heard above the tumult of the plane's engines, "One minute!" You stand there thinking this must be the longest one minute of your life.

The doors are open and, when you are lucky enough to be near them, you can see out and below. The ground is a long way off, but in a few minutes, one way or the other, you'll be there.

Your eyes keep straying from the red lights on both sides of the interior fuselage. When the plane jolts you off balance, your eyes look for the red light on the other side of the aircraft, watching and waiting and wondering when it will turn green. But they don't turn green, they stay red for an eternity. That one minute might as well be one hour. Turn green! Turn green —let's get the hell out of here!

That's the thought running through your head now—let's go. You've been flying around for long enough—let's leave this aircraft. Won't that light ever turn green? While your eyes stay glued to that light, a hundred other things are going on around you. The men are rattling their static lines, stamping their feet, all in time to their chant, "GO, GO, GO!" Some buddies are wishing others good luck, with the thumbs up sign. Others are saying last minute prayers, as you always do, hoping that this jump will be just like all the others; that your chute is good; that the winds aren't too bad; and that, when you land, you hit the drop zone. These are the things that you think.

The thought runs through your mind—it's one way or the other, either dead or alive. But like so many others, it's a thought that you never face yourself. Rather, it runs deep in the back of your mind; it's there but you try not to let yourself be consciously aware of it. It's one of those thoughts that exists, but which you never say aloud for fear of breaking the magic bubble.

You feel these thoughts—strong inside you. Fear! But fear mixed with the wild spirit, freedom and bravado that jumping gives you. These thoughts are dormant in your consciousness; the only thing that goes through your mind is—let's get out; let's jump; let's GO! ! !

The jump will be fun; they always are. Once out of the plane you'll be having a great time. But you're not out yet, and those 60 seconds are stretched to the fullest.

Your eyes are back on that red light again, and it's still one minute. How long does one minute last? Your eyes dart from one side of the plane to the other, watching both lights simultaneously. Cold air from the open doors hits your face, drying the perspiration as it runs down your forehead. Then the light turns green; guys are in the doorway, moving out into an empty void; and you too are running down the length of the plane. Let's GO! That one minute, the world's longest one minute, is over!

SPECIALIST 4 HARVEY H. LUTSKE is assigned to Administrative Company, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N. C.

"Dear Mom,

I returned from patrol today and realized that it was the day before Christmas. It would have been just another day but the Army Service Club gals arranged a Christmas Eve party and although it wasn't like being home, it helped..."



Golden Anniversary for the Army Service Club Program

Pat Abernathy

For fifty years the women of the Army Serviee Club Program have been helping to bring a bit of eheer into the lives of lonely men. Military eommanders around the world, wherever soldiers are stationed, are saying "thank you" to the Army's "ladies in blue" this month in reeognition of the eontributions made by these young ladies over the last half-eentury.

These earefully ehosen young women eome from all seetions of the country and from all walks of life. They have two

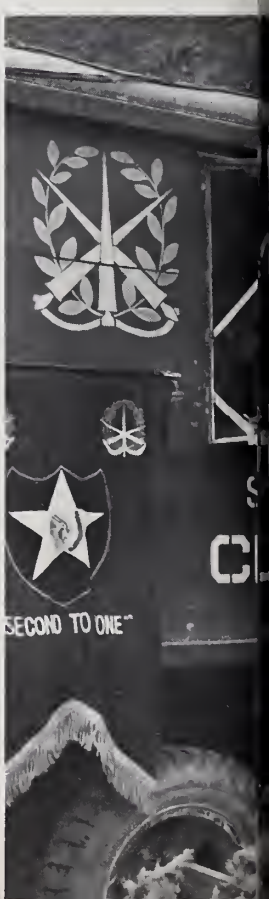
PAT ABERNATHY is Chief, Service Club Branch, Special Services Division, Office of the Adjutant General.





For 50 years, service clubs have met U. S. soldier needs across the world. Above, 1917 soldiers at Camp Dix spent leisure time in YMCA building. Below, World War II service club in Berlin was typical. Right top center, a service club in Germany helps entertain troops far from home. Below right, clubmobile in Korea. Top right, club in Soc Trang, Vietnam gets set for a Christmas party.











things in common: a love of country and a call to service.

Army service club personnel are serving today from Berlin to Tokyo, from the Panama Canal Zone to Alaska, in the islands of the Pacific, as well as in Korea and Vietnam. Forty-seven of these young ladies are bringing a touch of home and good fellowship in 22 service clubs scattered throughout Vietnam.

Their job may sound glamorous, but they work hard and put in long hours—working with Army Engineers to plan construction of club buildings, gathering supplies and equipment, decorating lounges and other facilities, planning contests, parties and other special events. Although foot-sore at the end of a busy day, they know that their efforts have been worthwhile when bone-tired soldiers muster a smile and relax in cheerful surroundings.

Beginnings. Army service clubs date back to World War I when welfare and recreation programs for Army personnel were provided on a volunteer basis by civilian welfare organizations under the supervision of the President's War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.

On November 1, 1919, War Department Circular 484 provided that the War Department would assume responsibility for all military welfare, recreation and morale activities, including the work of these volunteer organizations. The program now comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of The Adjutant General.

World War II marked the expansion of the Army service clubs into a worldwide military program. During the Korean War, the action in the Dominican Republic, the Cold War and now in Vietnam, the Army service club program has demonstrated its usefulness in building troop morale.

Protector of National Resources

The Department of Interior operates in five functional areas, organized as follows:

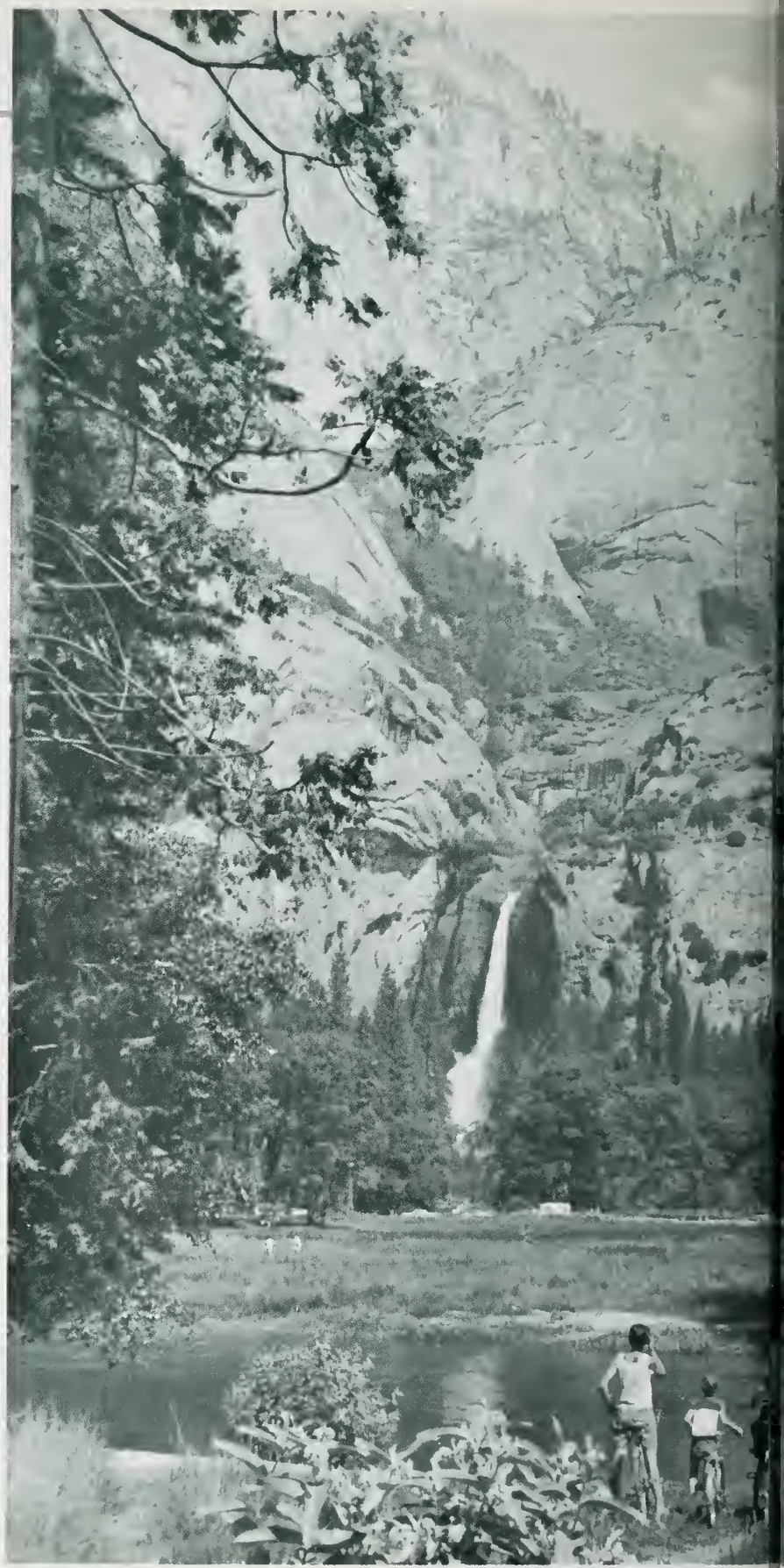
MINERAL RESOURCES: Includes Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels, Office of Oil and Gas, Office of Coal Research, and Oil Import Administration.

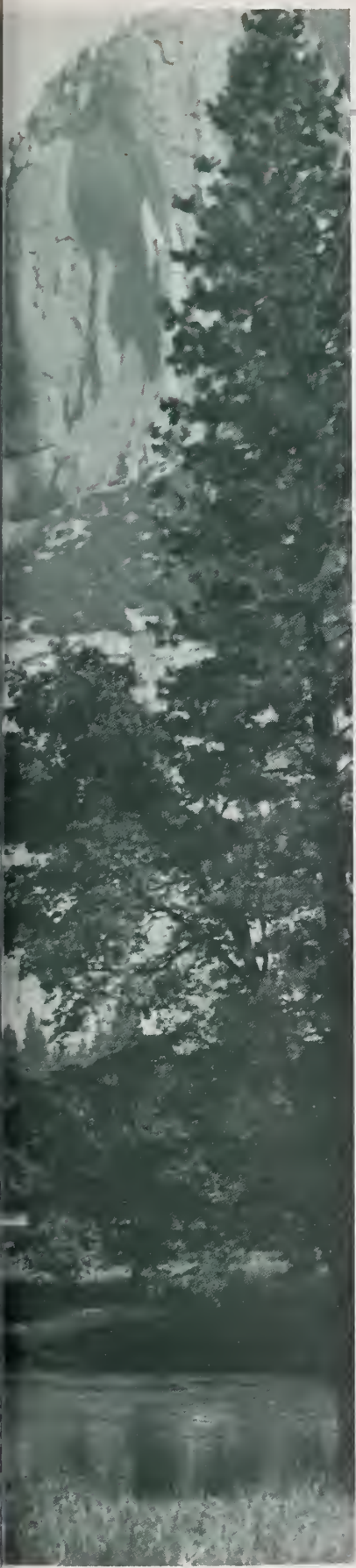
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT: Includes Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and Office of Territories.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL: Includes Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, and Office of Saline Water.

WATER AND POWER RESOURCES: Includes Bureau of Reclamation, Bonneville Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration, Alaska Power Administration, and Office of Water Resources Research.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS: Includes Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and National Park Service.





Around the Nation and around the clock, the Department of Interior carries on its own particular brand of warfare. It battles constantly against pollution of rivers, streams and lakes; it heals the wounds left by strip mining in Appalachia; it protects endangered species of wildlife in Florida; it converts sea water to the potable drinking variety in North Carolina.

More than 300 years after the founding of Jamestown, that famed conservationist, President Theodore Roosevelt, took stock of the national situation and said: "To skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them."

Over a half century later, President Johnson said, "Despite all of our wealth and knowledge, we cannot create a redwood forest, a wild river or gleaming seashore. But we can keep those we have."

This, in effect, is the job of the Department of Interior. Since it was created in 1849, it has been involved with the management, conservation and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, park, historical and recreational resources. In short, it wants to pass on to coming generations the advantages that Americans enjoy today.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, and that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future.

The department is responsible for supervising some 545 million acres of land and administering the mining and mineral leasing laws on certain of these lands. It irrigates approximately 10 million acres of reclaimed lands in the West, and manages hydroelectric power systems with a capacity of approximately 18 million kilowatts.

Its wide range of responsibilities includes the protection of fish and wildlife, conservation of scenic, historic and park areas, the coordination of outdoor recreation programs, geologic research, hydrologic investigations, topographic surveys. The department also promotes more efficient mining and processing methods, mine safety, mineral exploration, mineral fuel and saline water research. It conducts programs for cleaning up the Nation's water supply, provides grants for water resources research, administers oil import programs, operates helium plants and stores helium for future use.

In addition, the department has major responsibilities for Indian and Territorial affairs. It works for the welfare of about 240,000 people in island areas administered by the United States; and it exercises trusteeship of some 440,000 Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos. It also manages the resources of about 50 million acres of Indian-owned lands.

As the principal conservation agency of the federal government, the Department of Interior is engaged in activities that daily affect the lives of every American and future generations to come. AD

For an example of an Interior Department agency that works closely with the Army, see the article on National Park Service, next page . . .



Modern day soldiers from Fort Campbell, Ky., get an idea how their counterparts of a century ago lived and fought.

Keeper of Army Heritage

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

What does the U. S. Army do with an outmoded Army post that it no longer wants? It presents it to the National Park Service (NPS) of the Department of Interior, which preserves it along with other scenic, scientific and historic areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the Nation.

The Army is well represented in the 11 national military parks, five national battlefields and three national battlefield sites maintained by the National Park Service. The Army also figures prominently in the history of numerous other areas administered by NPS.

Tens of millions of Americans have learned of the exploits of the U. S. Army through visiting such areas as Fort Clatsop National Memorial in Oregon, site of the winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, or Fort Davis National Historic Site in Texas, key post in the West Texas defensive system that guarded immigrants against Comanche and Apache raids on the San Antonio-El Paso road.

Other sites abound in history. The former military post at Fort Laramie, Wyo., guarded the covered wagon trails to Oregon, Utah and California from 1834 to 1890. Fort McHenry in Maryland inspired the writing of our National Anthem.

Custodians of History. After NPS takes over a historic area, its historians, archeologists and architects delve into Army records and come up with the history of the post. Using such interpretive features as movies, slide lectures, dioramas and exhibits in modern visitor centers, NPS personnel show visitors how the post or area figured in the Nation's history.

As a rule, NPS is interested only in Army installations that are more than 50 years old. Currently, it is considering some of the many Army posts that figured in World War I. Some day in the not too distant future Granddad can take the kids to a park site and show them where he took basic training before shipping out to France.

NPS is interested only in Army installations that achieved more than local significance. After thorough investigation, the Congress starts the wheels rolling by enacting a bill transferring the post to the National Park Service.

Restoration Work. Because of the changes caused by man, time and weather, many areas come into the park system looking considerably the worse for wear and differing considerably from their appearance when they played their role in American history.

Such an area was Harpers Ferry, Va., where a federal armory was the scene of the famous John Brown raid in 1859. A massive clean-up of the area and its deteriorated buildings was accomplished with the help of archeologists, architects, historians and skilled workmen.

Across the country in the wide open spaces of Montana, NPS personnel faced a different kind of problem in determining what had happened during the famous Custer Massacre. Research is still being done since there were no survivors and no one knows exactly what happened there from the point of view of the soldiers, although there are a number of Indian accounts of the battle.

The staff combed the battlefield with metal detectors, looking for rifle cartridges. From the concentration and type of cartridges in various areas, they determined that a de-

Re-creating Historic Events

The National Park Service has found that use of dioramas in park visitor centers is one of the most effective means of acquainting visitors with the history of the area.

Construction of these dioramas takes many months of work by researchers and sculptors who specialize in Lilliputian scenes complete with buildings and geographic features. The sculptor works from period photographs, sketches, paintings and even old regulations to produce an accurate three-dimensional scene that portrays actual historical events.

In producing an antique rifle or musket, for example, Mr. William Smith, National Park Service sculptor, will even create movable hammers, so that rifle groups under fire may be arranged to depict a scene that would not be possible if all were identical. As a further attempt at realism, he introduces character delineation into his figures by varied facial expressions and body position.



National Park Service artisans are able to make their Lilliputian figures so lifelike that they rival living history celebrations such as that depicted opposite.

tachment of Custer's soldiers had gotten as far as the river and attacked the Indian camp but had been driven back. Some historians have always maintained that such a foray occurred, but until this research was carried out, no proof existed.

At Fort Larned, Kan., NPS is restoring an entire Army post to its appearance of 1868. The National Archives provided much of the background information, such as plans for the buildings there. But for matters like the furnishings of an officer's quarters, or details about the daily routine of a cavalryman, the historian turns to letters, diaries, photographs, paintings and similar sources. Aiding greatly in the restoration were sketches sent home by a soldier stationed at the post in the 1860s.

NPS is constantly trying to make visits to park areas more meaningful. Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefield guides have been conducting firearms demonstrations for several years, and Petersburg battlefield started such demonstrations in 1967. Appropriately costumed guides act out the role of soldiers of the period.

As an example, a soldier life demonstration at Petersburg was carried out by youths dressed in the butternut of the Confederacy's last days, and others in the flannel shirts, blue fatigue coats, light blue trousers and kepi of the federal forces. For five days a week, they enacted details of Civil War soldier life.

So effective and authentic was the program at Fort Donelson, Tenn., that hundreds of basic trainees from nearby Fort Campbell were brought to the park weekly to witness enactments of soldier life of Civil War days. They came away with renewed appreciation of the soldier's improved lot since that time.

Bringing local color to the scene, attendants at Custer battlefield wore their native Indian dress to work last year. Several Crow Indian women were probably the most photographed feature at the site.

Bicentennial Ahead. With the approach of the bicentennial of the Revolutionary War, a number of northern parks dedicated to actions of this particular period have begun similar interpretive programs.

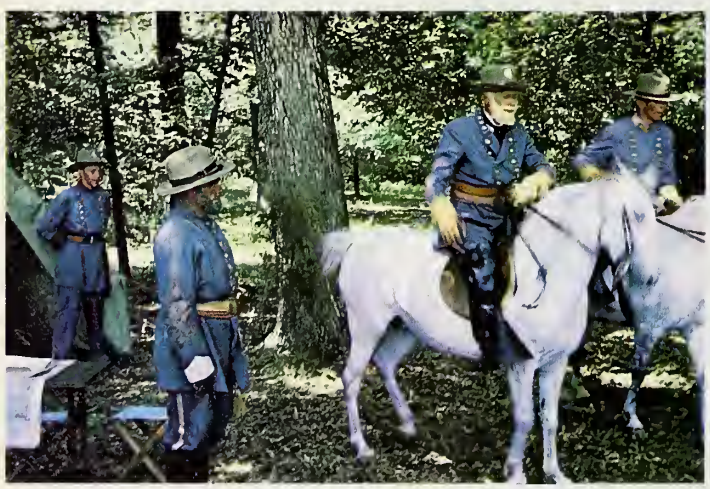
NPS is continually making studies of historic areas within the United States that are of sufficient historic or scenic interest to be worthy of preservation. Among military sites and areas now administered by the U. S. Army are several in which the Registry of National Historic Landmarks has declared an interest. These include such installations as the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Fort Monroe, Va., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and Fort Sill, Okla.





Pageantry and parades such as this at Lexington, Mass., help recall Army's role in Nation's history.







Living history pageants such as those depicted at Lexington, Mass. (top), and Gettysburg, Pa. (bottom left), as well as dioramas at Petersburg (right), help tell the Army's role in the various wars.







Fort Jefferson, Fla. (top), Chalmette, La. (bottom left), and Fort Frederica, Ga. (bottom right), are all former Army sites or scenes of battles now under the control of National Park Service.







U.S. Army Band may play in inaugural parade or review or, as recently, at state dinner given by President Nixon for the returned astronauts.

ARMY BANDS GO MARCHING ALONG



Philip R. Smith, Jr.

"You will organize and equip the Army Band." With this brief message, General of the Armies John J. Pershing created the United States Army Band in January 1922. Since then, the band has led the inaugural parade of every President since Coolidge and played for the funerals of Presidents Harding, Taft, Roosevelt, Kennedy and Eisenhower. As the official band for most diplomatic and state functions in the Nation's Capital, it plays the musical honors attending the arrival in Washington of foreign chiefs of state, diplomats, high-ranking military officers and other celebrities.

Under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Loboda, the band also plays summer concerts at the Watergate and the East Front of the Capitol, participates in wreath-laying ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and conducts hundreds of radio broadcasts and other performances.

Its Chorus, organized in 1956, performed at President Nixon's state dinner honoring the astronauts at San Francisco on August 13. The United States Army Herald Trumpets (who also performed at the dinner) were organized in 1959. As a part of the Army Band, they appear at numerous state and diplomatic functions and ceremonies.

The sound and color of important national ceremonies; the melancholy loneliness of "Taps" from a solitary bugler, drifting down over white marble memorics in Arlington National Cemetery; the deep-throated throb of field drums sounding in echoing cadence over parade cheers; the broadcasts and concerts for an America reawakening to its cultural heritage —this is the inspiring mission of the United States Army Band.

The Army Band, however, is only one of many fine Army musical organizations with a history that traces



Primary missions of the U. S. Army Field Band operating out of Fort Meade, Md., are public relations and recruiting. The band travels extensively, giving public performances worldwide. Opposite, Civil war band.

back to the era of the Nation's beginnings.

Martial Music. Just after the incident at the Lexington Green in 1775, a corporal in the new Army wrote: "We thought we wood go and meet the Britsch . . . We marched down to wards Lexington about a mild or a mild half and we see them accomming. We halted and stayd tell they got within about 100 Rods then we was orded to the about face and marched before them with our Droms and fifes agoing and also the British. We had grand musick."

As long as there has been an Army, there has been music to set the pace for marching. In the beginning, there was the fifer and drummer of the American Revolution, leading Washington's troops as they marched from Boston to Yorktown. "Yankee Doodle," made famous during the Revolution, was played by the 1st Dragoon mounted band as General Winfield Scott entered Mexico City on September 14, 1847. During the Civil War, Union bands played the same tune. But in 1876 when Custer rode off from Fort Lincoln, N. D., to death and glory at the Little Big Horn, the band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me." In the Spanish-American War it was "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." In World War I American troops arrived in France to the tune of "Over There."

The most potent stimulus given early American military music undoubtedly came from two British regimental bands from Halifax, Nova Scotia, stationed in Boston from 1767 to 1770. A few years later, in 1773, Mr. Josiah Flagg, composer, performer and concert manager of Boston, set up what is accepted to be the pioneer organization for the performance of military music in America. A fife and drum corps performed at a celebration after the capture of Fort Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775. However, the primary function of such musical organizations during this period was to sound calls.

In August 1778, Lieutenant John Hiwell was appointed Inspector and Superintendent of Music for the Army. He made an attempt to unify the instruction of fifers and drummers. These musicians were usually boys of 9 to 14 who voluntecred for that duty. Despite the fact that the fifer and drummer boys bore no arms, they were consistently employed in the front lines. Their courage served to establish the value of musical units in the Army. An additional duty was playing for social functions. A fife and drum unit from Proctor's Fourth Continental Artillery serenaded General George Washington on his birthday in 1778.

The first authorization for bands in the Regular Army of the United States was in 1834. The band consisted of 10 privates in addition to a chief musician. The men, when not engaged in band duties, drilled and served with their company. The pay for enlisted bandsmen was $17 per month for a chief musician and $8 per month for a bandsman.

Authorization was granted regimental commanders in 1841 to increase the number of privates serving in the band to 12; in 1847, this authorization was increased to 16. Now the bandmaster was allowed to muster his band in a separate squad with the headquarters staff setting the precedent that would eventually establish the band as a separate unit, apart from other troops.

Other Actions. Bandsmen from the earliest days have been utilized for other duties. They were used during the Mexican War as stretcher bearers, messengers and water carriers, and performed some of these same duties up to and through World War II.

During the Civil War the strength of Army bands varied; at the beginning of the war, strength was two



principal musicians and 24 other musicians. Size of Regular Army bands was later limited to 18 men, while many militia bands had 50 members.

The casualty rate among Army bandsmen in the Civil War was high. The 125th Ohio Regimental Band, known as the "Tiger Band," had 36 members at the beginning of the war, but only 10 could be accounted for when the war ended.

General Philip H. Sheridan paid tribute to Army bands when he remarked, "Music has done its share, and more than its share, in winning this war."

Speaking for the Confederate side, General Robert E. Lee remarked, "I don't believe we can have an army without music." It might be noted that at a reunion of Civil War officers at the end of the war a Southern officer made the comment that if the South had had the well-equipped musical units of the North, the outcome of the war might have been different.

A soldier of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment wrote in 1862, "I don't know what we should have done without our band. It is acknowledged by everyone to be the best in the division. Every night about sundown Gumore gives us a splendid concert, playing selections from the operas and some very pretty marches, quicksteps, waltzes and the like."

The bandsman of the Civil War had a busy day, all in all. The buglers sounded calls throughout the day. About eight o'clock each morning the musicians sounded the call for guard mounting. While the regimental band or drum-and-fife corps provided the music, the sergeant major formed company details into line, after which the adjutant supervised their inspection and sent them to their posts. Some regiments held dress parades twice a day, but most staged these events in connection with retreat ceremonies when regimental and sometimes brigade bands furnished the music.

On occasion, Confederate and Union bands would join in concerts when armies were camped close together. A Union band gave a concert for the troops stationed at Fredericksburg, Va. After playing a number of selections that were favorites of the troops, a voice called from the Confederate positions across the river, "Now give us some of ours." The band obliged by playing "Dixie," a favorite of both armies, "My Maryland" and "Bonnie Blue Flag."

Post Civil War Era. Music had a special place on the western posts fortunate enough to have a band. This is a contemporary account of a review at Fort Sill, Okla. "It was a beautiful, fair morning. The air was clear and pure. The rays of the early sun flashed from guidon and saber blade. Custer's band played several stirring marching-airs. When the parade was finished the soldiers stood in ranks while Sheridan's ambulance trotted past. A tremendous cheer went up from the command, for the general was greatly admired by all ranks"

At remote stations, Army bandsmen played for functions outside the Army to supplement their meager salaries. Circular No. 8, Headquarters of the Army, AGO, 10 September 1885 stipulated that they should charge no less for such services than civilian musicians at that time.

An effort was made to improve military musical units in 1889 by selecting suitable men for regimental bands from recruits at depots or by special enlistment. By 1894 each regular band was authorized one sergeant and 20 privates.

By 1899 there were 41 bands in the Army and the number of musicians in each band was increased to 28 men.

During World War I the Congress authorized an increase in the number of bands in the Army by 20 in addition to the existing infantry bands. General John J. Pershing authorized an increase in the number of personnel in regimental bands from 28 to 48. He also commissioned band leaders of the American Expeditionary Forces as first and second lieutenants, and established a school for the technical instruction of Army bandsmen.

Pershing wrote, "I was very desirous of improving the music of the bands throughout the A.E.F., particularly on account of its beneficial effect upon the morale of the troops. For this purpose a number of musicians were selected from the various regimental bands and assembled in Chaumont for instruction. My idea also was to organize our bands so that it would be possible to separate each one into three parts when necessary to furnish music to the battalions, especially on the march. Out of the assembly of musicians grew the Headquarters Band. To Mr. Walter Damrosch is largely due the credit for the development of this very remarkable organization, in which many of the bands-



Division bands, such as this 9th Infantry Division unit performing in the Republic of Vietnam, are often cast in the role of musical ambassador.

men from different units of the Army had the opportunity to serve. Most of these men were returned to their own bands, thus exerting an excellent influence on the music of the A.E.F."

In addition to the band school at Chaumont, France, an Army bandsmen school was established at Fort Jay, Governors Island, during World War I. After the war, bandleaders of the A.E.F. were discharged as officers and reverted to enlisted status, in which status they remained until 1920 when they were promoted to the grade of warrant officer.

In 1922, with postwar economy a major factor, the strength of infantry and field artillery bands was reduced to 36 enlisted men, while strength of cavalry and coast artillery bands was reduced to 28.

Perhaps the greatest forward step in the training of Army band personnel was made when the Army Music School was established at Washington Barracks (now Fort McNair) in Washington, D. C. in 1923. The school remained active until 1927. In the previous year all Army bands (with the exception of the U. S. Army Band and the U. S. Military Academy Band) were reduced in strength to 28 enlisted men. In 1932 the number of bands in the Army was limited by Congress to 83.

World War II. During the greater part of World War II, the Army was organized into three major branches—Army Ground Forces, Army Service Forces, and Army Air Forces. As such it was serviced by three types of Army bands—Special Bands, Organization Bands and Separate Bands.

Special Bands included the U. S. Army Band, the Army-Air Forces Band and the U. S. Military Academy Band. Organized to represent the Army as a whole, they were used primarily in connection with special ceremonies, parades, concerts and recruiting drives.

Organization Bands were organic elements of each Army division. They provided musical service for the division's combat and support troops.

Separate Army Bands were assigned to administrative, technical and training activities, including the communications zone, in theaters of operation, training centers, hospitals, ports and posts, camps and stations in the United States. In addition to these three types of bands, commanders were authorized a band for their regiments. Regimental bands remained active until 1943 when they were abolished as individual units and consolidated to form the present-day organization or division band.

During World War II the training of Army bandsmen was carried out at Band Training Units at Camp Crowder, Mo., and Camp Lee, Va. Warrant officer band leaders were trained at the Army Music School in Washington. Training of enlisted bandsmen was later centralized at the Band Training Unit at Camp Lee.

In 1949 the Chief of Special Services assumed responsibility for Army bands. When the office was abolished in 1950 these responsibilities were assumed by The Adjutant General.

Bandsmen currently attend a 20-week course of instruction at the U. S. Naval School of Music, Norfolk, Va. Enlisted men entering the Army are given a 16-week course at Band Training Units located at Forts Dix, Knox, Jackson, Chaffee, Leonard Wood and Ord.

Today, the Army's bands have topped off their responsibilities with another role—that of musical ambassador-at-large. At any given moment they may be playing in Qui Nhon, Vietnam; Fort Gulick, Panama; or at Frankfurt, Germany. Inheritors of a tradition that began with the first ragged drummer back in the American Revolution, they continue to keep alive that tradition in spirited tempo as Army bands keep marching on.

"All I Want for Christmas . . ."



The desires and needs of people are as varied as they themselves. Some are material, some spiritual. Others are humorous. A few are practical. Their wants, as illuminated by the traditional concept of giving and receiving at Christmas, are in any case a reflection of their life-styles and the American Way.

Trainee or veteran, clerk or mechanic, stateside or overseas, the life of the soldier expresses itself in his many answers to *"What would you like for Christmas?"*

For assistance in gathering this random roundup of soldier comments, ARMY DIGEST expresses thanks to information offices of the contributing commands:



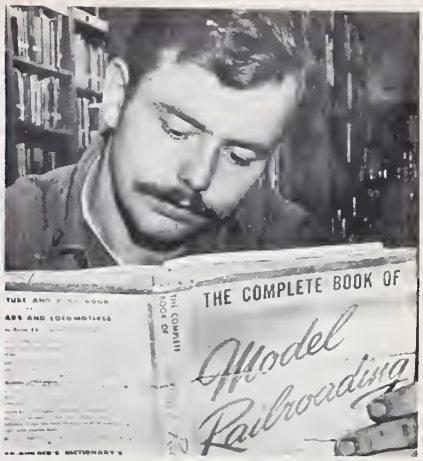
". . . that my family would be healthy and happy. I would wish the same for everyone . . . then maybe we wouldn't need to fight."
—1SG Albert Lillie, Headquarters Co., U. S. Army Europe and Seventh Army.



". . . my wife and a quiet little cabin in Vermont."
—PVT Sylvester Ash, Co. B, 4th Bn, 1st BCT Bde, Fort Jackson, S. C.



". . . to be able to go back to law school as soon as possible."
—PFC Robert Springer, HHD, 4th Combat Support Training Bde, Fort Jackson, S. C.



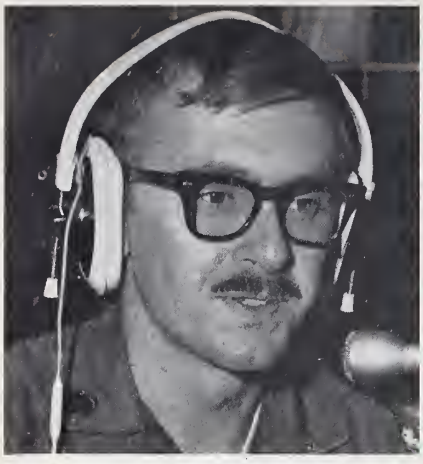
". . . my electric train repaired, an American Flyer I received when I was eight, and some powder to put in the chimney for smoke."
—PFC John W. Gruber, Fort Hood, Tex.



". . . a Diner's Club credit card and dinner at the Fountainbleau in Miami Beach . . . with a floor show . . . and a chauffeur to drive me around in a Silver Shadow Rolls Royce."
—PVT Gary Moss, Co. B, 4th Bn, 1st BCT Bde, Fort Jackson, S. C.



". . . a big promotion . . ."
—PVT John P. Reynolds, HHC, V COSCOM, U. S. Army Europe.



". . . a job with WCMR, Elkhart, Ind., my first class radio and television license . . . an airplane and a case of Pepsi in bottles. The last thing I want is a White Christmas!"
—SP5 Jon C. Skillman, Headquarters Company, Fort Greely, Alaska.



". . . 'the World,' where I can see pro football as it happens and buy three hamburgers for a dollar instead of one."
—SP5 Thomas D. Jacques, Headquarters Company, Fort Richardson, Alaska.



". . . I want my girl back!"
—SP4 Albert Larimore, Message Center, 11th Infantry Bde, Americal Division, Vietnam.



"A kiss from a beautiful, blonde American girl."
—PFC Roger Harris, Security Detachment, Special Troops, Headquarters, U. S. Army Vietnam.



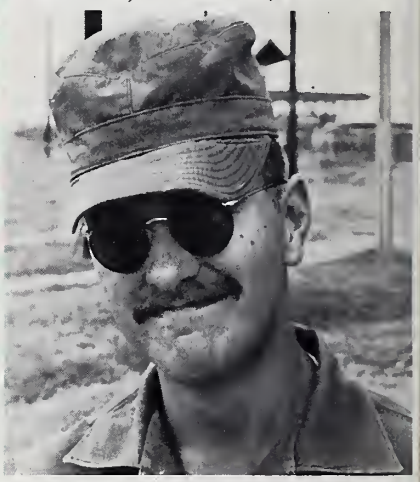
". . . my husband home from Korea and all the family together . . . in Nebraska."
—SP4 Anita Carrier, Personnel Section, WAC Center, Fort McClellan, Ala.



". . . someone to pay off my Porsche . . ."
—SP5 Guy P. Shelton, HQ, VII COSCOM, U. S. Army Europe.



". . . a pair of air-cushioned, hydro-foil boots . . . an almost weightless pack made out of aluminum foil . . ."
—PVT Michael Kolesar, Co. B, 4th Bn, 1st BCT Bde, Fort Jackson, S. C.



". . . go on a long surfing trip all over the States with my friends and my chick."
—SP4 Linzy Norton, Headquarters Company, U. S. Army Support, Thailand.



". . . my two front teeth."
—PFC Greg Bodell, Co. B, 1st Bn, 22d Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, Vietnam.



". . . to know that my brothers will never have to come over here."
—SGT Larry B. Gelnett, 23d Military Police Company, 11th Infantry Bde, Americal Division, Vietnam.



". . . to be like a migratory bird—and head South, to a warmer climate."
—SSG Troy Lee Shaw, Headquarters Company, Fort Richardson, Alaska.



". . . my replacement."
—SP5 Phillip M. Schlueter, Headquarters Company, Fort Greely, Alaska.



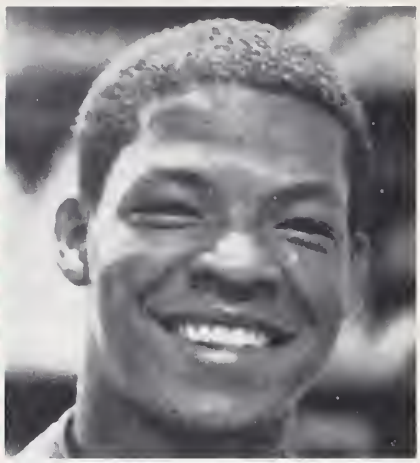
". . . the same wish the shepherds heard echoed long ago but which mankind has yet to attain—Peace."
—SP4 Paul J. Kessler III, 501st Administration Company, Fort Hood, Tex.



". . . to be home with a 1970 Dodge Super Bee so I can give the girls an epidemic—Dodge Fever."
—PFC Eddie J. Cooks, HHD 2d Bde, Fort Jackson, S. C.



". . . just going home in one piece . . ."
—SP5 Dennie Shaeffer, Co. C, 1st Medical Bn, 1st Infantry Division, Vietnam.



". . . a stereo, or to see my girl. Or the war could end. Yes, I'd like that."
—SP4 Calvin Bruce, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, U.S. Army Medical Research Team, 24th Evacuation Hospital, Long Binh, Vietnam.

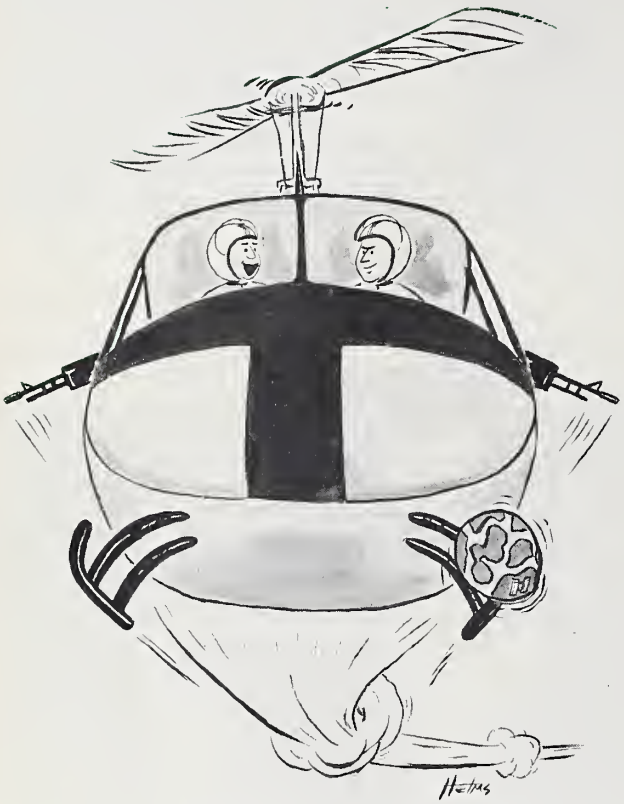


". . . a fifth of Jim Beam and Raquel Welch!"
—SP4 Robert W. Wells, Company G, 75th Rangers, 11th Infantry Bde, Americal Division, Vietnam.



". . . joy and unity amongst the people living in the United States."
—SP5 John L. Dinkel, Fort Greely, Alaska.

Unofficially Speaking



"Now, that's what I call close support!"



"I gotta hand it to you, Sarge! I didn't think you could convince the Colonel."



"Wait a second, these are silver bullets!"



". . . yeah, well it keeps 'em away, don't it? . . ."



A-i-r-r-r-b-o-r-n-e

REVIEW

Officers' and NCO clubs will be audited at least once a year by independent certified or licensed public accountants financed from the non-appropriated funds of the activities concerned. The "immediate action" was ordered by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, who said DOD would continue to give full, prompt cooperation with Senate subcommittee investigating those activities. In a memo to secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force and directors of Defense agencies, Secretary Laird said: "Exceptions to the use of independent auditors may be made only where necessary such as in the case of activities (1) aboard ship, (2) in combat or remote locations overseas, (3) involving expenditures of less than $10,000 annually, provided alternative arrangements for such activities will assure an independent review such as would be provided by a central audit organization."

TESTING SAFETY

Report by five-expert committee of civilian scientists has called "adequate" and "effective" the safety measures taken by the Army in testing of chemical agents at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., and in training activities for detection, decontamination and disposal of chemical agents at Fort McClellan, Ala. The testing and training had been suspended pending review by the independent committee. Its report has now been approved by Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor. Of the training activities at Fort McClellan, the committee concluded: "Present standard operating procedures assure that there is no danger to students, instructors, other base personnel, or citizens in areas adjacent to the military reservation." The committee also concluded that open air chemical testing at Edgewood could be resumed under existing safety procedures and precautions, and recommended some additional measures for added safety. Open air testing will be resumed under the additional restrictions recommended by the committee.

RETIRED PAY

Retired soldiers get more pay as of November 1 -- automatically -- due to rise in Consumer Price Index. Increase, provided by law, is given when Index for three consecutive months is at least three percent greater than the monthly index at time of last adjustment in retired pay. Raise becomes effective 60 days after the three-month period. In June, July and August 1969, Index exceeded November 1968 (the time of the last adjustment) figures by at least three percent. Thus:

- Soldiers entitled to military retired pay based on pay scales in effect before July 1, 1969, are now entitled to 4.3 percent increase in military retired pay, effective Nov 1, 1969;
- Soldiers who are or become entitled to retired pay based on the basic pay scales which became effective on July 1, 1969, will be entitled to 0.9 percent increase in retired pay, effective either November 1 or on first day they are entitled to receive retired pay, whichever is later.

EARLY OUT

Army has announced early release program for warrant officers serving obligated voluntary tours. Three-part plan is effective immediately:

- All OBV WO aviators who have credit for 18 or more months (excluding special 30-day leave granted upon extending) in short tour area as a WO will be released from active duty upon request. Such requests must be submitted not later than Feb 1, 1970, for separation not later than June 1, 1970;
- WO aviators currently serving in short tour area can request extension for six months and be eligible for immediate release from active duty upon end of extension. This could mean an early out of up to a year and in some cases more;
- All OBV WOs not extending beyond initial tour of active duty and who are not released early under above criteria will be released from active duty up to six months early under detailed schedule already sent to field.

LODGING

Overnight accommodations for EM on temporary duty or leave in the Nation's capital available for minimal cost at Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Airmens (SSMA) Club, 1015 L. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. SSMA, founded in 1872, is non-profit organization supported by volunteer work of officers' wives from all services. Meals, T.V., recreation space, lounge and patio also available.

20-YEAR HIGH

Army ROTC commissions hit 20-year high -- 16,306 -- during FY 69. Figure topped previous year by 15 percent, accounting for 60 percent of Army commissions granted during that period. Projected for commissioning during FY 70: 17,500.

SHORTAGE

Off-post housing, parking spaces for mobile homes and transient facilities called "critically short" in Fairbanks, Alaska (Fort Wainwright). All personnel should be advised not to transport dependents into this area unless adequate housing has already been obtained in advance. Crowding is due to business activities related to oil lease sales and petroleum activities on Alaska's North Slope. What housing or transient facilities are available, says ODCSPER, are generally beyond financial means of most personnel awaiting permanent housing.

EXTENSION

New extension policy announced for non-regular first lieutenants nearing the end of two-year obligated active duty tours. Faced with either leaving the service or accepting promotion to captain with obligation for additional year, such officers must now submit promotion declination statement or extension request before 90-days-to-ETS. Previous guidelines used phrase "should be" submitted before such period, prompting many lieutenants to hold off, thus complicating the Army assignment planning process. In no way affected are procedures for requesting Voluntary Indefinite or Regular Army status, and individuals with less than 90 days to ETS who want to remain on active duty in a career category may still apply.



AD *Looking Ahead To January*



Thanks from a Grateful Nation /

Guard and Reserve units rate an accolade for their highly professiona performance in Vietnam.



Cartoons Through the Wars /

The caricaturist's satiric wit helps lighten the soldier's load.



Captain of Cadets, Front and Center /

He exemplifies qualities of character and leadership embodied in West Point tradition.



Unusual Support Units /

Unsung support activities contribute to the modern Army's versatility.

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